Pulp and Paper—Two War Essentials (p. 17-32)

THE FINANCIAL POST

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Vol. XXXVII 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 18, 1943 Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations No. 38

The Nation's Business

Cabinet Must Fight For Price Policy

Developments in top governmental circles this week make it plain that there is a much clearer realization of the price control crisis than previously existed.

The whole price and wage control program is getting more earnest study among more Cabinet members than ever before, according to Ottawa information. There is a much clearer recognition of the long and momentous chain of results which would follow action uprooting wage control.

At midweek the administration was still in deep confusion. It was split many ways as to the means of escape from the predicament in which it found itself. That predicament the Cabinet itself did much to create: At least one member opposes price control. The prime minister has never done any public battling for it. With the exception of Mr. Ilsley, cabinet ministers generally have made no public contribution to its maintenance or public acceptance.

And on the wage front the Cabinet's manpower policies and successive retreats and routs in the face of jabs and shouts from misguided or self-seeking minorities had brought the big anti-inflation machine, so laboriously constructed, so willingly accepted by Canadians, to the edge of a precipice.

There are vigorous proponents for the family allowance or baby bonus plans whereby all families would receive a yearly allowance for each child 14 or under. This would extend to lower income groups the principle now prevailing among income taxpayers. This is one of the possibilities suggested in the McTague report.

Those in favor argue that the family allowance does the same thing for wage control as subsidies do for price control; that like the commodity subsidy, the baby bonus gives immediate relief and does not uproot the wage ceiling. They argue that it is cheaper in money terms now and enormously cheaper in economic grief avoided subsequently for the state to pay a probable $180 millions a year to the non-income taxpaying parents of children 14 and under than to forsake the principle of the wage ceiling with its inevitable and disastrous results.

Whatever the outcome of the present passionate discussions, two results they must have: First, clear and unflinching devotion to the anti-inflation principle and that means keeping prices and wages in tight control.

Second, readiness on the part of the cabinet as a whole to support the no-inflation policy with every means at its disposal. Leaving it to Messrs. Ilsley and Gordon to make the system work is not good enough.

* * *

SHOULD HAVE BEEN DONE SOONER

Cutting down on Canada's defense army is a sensible, realistic move. It is unfortunate that it comes at this late and critical hour; that it was made in a way which bring unjustified by nonetheless widespread criticism of Canada among our allies. (See Elson from Washington this page.)

Our home defense army, composed largely of men called under *compulsory* draft, was so handicapped by limitations on its range of *service*, as to be practically useless as a fighting unit in this war.

With the bloodless occupation of Kiska, its chance for military glory in this war was largely evaporated. Canada's plight in regard to essential fighters and workers was growing desperate. As reported in The Financial Post almost three months ago, the future of the RCAF, by long odds our most potent contribution to the fighting strength of the United Nations, was seriously threatened through lack of aircrew recruits. And since the Canadian forces went into action in Italy, the call for army reinforcements has been insistent. On the home front, too, conditions have been increasingly grave.

A better way to make effective use of this nation's manpower would be for the Government to exercise its ample powers and remove the present restrictions on the field of service for men called up under the military draft.

* * *

AUTOMOBILE FACTS FOR THE PLANNERS

Fusion of the automobile industries of Canada and the United States, with the object of reducing Canadian car prices to the American level, is one of the postwar proposals made in the joint preliminary report prepared under the auspices of the Universities of Manitoba and Minnesota.

The authors of the report suggest, in effect, that the automobile industries in both countries should pool their resources, manufacturing in Canada only those parts or cars which can be produced at least as cheaply as in the United States, and freely exchanging the surplus of this production with parts or cars manufactured more cheaply in American plants.

By doing so, they maintain, a common price level for finished cars could be established in Canada and the United States and the Canadian end of the industry maintain at least normal peacetime employment.

The report's authors overlook a few very important considerations. First is the extremely keen competition among the manufacturers of finished automobiles. That factor, more than anything else, is responsible for giving American and Canadian consumers the most modern motor vehicles in the world and at far the lowest price.

Unfortunately, authors of the report do not seem to be aware of the facts in the industry whose renovation they are charting. They seem unaware of the very wide measure of pooling of production in the Canadian industry which already prevails.

In the United States, with the home market 12 times the size of the Canadian, U. S. car manufacturers produce most of their own parts in their own plants or buy parts from several manufacturers.

In Canada the situation is reversed. Here many more parts are farmed out to parts manufacturers and many of these parts manufacturers make identical or similar parts for all three leading car makers manufacturing in this country.

On certain parts which it is cheaper to make in the U. S. because of the small market here, the tariff duty was removed some years ago at the suggestion of the parts makers themselves.

In other words, without diminishing vital competition in the finished car market, much effective pooling of Canadian production has already taken place. It is extremely doubtful whether complete fusion of the industry on both sides of the line, even if practical, could give us any further economy in production. But it is certain that such a step would materially threaten further refinement in our motor cars, also the highly profitable export market which Canada enjoys because of her Empire connection.

Authors of this joint report fall into another common error when they intimate that every time a Canadian buys a car he has to pay an average of $250 more than would an American. This difference only applies to an original cash purchase, which with the average citizen happens but once in a lifetime. In all other cases there is a used car to turn in and the prices of used cars in Canada, of course, are correspondingly higher than in the U. S.

See Ending Restriction On Wheat

Acreage Restriction Policy Thought Likely to go in Light of New Demands

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—Complete revision of Canada's restrictive wheat policy is believed imminent as result of the capitulation of Italy and the possibility of an Axis collapse in the Balkans.

Official brakes may be taken off wheat acreage entirely next spring and certainly further curtailment is most unlikely. With perhaps a hundred million extra mouths to feed in Europe in the next few months the United Nations' reserves of grain may melt away much faster than anticipated even up to a few weeks ago.

Normally Italy and the Balkans, with the exception of Greece, are not big importers of wheat or flour. As a matter of record, the area as a whole is a substantial net exporter. The same is true of recently acquired North Africa though not to the same degree.

Reserves Vanish

Italian annual wheat imports in the five years preceding the outbreak of war fluctuated from 10 million to 60 million bushels, Greece averaged about 17 million and quite a lot of flour. Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Jugoslavia are big exporters.

Today, however, times are not normal. Food seizures and forced exports to Germany, also military conscription of a great deal of the agricultural labor throughout Europe plus again the destruction of grain elevators, ships and flour mills, have all combined to eliminate reserves and cut current production.

It is estimated that hundreds of millions of bushels will be needed to check starvation in south and southeast Europe until normal conditions can be restored and a great deal more as our armies penetrate the industrial west and north of the continent.

East Upset Too!

And that is only part of the picture.

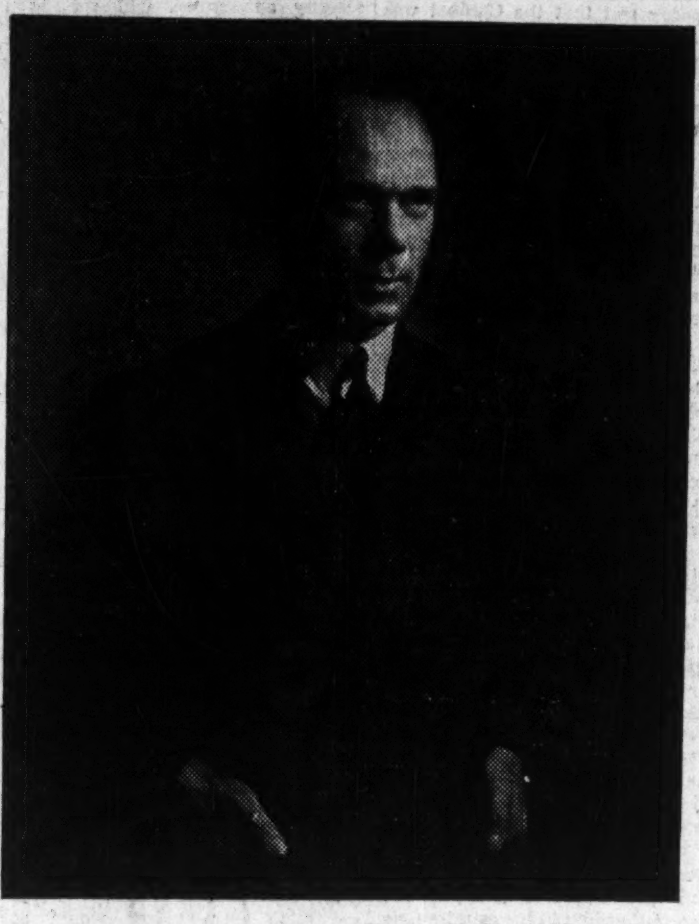
Also to be considered are Russia, with most of the wheat area a fiercely contested battle ground, China, the Philippines and the growing United Nations' armies in the Far East.

Here again Canadian wheat and flour exporters look for huge demands, especially if any sizeable chunk of territory is liberated. The Philippines, for example were big importers of Australian flour before the war and the same was true of China, Japan, and Russian Siberia.

U. S. Reserves Used

Coming closer to home the same pattern unfolds. If transportation could be provided, it is reliably estimated that 100 million bushels of Canadian wheat could be sold to the United States, probably in the next six months. That country's synthetic rubber program some of which is based on grain produced alcohol, and greatly expanded pro-

(Continued on page 13)



—Photo for The Financial Post by Karsh.

SECOND IN COMMAND

Appointment of Louis Rasminsky, 35-year-old executive assistant to the Governors of the Bank of Canada, as alternate board chairman of the Foreign Exchange Control Board has been announced by Graham Towers. New task of the youthful, Montreal-born economic expert is to free Towers for his duties as general chairman of the National War Finance Committee. Rasminsky will continue as chairman of the Management Committee of the FECB. Author in 1937 of "The Relations of Nutrition to Health, Agriculture and Economic Policy," final report of the Mixed Committee of the League of Nations, he saw direct results of this publication in the formation of nutrition committees in 22 countries and the holding of the Hot Springs Food Conference. Graduate of University of Toronto in Political Economy in 1928, he studied at the London School of Economics, collaborated with Sir Norman Angell on "The Story of Money" and joined the economic and financial section of the League of Nations in 1930. A sojourn in Mexico on behalf of Geneva preceded his joining the FECB in April, 1940.

Ottawa Considering Higher Wheat Price

Cabinet Studies Proposals to Raise Minimum to Dollar and Higher Final Payments for '40 and '41 Crops

OTTAWA—Members of the Canadian Wheat Board have been in Ottawa discussing with the Wheat Committee of the Cabinet various proposals for payments to wheat producers by the Canadian Wheat Board. These include an advance in Wheat Board initial payments from a basis of 90c. a bu. to one of $1.00 per bushel, an interim payment of 10c. a bu. with respect to 1942 wheat absorbed by the Board, and final payments of whatever may be due to farmers on those portions of the crop of 1940 and 1941 which were handled by the same body.

Last mentioned of these is the simplest and least controversial suggestion. True, either from a physical or an accounting standpoint, there still remains on hand a considerable quantity of wheat of the crops of 1940 and 1941, as well as of 1942. But allocation of sales between different crops has always been on an arbitrary basis, and it is impossible to say what part of any Wheat Board surplus belongs to producers who delivered wheat in any particular crop year.

It has been suggested that the Board should transfer to the crop of 1942, at current market prices, any wheat which still remains on hand from the crops of 1940 and 1941. That would establish a considerable surplus for farmers with respect to the two earlier years, an amount supposed to be well in excess of $10 millions.

No risk to the Government, it is argued, would be involved in permitting the Wheat Board to pay out such a sum. If final liquidation of wheat thus transferred to the 1942 account should result in losses it would simply mean a reduction in the amount to be paid on participation certificates issued against the 1942 wheat delivered to the Wheat Board. Nor would this be an injustice with respect to the allocation of money as between different classes of farmers making use of

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Elson from Washington

Should Fathers be Drafted?

Canada's Action Misconstrued in Congress Battle

By ROBERT T. ELSON

Too many words, none too carefully edited and all ill-timed, put Canada this week into the middle of the bitter fight in Congress to halt the drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers. That was the effect of the Ottawa statement announcing that the seventh and eighth divisions were being disbanded because they were no longer required for Pacific Coast defense.

There hasn't been anything quite like the reaction here since isolationist Senator Burton K. Wheeler arose in the Upper Chamber during the lend-lease debate and declared that "Canada demanded cash on the barrel head" for aid to beleaguered Britain. If Canada was disbanding her forces, so the argument ran, then there was no need to carry through the draft of fathers from 18 to 38—and Wheeler was in there using Canada's example as an argument just as he did before.

President Roosevelt loyally went to bat for Canada's war effort when he advised correspondents to look up and compare Canada's per capita war contribution, output and participation with that of the United States. But in spite of this compliment he too, as was nearly everyone else, seemed confused about the real facts. The disbanding of Canadian forces was because they were home guards only called into service to meet the Japanese threat from the Aleutians, he said.

Even after the controversy simmered down some questions still remained: Why did Ralston's office make the announcement and use that word "disbanded?" And why was it timed on the eve of the reassembly of a Congress in which the conscription debate was bound to be the hottest of all issues? The subsequent explanations which Canada, through its Wartime Information Board offices here, made public still fed ammunition to the critics of the U. S. Army manpower plans. For this made it clear Canadian units were being trimmed for more efficient use overseas.

The return of men to civil life in Canada strengthens the arguments of men like Wheeler who say that the American Army is wasting manpower when it still drafts men that can't be sent overseas. What the administration and the army cannot say is that to openly change draft policies now in defiance of military judgment would have an adverse effect abroad. A sudden halt in the American draft would only strengthen the Soviet argument that she alone is bearing the manpower burden overseas.

What Canada may find difficult to explain about her manpower policies is why she is returning men to civil life from the army and yet refuses to protect certain occupations which the U. S. considers, essential, like wood cutting for pulp production. Col. Ralston may have the ready answer to this question and all the other charges. But the fact is that, in his original statement, someone blundered. It was not clear—and now explanations are difficult.

● Lord Keynes and Harry D. White, the chief monetary planner, this week began an important series of informal conferences that are likely to lay the basis not only for a monetary conference soon but the foundation for other steps to restore world trade. These will include international institutions to control flow of international investment and for stabilizing world prices of major commodities.

It is obvious that the monetary stabilization plans of Britain, the United States and Canada represent only one half of the necessary machinery to restore the structure of world finance. The other is either some approximation of the Federal Reserve System for the world, as

(Continued on page 2, col. 7)

Sees Higher CofL Bonus On Oct. 15

Cabinet Believed to Have Decided to Let Living Cost Index Rise Instead of Subsidies

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—It may be taken for granted that the government will authorize payment of a higher cost-of-living bonus next month irrespective of what other decisions are taken on the inflation front.

This much was decided a few days ago when the cabinet went to the mat on proposals to roll back the price of meat as an alternative to allowing the cost-of-living index to rise.

The WPTB wanted to do another rollback as was done in Dec., 1942, when Mr. Ilsley announced consumer bonuses on milk, tea and oranges as a preferable alternative to allowing the cost-of-living index to rise sufficiently to require payment of a cost-of-living bonus.

But cabinet whacked down on the proposal with both feet. It cast to one side arguments that it was better in the long run to keep the index stable, and came out flat-footed for a rise even if the price ceiling policy was jeopardized thereby.

Unless the cost-of-living index rises by almost a full point as at Oct. 1, then the additional bonus which will be payable Oct. 15 will be 25 cents a week for every wage-earner now entitled to it under the regulations.

Last for Duration

In all probability this will be the last cost-of-living bonus for the duration of the war.

Once the McTague report is implemented, it is expected that the government will follow the recommendations and abandon the present system of a bonus which is tied into the cost-of-living index. The compensation for such a plan is to either permit wage rate increase below the 50 cent level or else to pay family allowances.

Faced with the bitter realization of hostile political pressures on all sides, the government decided apparently that it would be merely further aggravation to try to juggle the cost-of-living index again and avoid payment of the bonus.

May Not Use Extra Sugar

Bakers and Candy People See Barriers in Way — More Soft Drinks

Increase in the overall industrial sugar ration from 70 to 80% of 1941 usage effective Oct. 1 is not likely to prove of as much assistance to baking firms and candy manufacturers as might be thought but soft drink producers will likely step up output considerably.

Baking firms are in a situation where sugar supply is to be increased but where there is no assurance that the extra sugar supply can be used in its entirety. A recent WPTB order forbidding the further icing of cakes, which was to become effective earlier this week, has been hoisted to the middle of October and until the final disposition of this order is ascertained, it is difficult to make any final prediction of what more sugar for baking will mean in practice.

As the baking industry has already been meeting the full demand for baked products, there appears no assurance that extra sugar will mean a larger output. An increase in the sugar content of some lines, however, might tend to enlarge sales.

A little while ago, the increase in the sugar ration from 70 to 80%—or by 14%—would likely have meant an increased output from candy manufacturers. But this is unlikely to be the case now, it is stated, due to the critical labor shortage facing firms in the industry. Even though the industrial quota of raw cocoa has had an in-

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

Next Week

The United Nations

Next week's issue of The Financial Post will feature a comprehensive study of the machinery we have built for winning the war, the master plan of co-operation between the Allied nations, the mechanism through which the British Empire has been able to muster its giant strength, the how and why and who of Canada's own wartime organization. Among these are the organizations with which the United Nations must solve the problems of world co-operation after victory. Their postwar plans are given an important place in next week's issue.

May Start Plan to Pay $9 Monthly Per Child

Broad New Scheme of Children's Allowances to Cost $180 Millions Annually Being Studied by Cabinet to Stave Off Inflation

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA.—In an eleventh-hour attempt to stave off inflationary consequences, the Cabinet is this week wrestling with the momentous decision of whether or not to authorize for Canada a vast and revolutionary plan of family or children's allowances.

The plan most actively under discussion would involve an annual payment by the Dominion Government of $180 millions a year.

This would be the roughly estimated net cost to the Treasury of giving every family in Canada a cash allowance of $9 a month for each child 14 years of age or under.

Toward Social Security

Such a scheme, if approved by Cabinet, would implement the McTague Report; avoid the alternative of lifting low-paid wage-earners from the price ceiling. It would represent the most advanced step yet taken by any country in the world toward blueprinting the new order of social security envisaged by the Beveridge and Marsh reports.

Both Beveridge and Marsh, in their respective reports on postwar social security, recommended unreservedly the payment of cash family allowance to each dependent child. It is also believed that some finance experts at Ottawa are strongly in favor of the plan.

Children's Allowances

The principle of children's allowances is already implicit in the allowance which Canada and other countries now make through income tax deductions for dependent children. The present allowable deduction for Canadian income taxpayers with dependents is $108 a year for each child. It is on this basis that a rough estimate of $180 millions has been worked out.

Obviously this exemption would disappear if a universal family allowance were paid. To that extent, there would be a considerable saving to the Treasury as compared with having to pay a cash allowance for each of Canada's 3,200,000 children 14 years of age and under (1941 census figure).

There are also provincial mothers' allowances which would have to be adjusted and which would be an offsetting item even though these allowances are presently paid provincially.

Family Plan

The family proposal was suggested in the McTague Report as the alternative to lifting low-paid workers out of the wage ceiling. It has been under study by officials for some days and a report as to its practicability will be before the Cabinet this week. Were such a plan introduced, it is thought that the inflationary threat of higher wages and farm prices would be avoided or postponed since the allowance would be paid in lieu of wage increases and would be of very widespread assistance to farmers.

Another proposal under discussion as a means of holding inflationary forces in check is to lift all wages under the 50c an hour level from the wage ceiling but put a curb on the amount of increase which a worker might receive. A figure of 5% or 10% is suggested as the limit by which wage rates can increase in any one year.

Danger is Acute

It is the inflationary threat which at the moment is the immediate and

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Army Confirms RCAF Claims

Reorganization of the Army as announced this week by Colonel Ralston (dropping of the 7th and 8th Divisions and scaling down of the 6th Division) is generally taken as directly confirming the contention made by Air Force and other service and war departments that the present Army program in Canada was out of line with realities and was in fact "freezing" valuable manpower at jobs which were of little practical or strategic value at the present time.

As revealed in The Financial Post on July 24, the Air Force based a big part of its argument for a new manpower policy on the fact that men were now being kept at home by the Army without useful employment.

In arguing for a policy which would prevent closing down part of the air training plan, Air Force officials contended that, as the danger of invasion of Canada became remote, the size of home war establishments could be decreased and a fewer number of "R" recruits held for the defense of the country.

There is little expectation that a considerable number of men released under this new Army program will be available at once for use in industry. It will take some weeks and possibly months, according to Army officials, to unscramble the home defense egg and the only men who will be released will be men in C category or lower. In all about 20,000 men are expected to be released for civilian occupations eventually.

Canadian Millers Give Up Refundable Portion EPT

"Balancing Payment" on Wheat Will Be Applied Against Tax as From Aug. 1, 1943 — Forego Refund for Export Considerations

Effective as from Aug. 1, 1943, Canadian milling companies are understood to have entered into an arrangement with the Dominion Government whereby they forego the 20% refundable portion of the excess profits tax.

The involved arrangement is in effect a "wash" transaction as between two governmental departments and the millers.

Under existing regulations the millers are permitted to draw down wheat from the Canadian Wheat Board at 77⅜ cents a bushel. This contrasts with the government guaranteed price to the farmer of 90 cents a bushel and a present market price of $1.13⅞. The difference is paid by the government in order to permit the sale of flour and in turn bakery products at or under the price ceiling. If the millers had to pay market price for wheat ground, it would not be possible to sell flour at the ceiling. This has been confirmed by government audit.

Because of the tremendous increase in flour sales, notably to export markets, Canadian millers are in the position of having to pay substantial excess profits taxes.

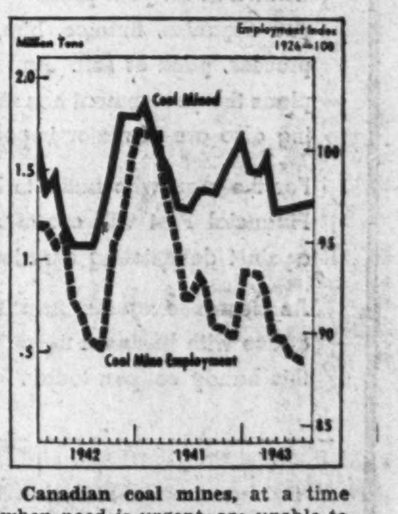
What has been arranged, therefore, is that the payments made by government to the millers to enable them to use wheat at 77⅜ cents a bushel, will be applied against the payment made under the excess profits tax. In effect, this means, that the companies will not pay an excess profits tax as from the beginning of last month.

They will, however, pay the normal tax of 30%.

In the event that the guaranteed price to the farmer for his wheat drops below 90 cents a bushel and the price at which the millers pay for their wheat remains unchanged, it is possible that at certain levels the "balancing payment" made by the board will fall under the amount which the company normally would pay in excess profits tax. Under those circumstances, the milling companies would then become subject to the excess profits tax.

In abandoning their right to the refundable portion of the excess profits tax, the millers do so on the understanding that their position in relation to the export market is unchanged.

Pace of Business



Canadian coal mines, at a time when need is urgent, are unable to maintain tonnage produced. The reason is shown in the above chart—lack of miners.

Retail sales have held almost unchanged in recent months, around five points above a year ago.

Wholesale sales, also relatively stable recently, are 20 points above last year.

Payroll index of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has not moved in the past few months but is 21 points up from a year ago.

For complete business data, see page 13.

MEN'S SHOP
EATON'S COLLEGE STREET

FINE APPAREL FOR MEN

Speaking of Fall Clothes

We'd like to remind all men who choose their wearing apparel with an eye to service as well as smartness that our new Fall topcoats, suits and suitings are on hand. The topcoats include Burberrys, Leishman and Society Brand, while the suits and suitings feature our own "Huntingdon" as well as smart models from Leishman and Society Brand. We suggest you drop in and look over these fine garments. They merit your attention.

The Men's Shop

Civil and Military Outfitters

EATON'S - COLLEGE STREET

May Start Plan of Paying $9 Monthly Per Child

(Continued from page 1)

critical issue with which the Cabinet is faced. Publication for the first time in The Financial Post of last week of news that the wage and price ceilings were in the utmost jeopardy and that the Cabinet was on the verge of action which would force both to be abandoned, came like a bomb-shell to officials and prominent individuals in most departments of Government and those associated with the war effort.

One important official indicated that the articles had not only thrown a tremendous jolt into the government camp but had "brought home a much cleorer realization" of what is meant by departure from the present anti-inflationary policy.

Find Another Way

Pressure has come from a number of highly influential quarters since publication of the article last week, urging the government to reconsider its position and seek some other way out of its present impasse. Several officials have expressed the view that the article greatly strengthened Mr. Ilsley's hand in the position he has taken as regards the whole ceiling and stabilization program.

Some time ago when the Cabinet considered the question of family allowances, the matter was received with very considerable disapproval. Now, in the light of the McTague recommendation along that line and in view of present critical political and economic problems, the situation has changed considerably.

Relieves Two Groups

Payment of children's allowances would give relief especially to two important groups in the country—the lowest paid wage-earners and the farmers. A farmer with five children (and there are many such) would be assured a permanent cash income under the suggested plan of $45 a month.) These are people who are reputedly most in need of relief at the present time under the wage-price ceiling policy.

On the other hand, the program would not be supported by organized labor. Labor leaders would quite obviously much prefer to have the opportunity to raise wages under the 50-cent-an-hour "floor" by collective bargaining. If this opportunity is denied, it removes one of the most potent bargaining and membership drive weapons in the union kit of tools.

Gloomy Alternative

The prospect which faces the government in the event that the family allowance plan is not accepted by the Cabinet is far from rosy. Since payment of the cost-of-living bonus at Oct. I is now certain, this in itself raises inflationary forces which must press very heavily against the whole price ceiling structure. Secondly, if the family allowance alternative in the McTague Report is rejected, then wage adjustments to low-paid workers are deemed inevitable.

This in turn not only puts an intolerable burden on the price ceiling, but raises further demands from agriculture and an almost certain demand that the Salaries Order be also relaxed.

Bigger Subsidies Coming

In respect of agriculture, the Hon. J. G. Gardiner announced last week the payment of additional subsidies on milk, cheese and concentrated milk products. Other subsidies of even greater magnitude are on their way, it is reported. These subsidies, already announced, will cost the Treasury an estimated $20 millions in the next seven months but are still considerably short of what Mr. Gardiner is said to have been looking for. In addition, the government is said to have under consideration the payment of a subsidy of at least 10c a bushel on coarse grains to compensate farmers for the fact that prices of these grains are presently so much higher in the United States. (The current spread on oats is said to be about 21c a bushel for grain moving eastward and about 34c a bushel for barley. The subsidy would only be payable at the end of the crop year for farmers who had not exported their grain.) Here again the relief sought by Mr. Gardiner was very much greater than the proposal outlined above and which it is thought will in all probability be approved by the government.

Hold Farm Line?

For the moment, such increases can probably be taken care of by federal subsidy, but if wages were generally adjusted upward and the price ceiling were to collapse, the possibility of holding the farm line by subsidies would, it is thought here, become impossible.

As it is now, Canadian farmers will receive at least $80 or $90 millions in subsidy in 1943. This is exclusive of whatever amounts may be paid in respect of proposed coarse grain subsidies. Any runaway upswing in farm prices would so quickly raise the subsidy bill that it would reach a total out of all proportion to the nation's war budget and, therefore, impossible of operation.

Political Repercussions

Reverting to the arguments in favor of children's allowances, the government is faced with an entirely new social security device and one which has the greatest possible social and political implications. Although this is an almost entirely new idea to most Canadians, it is a fundamental of the Beveridge Report and is a basic and vital part of the entire Marsh Report on Social Security which was introduced in Parliament this year.

So far, little has been done to publicize the idea or promote public discussion because those who argue in favor of it are as vehement as those who argue against it.

The latter arguments centre chiefly around the question of paternalism, and in Canada around the possibility that racial differences might be stirred.

The constitutional issue is also raised, as is the fact that children's allowances should be introduced as part of a soundly-conceived social security program rather than interjected as a stop-gap measure to meet the wage stabilization program.

Protagonists believe the pattern for the future is clearly along these lines and that the present crisis on the wage and price front makes introduction of the scheme ideal from the point of view of timing.

Ponder Higher Wheat Price

(Continued from page 1)

the Wheat Board in different crop years.

As a matter of actual practice all farmers dispose of their wheat to the Wheat Board when they cannot get from the open market a higher price than the Wheat Board initial payment, and correspondingly all farmers make use of the open market when they can do better there.

Payment is Debated

More debatable is the proposal to pay out another 10c. a bu. on the crop of 1942, or about $16 millions on some 160 million bu. delivered to the Wheat Board. The argument is that, having taken that wheat in on a 90c. basis and sold a good portion of it, and as it now is selling wheat to yield a surplus of from 20c. to 25c. a bu. above the minimum, the Wheat Board would not risk much loss by such a payment.

Most arguable, however, is the proposal to advance the initial payment on the current crop to $1.00 per bushel. On the one hand, it would be gratifying to western producers by making that level the minimum price guaranteed by the Government. On the other hand, the Government would be alarmed by the possible cost of making such a commitment for future crop years. Although western farmers have demanded the $1.00 basis in the past, few of them are worrying over it just now, since they can do as well or better on the open market.

Moss Lawson & Co. Analyzes Postwar

"Good business and a large turnover of cash for the next three or four years" is predicted by Moss, Lawson & Co. subject to the one proviso that the EPT must be removed as soon as the need for war expenditures ceases.

In a bulletin entitled "After the War—What?", the Toronto Stock Exchange firm states that the normal income tax should not exceed 40% after the war if business is to prosper.

"We feel it should be emphasized that industry is quite capable of employing a maximum amount of labor, providing it is permitted under an equitable taxation program to convert into wages a fair proportion of the profits which would accrue from full production," the bulletin declares. "It must be clear to any observer that great risks are taken by industry in developing new products and in providing plant and equipment to produce goods that still have to be sold in competitive markets. In many industries the percentage of profit per unit is very low and experience has shown that such profit is quickly turned into a loss when adverse conditions arise, as witness the predicament of the milling industry in the early thirties when the government maintained the price of wheat in Canada out of line with world markets.

"The demand for consumer goods will provide developments of great importance in industry after the war. New markets will be created in textiles, synthetic rubber, plastics, television, lightweight metals and also in air transportation. These products and services will create employment and more buying power.

Corrects Figure Colombia Crude

Through an error of a reporting agency in converting tons to bbls., crude oil production for Colombia in June was given at 2,455,720 bbls. by the Oil and Gas Journal, this figure subsequently appearing in The Financial Post (and attributed to the Oil & Gas Journal).

The correct total for the month is 1,243,162 bbls., the highest since March, 1942, but well below Colombia's peak in Feb., 1942. Total production for the first six months of 1943 was 3,561,442 bbls.

Must You Borrow
To Carry On Your War Work?

Your war work is your most important job. The Bank of Montreal encourages war-time saving, rather than *borrowing*, but there are cases where a timely bank loan not only saves money for the borrower but helps him to do a better job for VICTORY. Please feel free to discuss your financial needs in confidence with the manager of our nearest branch.

BANK OF MONTREAL
"A Bank Where Small Accounts Are Welcome"
*Modern, Experienced Banking Service . . . *the Outcome of 125 Years' Successful Operation*
A 190

Elson from Washington

(Continued from page 1)

has been tentatively suggested by some U. S. planners, or a world bank or financial union that can channel the flow of funds necessary to finance rebuilding and industry.

Naturally before monetary stabilization plans are too far advanced, some questions will be raised as to these other projects. So far as the U. S. is concerned the modifications in the original White plan bring it closer to the Canadian proposals. There has been no indication of alterations in the Keynes so-called "Bancor" proposals which leaned more for support on trade than on the gold standard.

It is fairly evident that whatever plan finally emerges will have to be acceptable to the American Congress. And that conservative body will be predisposed to favor proposals that rely on the gold standard.

Some sort of informal agreement between the British and American experts is the necessary preliminary to any real postwar currency conference. The talks with the other nations and the American experts have been, it is said, most satisfactory. Thus the Keynes-White conversations can be regarded as the last phase — to borrow from Churchill—the "end of the beginning" of the planning for a new era in international finance.

● The ever-cautious Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, has made it clear that the foreign policy of the U. S. now backs use of force to maintain the peace. If this commitment is still qualified by the lack of concrete expression from Congress it is important because it indicates the shift of American opinions from its traditional isolationism.

The Secretary's broadcast — first of a series in which he proposed to expound his ideas on foreign policy —was greeted impatiently by those American critics who regard their country's foreign policy as out of step with these swift-moving times. But probably, as one American put it to me, truth is Hull has just about caught up with the mental procession so far as his fellow countrymen are concerned. They have come a long way in a short time and some of them, like Mr. Hull, are not quite sure how far they can go.

Mr. Roosevelt is still out ahead, glancing back over his shoulder from time to time to see how they are following. But Governor Dewey's outright advocacy of an Anglo-American alliance, the Republican declaration that they are for international co-operation and now Mr. Hull's assertion of the principle that there must be the equivalent of force to halt aggression keeps the issue alive. Congress next week, or in the very near future, is certain to debate the issue of collective security. The chances appear good for a limited commitment, one that goes a little beyond Mr. Hull's qualified phrases but still leaves open the question of how a permanent organization for peace is to be attained. The final seal on this debate will be the Presidential campaign of 1944. But there is an "if" in that prediction. First the European phase of the war must end.

THE FARMER AND HIS MAGAZINE

From Halifax to Vancouver the magazine that is first choice with most Canadian farmers is the Family Herald and Weekly Star. Each week it brings to 300,000 rural homes timely coverage of fast-breaking world events, plus feature articles and news pictures, as well as up-to-the-minute farm news, much of which the farmer cannot get from any other source. That is why the Family Herald has become a tremendous sales force which no advertiser can overlook. Keep your firm name alive — advertise in the Family Herald NOW!

Family Herald and Weekly Star
CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MAGAZINE
MONTREAL CANADA

AGENCY WANTED

Establishing manufacturer's agency. Would like to contact manufacturers seeking markets in southwestern Ontario. Inquiries invited.

LORNE M. BEST,
2437 Howard Ave.,
Windsor, Ont.

May Not Use Extra Sugar

(Continued from page 1)

crease corresponding to sugar, the extra raw product may not be drawn down in practice, industry officials say.

Not generally known, however, is the fact that candy manufacturers have been doing a substantial volume of candy making on war orders. Sugar and cocoa above quotas is allowed for this work. Canadian candy firms are now supplying all the chocolates required by Canadian forces overseas—and for all British troops outside the United Kingdom as well.

Possibly a larger proportion of the sweeter types of chocolate may be turned out as a result of the new sugar quotas. Earlier in the war steps were taken to offset sugar rationing by eliminating high-sugar content chocolates and by substituting other materials. With fruits and nuts real problems, sustaining volume has been difficult, however.

More Soft Drinks

Soft drink manufacturers expect to use their increased sugar ration. Labor supply has been difficult but one manufacturer says that output will be increased even if it is necessary for the plant to work longer hours.

Some manufacturers have adhered strictly to maintaining the sugar content of their drinks and the sugar ration will mean practically a corresponding increase in their output, it is stated. For other people who may have been using alternative sweeteners such as honey and corn syrup, the increased sugar ration will allow a return to a larger sugar content, it is reported.

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Brown Corp. Elects Officers and Directors

Frederic G. Coburn of New York has been elected president of Brown Corp., wholly owned subsidiary of Brown Co.

E. H. Maling of Berlin, N.H., was elected vice-president and treasurer; William L. Campbell, Berlin, vice-president; W. L. Bennett, Quebec, assistant treasurer; R. E. Marshall, Berlin, comptroller, and Jean Paul St. Laurent, Quebec, secretary.

Directors of Brown Corp. are as follows:

ROBERT BRAUN, Portland, Me.; ORTON B. BROWN, Berlin; F. G. COBURN, New York; JOHN J. HAGERTY, H. P. KENDALL, Boston; LAURENCE F. WHITTMORE, Pembroke, N.H.; JEAN PAUL ST. LAURENT, Quebec; GEORGE A. MORRIS, J. B. CHALLIES, Montreal.

Trading Volume Lower For Unlisted Stocks

A mixed trend developed among the unlisted stocks according to Plaxton, McDonnell & Co. Trading volume was lower.

Andian National gained fractionally closing 26-28. A quantity of Atlas Steels common turned over—the issue closed 26-27½. B. C. Pulp & Paper common eased fractionally at 10¾-11¾; the pref. dropped 2 points at 69-73. Brown Co. pref. gained 1 point at 34¾-36¾. Burns "A" & "B" eased fractionally closing 9-9¾, and 4½-5 respectively.

Canadian Industries "B" common dropped 1 point at 161-163, the pref. gained 1 point at 169-171½. Canadian Westinghouse eased ¾ point closing 44¼-45½. Federal Grain common dropped fractionally at $4.35-$4.75. Great Lakes Power pref. gained 1 point at 108 bid. John Inglis was fractionally lower at 8-8¾. Minnesota & Ontario Paper common advanced ¾ point at 8¾-9¼. Western Grain pref. lost several points closing 28-32½.

Ontario Labor Court Balloting Attacked

Status of independent unions under Ontario's Collective Bargaining Act remains obscure after test of the measure during three months' function of the labor court at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

Set up in June under CBA provisions, the court has been hearing a succession of applications, made by the large unions or by associations and employees for certification as bargaining agents. Although no new or clear issues have arisen during the period of its deliberations, one criticism has been heard frequently, namely, that the court has been prone to order balloting on the union recognition question without adequate examination of the constitution and membership of unions or associations already established in the plants.

While there have been some exceptions, the court usually has directed the taking of a ballot in cases where there has been opposition, by companies or associations of employees, to applications of the unions.

By many considered indicative of the whole process of CBA interpretation in the court are cases involving International Nickel Co. of Canada, Port Colborne, Massey-Harris Co., Toronto, and Atlas Steels Ltd. Welland.

One point of view is that in the Massey-Harris case the court, in effect, has swept aside a quarter-century system of harmonious employer-employee relations and that in this and other cases its rulings afford gratuitous aid to unions said to be taking advantage of an unbalanced wartime situation in which floating populations of temporary employees assure domination in worker councils.

In some management circles this form of single-question ballot is considered to be unsuitable and inadequate, the contention being that it would be better devised if it gave employees the opportunity of declaring for an alternative union or association.

A single-question vote was taken last month at the Port Colborne plant of International Nickel Co. of Canada, naming the applicant for certification (International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers) but not the intervener ("Inco" Employees' Welfare Association).

At the hearing, earlier, the company contended that an agreement made last November with the welfare association was still in force and was a bar to any move by the employees to have another agency certified.

Mr. Justice Gillanders in this case enunciated a principle which is said to have had considerable bearing on those subsequently dealt with in the labor court when he said:

"I incline to the view that if employees in an appropriate unit properly appoint and authorize representatives to negotiate an agreement on their behalf with employers, or if they by proper means approve of a draft agreement before execution or ratify it after execution, they should be estopped for a reasonable time from seeking through some other agency to obtain another agreement. The question that arises here is whether in the circumstances the employees as a whole are at this time so estopped."

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Issued	—Sold to—	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
City and County of St. John, N.B.	Aug.	Royal Bank, J. M. Bell & Co., A. E. Ames & Co.	2¾-3½%	1944-63	$182,000	100.084	3.34%
Sherbrooke, P.Q.	Aug.	Mead & Co., Cochran, Murray & Co., Dyment, Anderson & Co.	3¼%	1944-63	175,000	100.53	.....
Dominion—							
Canada Treasury Bills	Sept.	....	....	Dec. 3,'43	$55,000,000	99.881	.478%
Canada Notes	Sept.	Chartered Banks	1½%	July 2, '45	200,000,000	100	.....
Canada Deposit Certificates	Sept.	Chartered Banks	¾%	Mar. 7, '44	88,920,000	100	.....
			¾%	Mar. 14, '44	128,980,000	100	.....

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Bond Issues—	Date Issued	—Offered by—	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Hamilton Cotton Co.	Aug.	A. E. Ames & Co. (Privately)	3%	1944-53	$850,000	....	.....
Island Telephone Co.	Aug.	W. C. Pitfield & Co.	4%	1968	200,000	....	.....
L'Hotel-Dieu de Sherbrooke (Hopital Sanatorium St. Francois)	P.Q.	Oscar Dube & Co.	4%	1953-59	1,350,000	*100	....

*Offering price.

Classified Advertisements

Classified ads. cost 4c. per word and figure for each insertion. Minimum ad. 12 words. Add six words when box number is required. When replies are to be mailed to advertiser, add 10c. Classified ads. payable in advance. Contract rates on application.

Sales Help Wanted

ADVERTISING salesman for leading national business and financial publication. Must have successful sales record. Please apply by letter stating age, experience, marital and military status, references. Enclose snapshot if possible. Our staff have been advised of this advertisement. Apply nearest Employment and Selective Service Office. Refer to File Number HO. 531.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Canadian Food Products Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (.50 cents) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 1st day of January, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 30, 1943.

By Order of the Board,
R. G. McMullen,
Secretary
Toronto, Ontario
September 13, 1943.

INSURANCE OFFICIAL

Insurance executive of proved ability seeks change. Experienced man with high grade training conversant with all classes and phases of Insurance would consider offer from General Agency Brokers or Company Head Office. Refer to your nearest Employment and Selective Service Office, fyle H.O. 521.

Good Looking, Hardwearing, Weather-Resisting

GABARDINE TOPCOATS
37.50

The ideal topcoat for uncertain Fall weather. The smooth-textured gabardine is one of the most flattering fabrics you can wear. It will keep its appearance for a long time, because it can take plenty of punishment. Splendid for cold, damp weather, too, because it's wind and showerproof. You may choose from easy-fitting raglans, square-shouldered slip-ons or balmacaans in tan, brown, sand, air force blue or green. Sizes 36 to 44 in lengths for talls, shorts and men of medium build. Each 37.50

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SECOND FLOOR.

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Who, ME?

These days you have to consider Ottawa in all your plans — when you organize, finance, hire, buy, process, pack or sell. Any future plans the government has simmering also are of major importance to you.

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Investing For Tomorrow **Article No. 11**

Ford Motor of Canada is Ready

Tariffs and National Income Seen Major Factors

By ARTHUR D. ELLWOOD

Investment in Ford Motor Co. of Canada shares is, to a great extent, an investment in the future of the Canadian automobile industry.

As a leading unit in the field, Ford can be expected to participate in the general demand for cars after the war. In a fiercely competitive industry, it has demonstrated ability to hold its own. It has access to research and developments of the Ford Motor Co. in the United States as well as having its own experienced and competent engineering staff.

It is, moreover, the only opportunity Canadians have to invest in this highly important industry.

But the postwar demand for automobiles and trucks in Canada and the prospects for the leading manufacturing units seems to depend primarily on two factors:

1. The postwar level of Canadian national income, or the ability to buy cars;
2. The kind of postwar trade basis established by inter-Empire agreements.

No better summing up of this has been made than that given by Ford's president, W. R. Campbell, in his address to the most recent annual meeting of shareholders. At that time Mr. Campbell said in part:

The Company's View

"The company's progress has been based on its ability to supply a fundamental human need for economical transportation which existed before the war and will continue to exist after the war ends. In the meantime, for the period of the war, the company's activities will continue to be dependent entirely upon the demands for military equipment. After the war it will be necessary for the company to reconvert its facilities to the production of automotive vehicles essential to peaceful commerce and to re-establish its position in such markets as are available in Canada and other British Empire countries. The scale of the company's production and employment will naturally depend on the amount of purchasing power existing in those territories.

"There will no doubt be a pentup demand for goods not now available due to wartime restrictions. The company should emerge from the war well equipped to meet this demand with an efficient plant plus new experience, skill and technical knowledge which is being acquired under wartime pressure. These new assets will contribute to the improved production of better products.

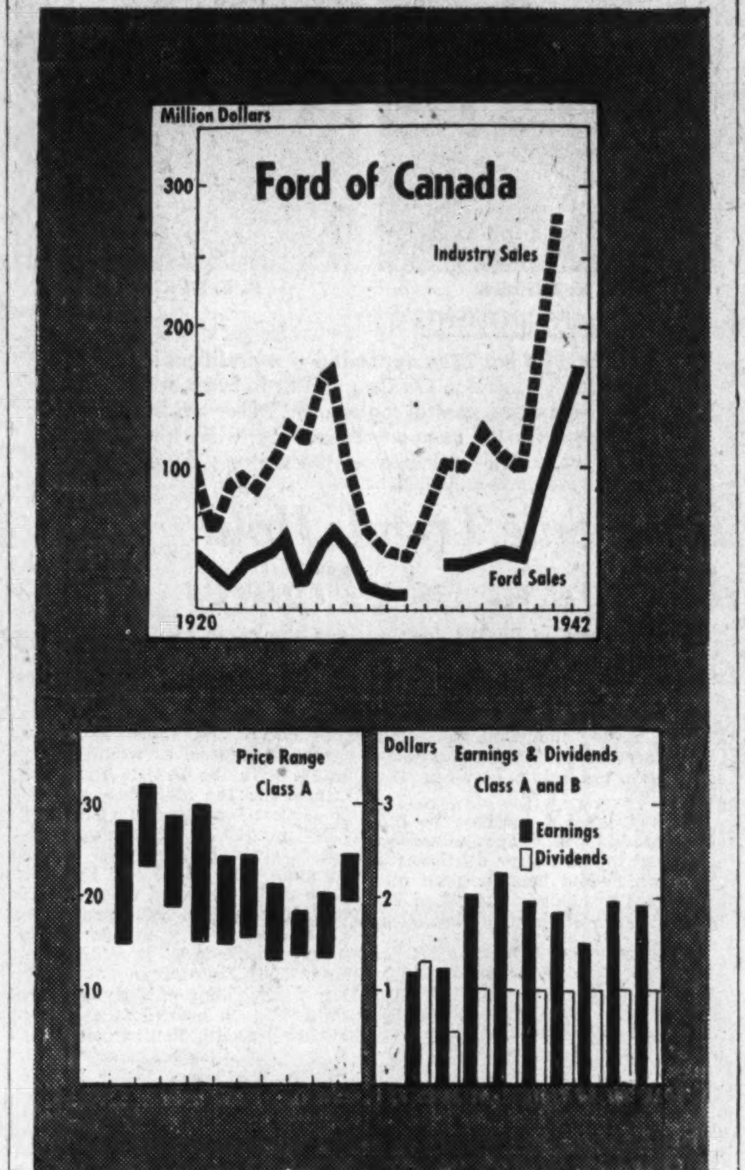
"The availability of markets will be a matter of vital importance to all Canadian industries. Merchandising opportunities will depend largely on the character and terms of agreements that the Canadian Government may take with other British Empire countries and the United States, for only within the bounds of such national and international policies can individual industries chart their future course."

Tariffs Very Important

Ford Motor Co. of Canada probably has a greater than average dependence on export markets, almost entirely confined to other parts of the Empire. Upwards of 50% of its pre-war output went overseas. Thus its future will, as Mr. Campbell points out in the speech already quoted, depend to a great extent on postwar arrangement regarding tariffs, trade agreements and other factors over which the Government has more control than have the companies themselves.

But its wartime record gives some hints of the possibilities inherent in the company's manufacturing executive abilities. The total value of products shipped in 1942 was $177.4 millions. This

(Continued on page 7)



Class A price range covers years 1934 to 1943 inclusive by years; earnings and dividends chart covers years 1934 to 1942

Top chart shown here illustrates the war's effect on sales of the automobile manufacturers and of Ford Motor Co. of Canada. It also shows how sales over the past 23 years have reflected economic conditions. Ford sales for 1934 are not available. The industry sales have been taken from Dominion Bureau of Statistics data; Ford sales from the company's own figures. Ford of Canada has two classes of stock outstanding — Class A, non-voting shares, and Class B, voting shares. The former is more widely held and actively traded. The company has stabilized its dividend rate, which is the same for both classes of stock, at $1 a share in recent years, a rate which has been covered from annual profits with a good margin.

B. C. Advised To Make Most Of Forest Crop

Greater Refinement of Timber Riches Will Yield More Saleable Products,

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Development of a prosperous forest industry in such products as cellulose and lignin, grain alcohol, sugars and various other substances is the logical objective for British Columbia, according to George P. Melrose, assistant chief forester of the province.

"The extra refinement of forest products," says Mr. Melrose, "will mean the employment of many times the number of people it takes to turn out lumber from the same volume of wood. The wealth thus created should maintain a more prosperous British Columbia than we have at present."

But before B. C. can hope to attain the goal set by Mr. Melrose it will be necessary to carry research many steps farther than it has already gone, and there must be a more diligent search for markets.

Urges Industrial Research

Many public and private research organizations are working on these problems, notably Canada's forest products laboratory at Ottawa and at Vancouver, and that in Madison, Wis. Mr. Melrose believes, however, that there should be industrial research organization as well so that results may be worked out in conjunction with marketing problems.

"We must get busy and find out the facts for ourselves," states Mr. Melrose. "We must try to improve on what has been done and discover new products and uses. But this will do us little good without markets. Forests are useless economically if their products cannot be sold in a profitable market. All the protection, management, logging refinements and research will arrive exactly nowhere if we don't find a way of selling the product on a satisfactory basis."

Better Use of Forest Crop

Foresters such as Mr. Melrose are convinced that there must be fuller utilization of the forest crop.

"Complete utilization will be more necessary as time goes on than it has been in the past," says Mr. Melrose. "We have been blessed with forests of trees capable of producing timbers and lumber of high grade. Because of this grade and our ability to manufacture at low cost, our products have competed favorably in world and domestic markets.

"When we have to depend on smaller sized trees, we shall no longer have the advantage of quality; but we shall still be competing in the world's markets with the Scandinavian countries, with Russia and the west and south of the American continent. They are all thousands of miles closer to present best markets in the United Kingdom and will retain that advantage. If we must depend on lumber for our greatest product and Britain for our greatest market, we can look for a definite reduction in price, if not in quantity of output. The net result will be less wealth production and a lower standard of living.

Make Product Saleable

"That is something we westerners don't like to contemplate and we don't need to, except to plan for a different solution—to work out methods of forest utilization that will turn our wood into highly saleable products on a receptive market.

"Research in this country, in the United States, Russia, Germany and elsewhere in recent years has begun to show how wood and its constituents is made up chemically. It is a very complicated substance and still baffles chemists as to its complete formula, but in the process of research a great variety of products has been derived. In fact, it appears so important as a basic raw material that the Germans call it "universal raw material," and before the war were embarked on a campaign to control vast areas of forest land throughout the world.

Derivatives

"Just consider some of the wood derivatives: at the moment cellulose for explosives is one of the most important. Wood is largely cellulose with a binder of lignin. Paper from wood is impregnated with resin from wood, heated and pressed into sheets lighter than aluminum and stronger than mild steel.

"Layers of wood are stacked and, after chemical treatment, are pressed to any desired density. This gives an immensely strong substance, hard and tough. It will take a polish like marble and is very resistant to abrasion. Because its density can be controlled and varied within the same piece, it is used in airplane propellers where greater density at hub than tip makes for better balance.

"Wood is broken down into cellulose and lignin. From them, by various processes, come grain alcohol, sugars and various other substances and thence high-octane motor fuel, synthetic rubber, rayon and various plastics.

"With these as a start, the variety of products possible from our wood crop staggers the imagination."

Dominion Textile Strike Action is Deferred

Dominion Textile Co. employees in Montreal have postponed a strike scheduled to start Sept. 11 until Sept. 24. Decision to adjourn the scheduled walk-out was made after the union employees were advised that Premier Godbout had "promised his support" in bringing pressure upon the Federal Government to consider their demands, and that the National War Labor Board had promised to give them a hearing on Sept. 23.

Some months ago the workers demanded a wage increase of 10c. an hour for every worker in the textile industry; a week's holiday with pay, beginning in 1944; and the full cost-of-living bonus of $4.25 a week. These demands were not granted.

UNTIL TOMORROW

WHEN
"CEASE FIRE"
SOUNDS!

... the results of PEDLAR Research during wartime will be evident in New and Better "Metal-Built" Products

In common with other manufacturers across Canada, our job today is to produce for war to our fullest capacity. Steel is on the critical list and its use for civilian requirements is subject to rigid restrictions. This makes it difficult for us to carry on our business in a normal way.

Despite the wartime limitations which affect materials, the present need for planning is imperative. So the work of our Research Department goes on and when the Victory parades are over, our customers will be supplied with Pedlar's "Metal-Built" Products . . . some newly designed and others improved . . . because we are learning new lessons from the war.

The PEDLAR PEOPLE Limited
Established 1861
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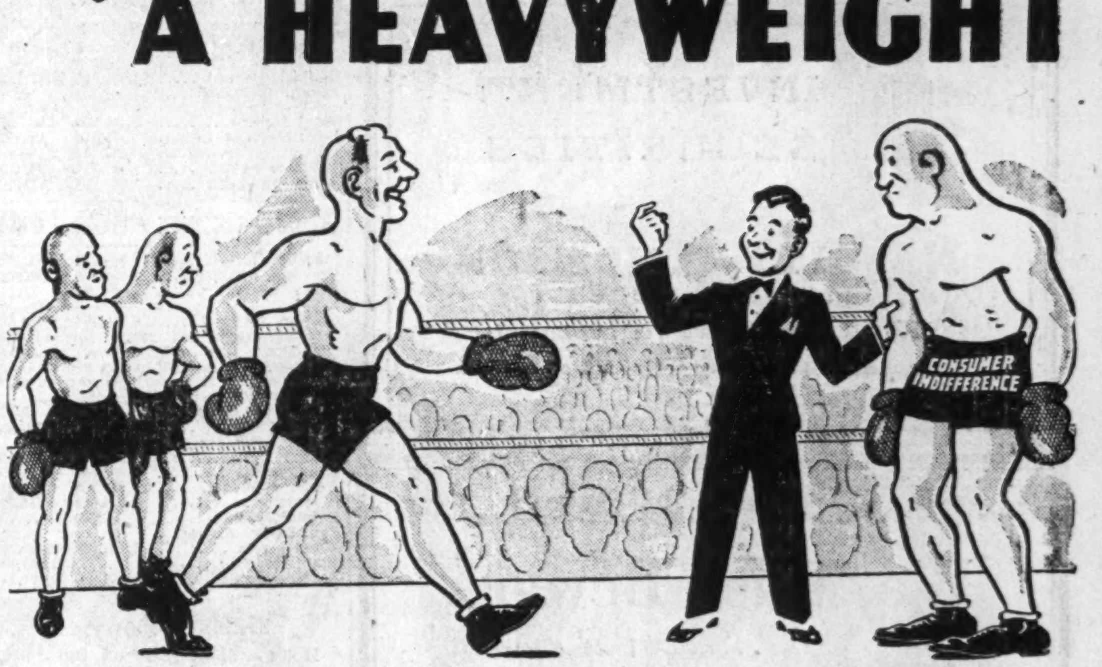
PS443

Choose A HEAVYWEIGHT to fight A HEAVYWEIGHT



No sports promoter matches a lightweight against a heavyweight . . . And when the fight starts he doesn't expect his man to knock out the other fellow with a single punch.

Nor should an advertiser attempt to overcome the heavyweight of CONSUMER INDIFFERENCE except by using heavyweight advertising mediums . . . and using them consistently.

YOUR POST-WAR SALES POSITION?

When wartime scarcities are ended, the advertiser who has consistently kept the name of his product before the Daily Star's vast audience . . . even though no immediate sales incentive existed . . . will reap the benefit of his foresight.

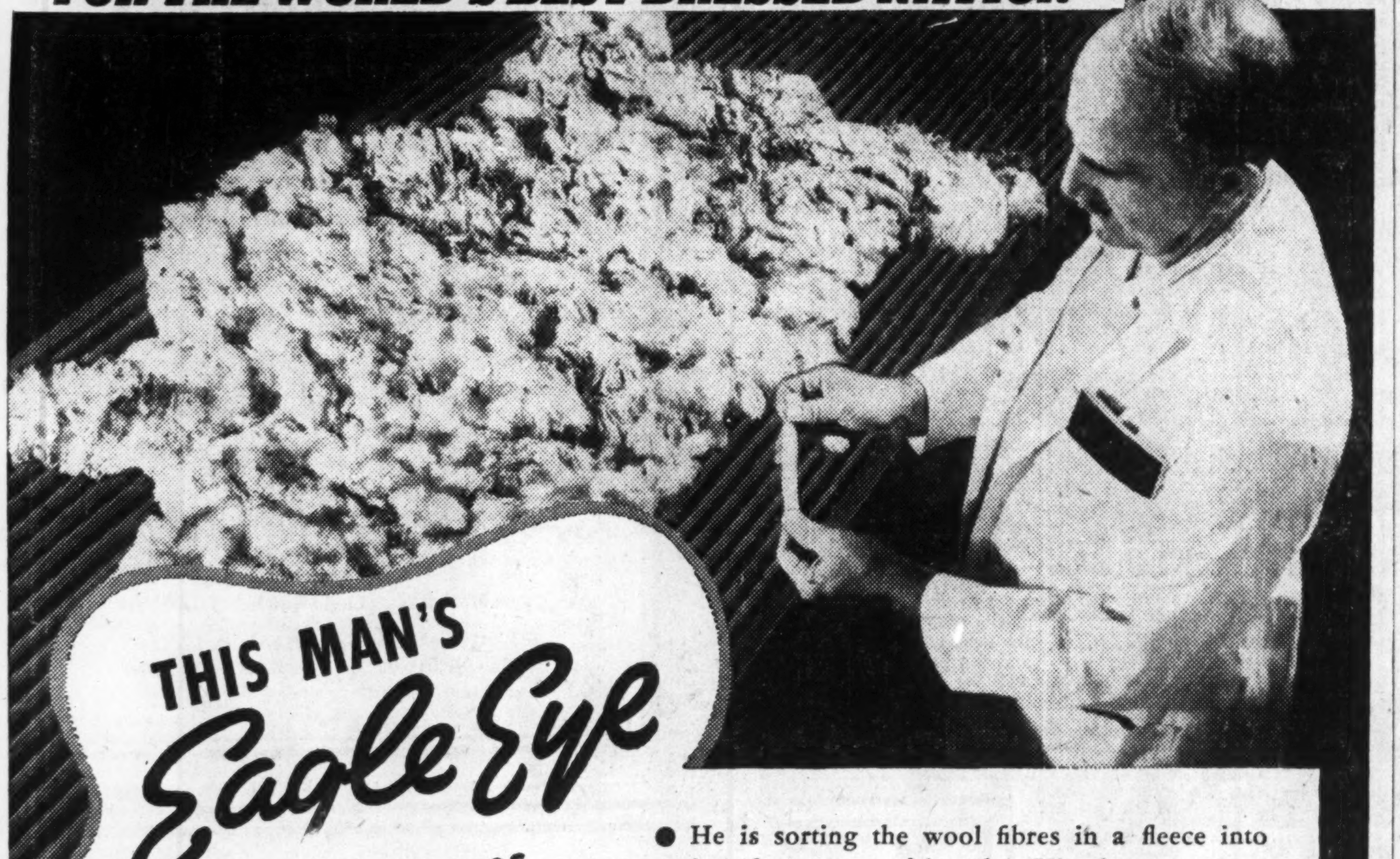
In Toronto and Ontario the Toronto Daily Star is unquestionably the heavyweight medium with its circulation of 260,528 copies each day. It sells 106,876 more copies daily than the second paper and 102,786 more than the third. In fact . . . the Star comes within about 15% of having as much circulation as the second and third Toronto papers combined!

All this extra circulation at similar cost . . . means much more power for the advertiser, especially when more space is used — and used more often.

The TORONTO DAILY STAR

Much the Largest Circulation of Any Canadian Daily Newspaper

FOR THE WORLD'S BEST DRESSED NATION



THIS MAN'S Eagle Eye can spot differences finer than a human hair

● He is sorting the wool fibres in a fleece into various finenesses and lengths. His glance can spot differences finer than a human hair. Later, a microscopic examination of samples is made to check the accuracy of the sorting.

This expert job requires good eyesight and a clear north light. A keen sense of touch is also an essential. The natural oil on the wool fibres helps to make the sorter's hands soft and sensitive.

This is the first of fifty-four operations by which wool is gradually converted into FORBES fabrics. Technical skill, combined with scientific control, and the artistic designing of these FORBES fabrics have helped to make Canadians, in peace and war, the best dressed people in the world.

"How about quality? Has it changed because of the war?" "No, sir, not a bit. The fine quality of this FORBES wool fabric is unchanged and the Government's price ceiling guarantees that you pay no more for it than you did in 1941".

FORBES Wool Fabrics
ESTABLISHED 1864

Made by DOMINION WOOLLENS & WORSTEDS LIMITED

Municipal Credit

Local Finances on Sound Basis

Few Towns in Default These Days – Indebtedness Drops

A remarkably improved financial picture is presented by Canadian municipalities in 1943. Very few remain in default and many, taken out of default only a few years ago, have been able to establish a splendid level of credit for themselves.

Better business practice placed in effect by the average municipality is seen a leading factor in the improved situation. But improved collections, both on current taxes and arrears, sale of properties held by the individual municipality and substantial savings on interest charges are other factors which have played an important part in bringing about a municipal renaissance.

By GORDON M. GRANT

The defaulting municipality, once a source of heartache for financial community and investor alike, has become a rather rare animal the last few years. You can't find him very often in the populous sections of the country and he is most likely to be found in some outlying agricultural paper-making or gold mining area where conditions haven't been too good.

With the gradual disappearance of the defaulting municipality, municipal credit has improved to the place where some towns, once in default, are considered one of the brightest spots on Canada's financial escutcheon, borrowing money at rates as low at 3, 3½ and 3¾%, depending on maturity.

Many "Out of the Woods"

It is not so long ago that numbers of suburban municipalities clustering about Toronto, Montreal, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, were in financial straits; provincial authorities had to take over in many cases in an endeavor to get things cleared up. But the Montreal and Toronto situations have been straightened out, Windsor is operating under an interim plan, Winnipeg and suburban areas are beginning to pay at fixed rates, and the District of North Vancouver is one of the few municipalities still in default.

Looking around for the defaulting municipality, Saskatchewan has perhaps relatively the most. Moose Jaw, Weyburn, Melville, Estevan and some rural school districts are still in default. But even here the situation is stated to be much improved. Revenues have increased greatly, it seems, and bondholders in some cases have apparently been willing to forego immediate arrangements for curing defaults.

Alberta still has a few towns in default but no places of great importance are behind with their interest. British Columbia, outside of the District of North Vancouver, has no sizeable defaulters, while the Quebec situation has been pretty well cleaned up. Manitoba has a few school districts in arrears, but the main default locale, Winnipeg suburbs, has been taken care of by either interim arrangements or fixed interest plans for some years. Defaults among municipalities never were very noticeable in the Maritimes.

The Ontario position today is in marked contrast to that a few years ago. No longer can defaulting municipalities be counted by the dozen. About the only places of any size burdened in this way are Sturgeon Falls, Hawkesbury, Haileybury and Teck Twp., and peculiar conditions account for the defaults in each one of these cases. Both Sturgeon Falls and Hawkesbury are paper company towns and plans are reported in negotiation whereby each may be taken "out of the red."

A cash settlement may be made in the case of Sturgeon Falls while the Hawkesbury plan is contingent upon arriving at some basis of agreement on the status of an old 1920-21 provincial housing debt.

Gold Decline Hits Teck

Teck Twp. has been hit by the decline in gold mining income. The Federal Government passed contingent legislation earlier this year to allow gold mining municipalities to have a first call on revenues—rather than the Dominion—and while the Ontario Government hasn't implemented similar legislation yet, a subsidy is being paid equal to the difference the township would have received under the changed set-up. As it is, it appears that Teck Twp. revenue this year may not be far from what would be needed to implement a refunding plan based on retirement of debt over a 10-year period. Most municipal plans have been based on a 40-year period.

Haileybury, which went in default 1½ years ago, is a casualty of a provincial housing debt combined with a decline in the business of mining silver. Ability to pay has waned.

Separate Schools in Trouble

Some separate school boards, however, are still in default, most notable recent one being the Ottawa Separate School Board. A plan for Windsor Separate School Board is coming before bondholders shortly, it is understood. A few suburban separate school boards in the Windsor area are also still in default.

But the limited number of municipal authorities in arrears is not the only way things have been improving. Total municipal debt is being rapidly reduced.

Why some municipalities have been able to retire their debt up to 10 or 12 years in advance of the schedule under the plan which took them out of difficulty is due to a variety of reasons:

1. Current collection of taxes has improved with better business.
2. Social costs, such as relief, have decreased.
3. Arrears of taxes have been reduced substantially.
4. Liquidation of properties in municipal hands has improved with a stronger realty market.
5. Better administration of municipal affairs is notable today.
6. Substantial savings in interest have resulted from refundings at lower interest rates.
7. Municipal subsidies, e.g., the Ontario mill subsidy to municipalities, have assisted local financing.

If Premier Drew implements his promise of a 50% subsidy on the costs of education in Ontario, the position of municipalities in the Ontario area will be still further improved.

New Psychology Helps

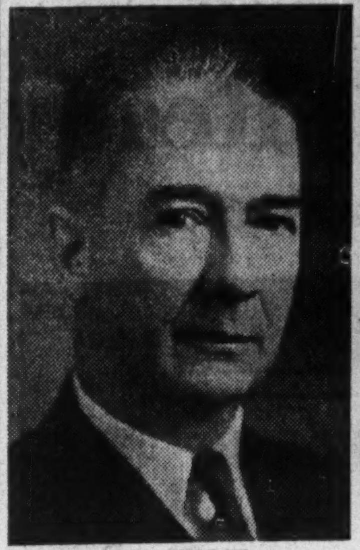
Perhaps the most significant of all these factors is the "better business" psychology with which municipalities have become imbued. Operation under supervision of municipal departments of the various provincial governments has brought better methods in controlling expenditures and these better methods have remained even after municipal supervision has become something of the past.

As one authority puts it, municipal credit is better than ever before because the situation on indebtedness is as good as it ever was and we have better business practices being used; more services are being provided at smaller cost. Strict budgetting of expenses is now the rule.

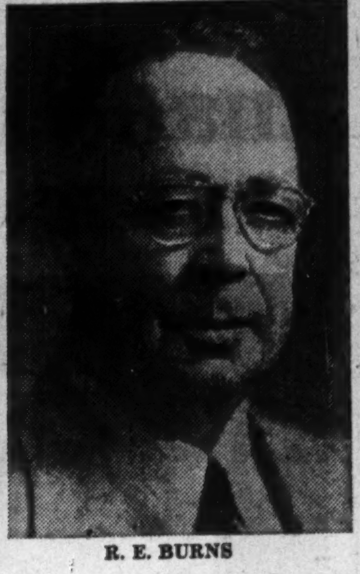
With some municipalities there has been retrenchment in spending because of the war. This has resulted in the building up of a backlog of public works for handling in the postwar period.

Lower interest rates have meant much to some municipalities which were not long ago in default. Most of the Ontario plans for taking municipalities out of debt were on the basis of 4½% interest. Practically all of the plans, however, provided a callable feature for new bonds and this callable feature has proved valuable. Bonds bearing 4½% interest are being replaced with bonds of the 3, 3½ and 3¾% variety. Over 20 or 30 years the saving in interest may allow retirement of 20% to 30% of municipal debt beyond what could otherwise be retired. Thorold has called its bonds up to 1979 for refunding recently.

While the war has been a debt-creating business as far as the Dominion Government is concerned, the improved situation in which municipalities find themselves can be partly attributed to it. In other words, the war is helping prepare the municipalities for carrying their postwar share of the burden—whatever that burden may be.



A. H. MILLER



R. E. BURNS

B. A. OIL APPOINTMENTS

A. H. Miller, who has been appointed vice-president in charge of sales by British American Oil Co., and R. E. Burns, who has been made sales manager, central region. Mr. Miller has been general sales manager for the company since 1936, while Mr. Burns was formerly sales manager of the Ontario division.

Food Sale Trends Hold Upward in July Figures

A comparison of trends in the volume of sales in the wholesale and retail grocery trade shows a 4% increase in July sales as compared with last year in the chain store fields, while independent retail sales increased by 17% with wholesale figures coming between the two at 9%.

The more rapid increase in the sales of independent retailers as compared to the chains continues a trend which has been pointed out by figures previously published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

As for the comparison between retail and wholesale distribution, the outstanding feature lies in the regional figures. These show that wholesale business in Quebec and British Columbia averaged 2% lower in July of this year than last, while the other three economic divisions for which figures are compiled recorded increases. Sales in the Maritimes and Ontario were up 10% while the Prairie Provinces reported twice as large a gain with an increase of 20%.

On the other hand, chain stores sales increased by 7 and 9% respectively in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, and 1% in Quebec and Ontario. Independent retail sales correspond more closely to wholesale figures, as would be expected, with the Prairie Provinces, Ontario and the Maritimes showing the largest increases of about 20%, 17.1% and 22.7% respectively. Increases in Quebec and British Columbia were 14.9% and 11.9%.

The dollar value of wholesale inventories averaged 12% lower at the end of July this year than at the same date in 1942. Inventories at the end of June were 5% higher than the volume of July business compared to a normal rise of 10%, indicating a depletion of stocks.

Market Opinions

Barron's (The Trader): Failure of activity to generate a fresh wave of speculation or to lift stock prices above the rally highs of mid-August reflects a lack of fundamental buying power that justifies considerable caution. A few weeks hence will tell the story of the further effect upon buying power of staggering the U. S. Sept. 15 tax payment, and of the $15 billion U. S. War Loan. How powerful the striving for speculative profit will then be is debatable.

• • •

Barron's (Dow Theorist): Dow-Jones industrial railroad averages both have remained within the "line" they have formed since the beginning of August. Even the sharp decline which followed news of Italy's surrender did not bring a break below the bottom of the line. Except for an increase directly reflecting the excitement caused by the war news, volume of trading continues comparatively low. A joint breakout by both averages, either up or down, especially if accompanied by much more active trading would be regarded as suggesting the direction of the next step of importance in the movement of the stock market.

• • •

Magazine of Wall Street: We think investors will be very hesitant about purchasing stocks, as they give increasing thought to the manifold problems of peace and deflationary economic and industrial adjustments, of uncertain scope and duration, in the early postwar transitional period. Our conviction is that—in terms of investment and speculative calculation — the war news and the Washington news over the weeks just ahead is more likely to be on the deflationary rather than the inflationary side. The war is moving toward climactic events, and home-front indications look less and less inflationary to us. We continue to favor scalings on commitments on rallies, and recommend the maintenance of a substantial liquidity in investment and speculative positions.

• • •

Financial World, N.Y.: There is no reason to expect that the war stocks will be among the leaders of the next advance, when it develops, and the present period of quiet can well be utilized for strengthening investment lists by transferring out of issues with dull postwar prospects into those having assured peacetime earning power.

Company Reports

National Steel Car

National Steel Car Corp.'s financial statement for the year ended June 30, 1943, reveals net profits equivalent to $4.66 a share, as against $6.73 the year before. In addition, the refundable portion of the excess profits tax amounts to $220,000 or $1.25 a share.

A feature of the report this year was the marked strengthening of the balance sheet as result of payment received from the Dominion Government for the Malton plant. Net working capital now stands at $7.1 millions compared with $3.3 millions a year ago. Cash increased sixfold; bank loans of $1.8 millions were wiped out, while investment in Government bonds increased $4.5 millions. Investment in Canadian Associated Aircraft, shown last year at $166,700, was liquidated during the year.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended June 30

	1943	1942
Operating profit	$3,425,821	$4,871,567
Invest. income	69,761	5,714
Total income	3,495,582	4,877,281
Less: Exec. sal., etc...	98,254	120,945
Depreciation	854,731	2,356,491
Equip. amort.	77,314	442,155
Tax provision	1,646,308	775,000
Net profit	818,973	1,182,688
Dividends	614,250	351,000
Surplus	204,723	831,688
Previous surplus	4,032,482	3,200,793
Other credits*	5,559,819	......
Surplus forward	4,797,819	4,032,482

*Other credits net (capital surplus) less provisions for contingencies, including additional income and excess profits taxes arising chiefly from revision of provisions for depreciation in prior periods.

Earned per share	$4.66	$6.73
Working capital	$7,133,565	$3,366,865

Balance Sheet Changes

Cash	$1,257,016	$204,524
Govt. bonds	5,095,976	503,750
Accts. receivable	1,378,785	4,735,915
Inventory	1,779,655	4,454,351
Refundable tax	220,000	......
Can. Assoc. Aircraft..	......	166,700
Fixed assets	8,328,102	12,960,284
Bank loans	......	1,841,181
Accts. payable	934,329	3,581,210

Senator-Rouyn

Horizontal drilling on the 1,250-ft. level of Senator-Rouyn has extended the ore by about 50 ft., bringing the total to 375 ft., it is reported by Redmond Quain, K.C., president.

The president reports that the latest hole drilled showed 10.7 ft. of ore running $9.60 a ton, and in the other hole there is a section running $66, uncut grade. This latter high assay is accounted for by 2½ ft. of ore running 3.5 oz. a ton. Previous reports on work at this level and the 1,000- and 1,125-ft. levels had been encouraging. The annual report stated that all holes drilled on the 1,250 ft. level had intersected ore either of average grade over greater widths or higher grade ore over normal widths.

The grade of ore milled at Senator-Rouyn has shown an improvement since the beginning of June. President Quain reports that, while the future of the mine could not be determined by results on two or three levels, the results of operations so far had been encouraging.

Recent operations have suffered to some extent due to the milling of lower grade ores from the seventh and eighth levels and conditions in late 1942 and early 1943 were particularly trying, due to the fact that lack of adequate equipment made it impossible to both supply the mill and do any substantial amount of development. A new hoist of very substantial capacity has been obtained, however, and subsequent operations will be carried on at a much smaller cost, while "—a capacity to do as much development as manpower will permit will begin to make itself felt," the president states.

The above difficulties, however, have resulted in depletion of ore reserves faster than they could be supplemented, with the result that ore reserves at the end of 1942 amounted to 115,662 tons of ore of $6.78 (.176 oz.) grade. At the end of 1941 reserves had amounted to about 191,325 tons of $9.16 grade. During 1943, however, reserve conditions have shown improvement.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Dec. 31

	1942	1941
Bullion production ..	$909,567	$748,463
Add: Other income ..	1,789	1,466
Total income	911,356	749,929
Less: Oper. expense ..	489,910	522,253
Net earnings	421,446	227,676
Less: Depreciation ...	62,350	45,264
Devel. w/o	46,679	46,726
Quebec mines duty	14,814	......
Income & E. P. tax	45,821	33,011
Net profit & surplus..	251,782	102,675
Add: Prev. surplus ..	150,425	47,750
Inc. tax adust.	6,512	......
Less: Disc. on notes ..	36,685	......
Org. exp. w/o	9,405	......
Quebec mines duty*	2,980	......
Balance forward	359,649	150,425

*1940 and 1941.

Earned per share	$0.074	$0.03
Paid	nil	nil
Working capital	‡$208,883	$4,350

‡Dividends of 3c. a share, $102,250, paid in February.

Westminster Paper

Accounts of Westminster Paper for the year ended Jan. 31, 1943, show a small increase in net profits, bringing them to $53,652 or $1.12 a share.

Sales for the year showed a rise of just over 10%, with expenses registering an increase, except for selling and administrative items which showed a reduction. Surplus was augmented by adjustments of $5,731, applicable from prior years, and working capital declined. Details are shown in the table below.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended Jan. 31

	1943	1942
Sales*	$1,459,102	$1,325,113
Less: Cost of sales ...	1,175,834	1,054,279
Gross profit	283,268	270,834
Less: Selling & admin. exp.†	110,527	113,054
Net earnings	172,741	157,780
Less: Depreciation ...	83,089	70,071
Loss re equip. sale	......	543
Income & E. P. tax	36,000	35,000
Net profit	53,652	52,166
Less: Dividends	23,894	23,894
Surplus for year	29,758	28,272
Add: Prev. surplus ..	312,644	284,372
Prior yr. adj.	5,731	......
Balance forward	348,133	312,644

*After discounts and allowances.
†Incl. freight and delivery.

Contingent liabilities .	$40,322	$36,019
Earned per share	$1.12	$1.09
Paid	0.50	0.50
Working capital	$197,056	$213,033

Lake Shore

During the year ended June 30, 1943, curtailment of operations resulted in reduction of earnings of Lake Shore Mines to 96c. a share, in comparison with last year's figure of $1.14. Production was obtained through milling 338,810 dry tons of ore to give a bullion output of more than $5.5 millions, a drop of some $600,000 from the previous year.

During the period under review the greatest amount of development was carried out on levels below the 4,450 ft. horizon. Work was reduced from the previous year, with 7,980 ft. of drifting done, of which 35.1% was in ore. Work has also been confined mostly to the main leads in the vein zones, with drifting on subsidiary veins deferred. This was done due to necessity of determining ore body positions far enough ahead so that operations could be planned and danger of bursting minimized. Main cross-cuts were completed and drifting was begun on five new lower levels, those at 5,325, 5,575, 5,700, 5,825 and 6,075 ft. (lowest).

A sinking hoist with necessary dumping arrangements was installed at the 5,950-ft. level, to sink No. 4 shaft below the 6,075-ft. horizon. This sinking had just been started at the end of the year. Most important feature of present mining operations is the fact that the present rate of development drifting is not sufficient to ensure continuation of safe mining conditions. This means that normal production will not be undertaken speedily when labor becomes available, but will have to be deferred until development work has been re-established sufficiently far in advance of milling.

At the end of the fiscal year the length of ore available for stoping amounted to 16,925 ft. (last year 17,236 ft.) of an average width before slashing of 57 in. and an average grade of 0.575 oz. a ton.

Income, Surplus—Years Ended June 30

	1943	1942
Bullion prod.	$5,540,130	$6,191,672
Less: Oper. expenses	2,625,567	2,910,186
Oper. earnings	2,914,563	3,281,486
Add: Int. earned	32,020	30,054
Net earnings	2,946,583	3,311,540
Less: Depreciation ..	204,221	218,353
Taxes	824,179	813,955
Net profit	1,918,183	2,279,332
Less: Dividends	1,600,000	2,200,000
Surplus for year	318,183	79,232
Add: Prev. surplus ..	2,916,317	2,837,085
Prior yr. adj.	1,391	......
Less: Loss on bd. sale	2,500	......
Payment withheld*.	49,592	......
Balance forward	3,183,799	2,916,317
Earned per share	$0.96	$1.14
Paid	0.80	1.10
Working capital	$4,406,884	$3,841,000
Tons of ore milled ..	338,810	388,738

Development, Years Ended June 30

	1943	1942
Drift footage	7,980	9,406
Footage in ore	2,800	3,732
Av. gold content per ton	0.573 oz.	0.709 oz.
Drifting in ore	35.1%	39.7%
Aver. drift widths ...	65.4 in.	65.8 in.

Winnipeg Elec. Redeems Contingent Certificates

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG, Man.—Though the Winnipeg Electric Co. has announced its intention of redeeming 50% of the outstanding contingent certificates issued some years ago, not more than half of the certificates available for redemption had been turned in six weeks from the time the offer was made.

Contingent certificates in the amount of $1.9 millions were issued in the general plan of financial reorganization some few years ago. They do not carry interest but a proviso was made that no dividends could be paid on either the preferred or the common stock until such time as these contingent certificates had been redeemed.

To Redeem 50% This Year

The company, up to the end of 1942, had purchased certificates to the value of $561,370, leaving outstanding $1,359,863. At the last annual meeting it was announced that 50% of this outstanding amount would be redeemed this year.

To date, according to W. E. Blodgett, treasurer, $320,000 in certificates, or less than half the amount the company proposes to redeem, have been presented for payment. It is believed that many holders are yet not aware of the redemption offer.

Current quotations range from $80 to $83, a considerable appreciation in value having taken place since announcement of redemption.

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After the War—WHAT?

WE believe that companies such as Loblaw Groceterias Co. Ltd., National Grocers Ltd., Laura Secord Candy Shops, Ltd., Canadian Canners Ltd. and numerous other companies will enjoy a profitable period of business after the war providing certain conditions obtain. These conditions are explained in a circular we have just issued, which will be sent on request.

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We wish to announce the election to the
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he Shareholder

ifferring opinions are being of- d as to which is the most im- ant factor in determining stock ket prices now: planning which tend to show the character of gs after the war—military de- opments tending to indicate al- ately that the end of the war is r or is farther away.

efore the Italian situation came the fore, one Toronto advisory vice went so far as to make the owing statement in favor of the t as the most important factor:

"It is our calm and considered lief that the trend of security arkets will be governed entirely the shape of things to come, ted from the peace conference conclusion of the war."

n another place, it was stated:

"In view of the sentiment which revails, we must assume that to large degree, victory has already een discounted."

In the light of subsequent devel- ments and the activity in share ding following the annoucement the Italian surrender, some sug- t this stand may not be entirely tified and that traders do not pear warranted in assuming that velopments determining the post- r character of the world are the ly things to be regarded now.

* * *

Suggesting this is a favorable e for acquisition of stocks, City Dominion Co., Toronto, sponsor the managment-type investment st, Corporate Investors, in a re- t bulletin, gives three reasons for belief:

1. The current level of corpor- e earnings.
2. Disparity in the yields between lected stocks and high-grade nds.
3. High business activity and in- ation motives.

According to a City & Dominion compilation, 1942 earnings of a lected list of companies were 3.3 es the 1934 figure, whereas mar- t prices of the common stock of e same companies were only 25% ove the level of January of that ar.

* * *

On yields, it is pointed out that % or more is still obtainable on ny individual stocks, as com- red with 3% on medium-term Do- inion Government bonds. While e average spread is less than it s a year ago, it is stated to still approximately 2% in favor of cks.

Many of the factors which have rried the British market up 100% ce June, 1940, are seen at work Canada. Three of the most im- rtant are stated to be:

(a) Preference for industrial equi- s as a hedge against inflation.

(b) Expansion of national in- ome.

(c) Elimination of other outlets the employment of surplus funds e to increasing scarcity and ra- ning of consumers' goods.

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n the Supreme Court of Newfoundland

the matter of:
North American Financial Corporation Limited and Reduced
and
In the matter of:
The Companies Acts.

Notice is hereby given that a tition presented to the Supreme urt of Newfoundland on the 27th y of August, 1943, for confirming e proposed reduction of the capital the above named Company from ive million dollars ($5,000,000) to hree hundred thousand dollars 300,000) will be heard by the Court n Monday, the eleventh day of ctober, 1943, at eleven o'clock in e forenoon.

Any creditor or shareholder de- ring to oppose the making of an rder for the reduction of capital of e said Company under the above ct may appear at the time of hear- g by himself or his Counsel for at purpose. Such person is re- ired to give two clear days notice writing of his intention to appear ith the grounds of his objections the undersigned, the Solicitor of e Company.

A copy of the Petition will be fur- shed to any such person requiring e same by the undersigned on pay- ent of the regulated charge for the me.

Dated the 27th day of August, A.D. 43.

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Some Bank Managers Held Not Executives

Ruling of National War Labor Board Sets Out That Junior Managers Earnings $3,000 or Less Are Subject to P.C. 5963

Under a ruling by the National War Labor Board, branch bank managers earning not more than $3,000 a year are regarded for salary purposes to be of or below the rank of foremen and, therefore, subject to P.C. 5963.

This means that, generally, salaries of branch managers who make less than $3,000 a year can be increased up to the $3,000 level, without getting special authority. Employees classed above the rank of foreman or earning more than $3,000 a year come under the salary controller as far as increases are concerned, rather than P.C. 5963.

Appeal Regional Board Ruling

The decision was given by the National War Labor Board on an appeal from the Canadian Bank of Commerce against a ruling by the Nova Scotia Regional Board. While given in reference to one bank only, it is believed the ruling will set a precedent for all banks in all areas.

Application was made to have junior managers earning between $2,100 and $3,000 per annum declared to be of or below the rank of foreman or comparable rank and, therefore subject to P.C. 5963. The Regional Board of Nova Scotia decided that employees of this classification earning more than $2,100 were not under the Wartime Wages Control Order, because the discretionary powers they exercised placed them above the rank of foreman.

Duties of Executive Character?

An official announcement explains the situation thus:

"Under section 13 of the order, the question turns on whether the duties and responsibilities of these branch managers earning between $2,100 and $3,000 per annum are of an executive character. The fact that they have certain discretionary powers, for instance in the making of small loans or in managing the day-to-day routine of the branch does not, in our opinion, make them executives in the ordinary business sense of that term. They are, as the appelant's brief discloses, under the constant supervision of a superintendent of branches and, in our opinion, it would be more appropriate to classify them for the purposes of P.C. 5963 as being not above the rank of foreman. The appeal, should therefore, be allowed."

B. C. Power Would Expand Bridge R. Unit

To Encourage Postwar Concentration of Industry in British Columbia

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Although negotiations for the sale of B. C. Power Corp's facilities on the Pacific coast may be actively pressed in the near future, the company is making tentative arrangements to go ahead with additional power development in the Bridge River system.

The company, through its operating subsidiary B. C. Electric Railway, is reported to be seeking authority from the Government for completion of one of its 40,000 h.p. units. This project would probably require two years' building and would involve considerable use of manpower and materials at a time when a critical shortage of both exists in British Columbia.

Development of the Bridge River power units is regarded as one of the logical steps toward preparation for postwar expansion in B. C.

Capacity Taxed

Need for additional electric power in the Vancouver area is mentioned in the recently issued annual report of Power Corp. of Canada, which controls B. C. Power. President A. J. Nesbitt points out that the time is steadily approaching when the capacity of generating plants may be heavily taxed to meet the growing load, and that applications are now before the proper authorities requesting approval of plans for completion of initial units at Bridge River.

Executives of B. C. Electric have insisted in the past that there has been ample power developed for all requirements, but in some quarters there has been criticism of the company for not proceeding earlier with the Bridge River program so as to make a larger volume of cheap power available for industry on the west coast. Had this power been available during the early part of the war, some authorities claim, there would have been an even greater concentration of war industries in the lower mainland area of British Columbia.

No News of Chilco

Meanwhile nothing more has been heard of reported plans for development of the Chilco power system by eastern industrial interests, as originally reported during the last session of the Legislature by Premier John Hart. It was suggested at that time that Aluminum Co. of Canada was the interested group.

Plans to utilize the Chilco or another watershed draining into the Fraser would require a good deal of study and the fisheries interests would raise their voice against any project threatening the salmon run. Estimates have been made indicating that the Fraser salmon run may be restored to the point where it will yield more than $25 millions a year, and the province would naturally be reluctant to interfere with such a source of revenue even in return for additional hydro-electric power.

Ontario Steel Products' annual report writeup, published Sept. 4, contained an error in the calculation of the working capital for 1942. Due to the inclusion of $98,438 investments and securities, the 1942 figure was too high by this amount, the correct figure being $424,771. This makes the 1943 working capital of $479,609 higher than in 1942 by some $55,000, instead of lower as previously shown.

Connors Bros. Closes Factory

Lack of Help Causes World's Largest Sardine Packer to Close Unit

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Connors Bros., operating the largest sardine canning plant in the world at Blacks Harbor, N.B., has closed down its No. 2 factory owing to insufficiency of labor.

One of the most important of eastern Canadian food producers, Connors normally employs from 400 to 500 workers, but the staffs of of its factories have been seriously depleted by the war.

Use School Children

This summer, for the first time, the company appealed to the older school children of the district to take jobs and help out in the emergency. According to A. N. McLean, managing director, Factory No. 2, largely manned by school children and elderly men, was able to produce 500 cases of sardines daily compared with 1,000 in normal times.

A large part of the company's production—more than 50%—has been going to the government. Most of this has been exported overseas to war areas, such as Britain. Unless the labor situation improves, it is believed the company will not be able to maintain its former volume.

McColl-Frontenac preferred dividends have been paid regularly since 1928, rather than since 1938 as stated in answer to an enquiry in The Financial Post issue of Aug. 28.

ANPA Foresees Demand Exceeding Newsprint Supply

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Based upon present rate of consumption and without any allowance for possible reduction in the fourth quarter, the American Newspaper Publishers Association estimates usage of newsprint paper in the United States in 1943 at 242,176 tons more than the indicated supply.

Total estimated consumption is placed by the association at 3,762,717 tons, against which there is an indicated supply of 3,520,541 tons.

The work sheet used by the association in arriving at its estimates follows:

Newsprint 1943 All Users

		Tons
1st quarter actual consumption*		904,436
2nd quarter actual consumption*		969,026
3rd quarter estimated consumption†		882,575
4th quarter estimated consumption†		1,006,680
Total estimated consumption before applying any reduction beyond the present 3rd quarter base, and before any reduction in estimated 60,000 tons of appeals to be granted in 4th quarter		3,762,717
Actual and expected receipts as shown in following statement		3,520,541
Estimated deficiency for 12 months of 1943		242,176

1943 Receipts

	Tons	Tons
From U. S., 7 months actual	479,195	
From Canada, 7 months actual	1,487,319	
From Newfoundland, 7 months actual	91,527	
Total 7 months receipts		2,058,041
5 months estimated receipts		1,462,500
At 210,000 from Canada per month At 70,000 from U. S. per month At 12,500 from Newfoundland per month	Total	3,520,541

*Includes base tonnage and tonnage consumed of appeals granted.
†Includes base tonnage and estimated tonnage to be granted on appeals.

Investment Notes

Corporate Investors Ltd., management-type investment trust, reports an increase of approximately 14% in net income available for dividends in the three months ended July 31 this year compared with the corresponding quarter of 1942. Investments, at cost less reserve, were shown at $984,437 at July 31 last having a market value of $1.2 millions. This compares with portfolio cost of $964,113 at April 30, 1943, and market value of $1.1 millions. During the latest quarter the trust eliminated D. A. Stuart Oil preferred, East Malartic, Little Long Lac, Malartic Gold Fields, McIntyre-Porcupine, Northern Empire, Preston East Dome and Sylvanite from its portfolio. Among purchases were Dominion 3% bonds, due 1957.

* * *

Dominion Foundries & Steel is calling all ($1.2 millions) its outstanding 6% preferred shares for redemption Oct. 15, 1943, at $1.05 and accrued dividends. Preferred shareholders will have the right, up to Oct. 14, of subscribing for Treasury Notes of the company in amount of $100 or multiples thereof, but limited to the amount each has received in redemption of preferred stock. The notes will bear interest at 4% and will mature in six years. They may be called by the company at face value on 30 days' notice. Redemption of the preferred shares will leave the capitalization of the company at 365,013 common shares of no par value.

DOMINION OF CANADA
BONDS

BELL, GOUINLOCK & CO.
LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

CANADIAN MUNICIPAL AND
CORPORATION SECURITIES
F. H. DEACON & CO.
Business Established 1897
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
197 BAY STREET PHONE ELGIN 3401

LCM
WHEN THE ARMY
STRIKES FROM THE SEA!
ONE OF A SERIES OF 'ACTION PICTURES' WITH CANADA'S MECHANIZED ARMY
Bush

AS THE FIRST WAVE of Allied invasion barges nears the enemy coast, silent men in battle dress eat hot soup from self-heating cans, then leap ashore.

On the heels of the assault force, protected by fighter pilots and fighting ships, the second wave from the sea brings heavy vehicles and light tanks.

Most difficult and dangerous of all war operations, taking enemy territory from the sea is complicated by thousands of supply problems. Not only must the army gain and hold a bridge-head, but every single item it needs to exist and fight must be brought by sea and landed under enemy fire. An endless supply of food, water, gasoline, guns, tanks, ammunition and supplies must be brought ashore. It's a matter of hard work and detail as well as superb skill and daring!

Canadian army troops, fliers and naval men are trained in Canada for "Combined Operations". And fighting men from Canada are often chosen to be first onto the beach when the army strikes from the sea!

• • •

Vehicles from Canada, too, are taking part in seaborne invasions, carrying men and supplies deep into enemy territory. Reading between the headlines, 16,000 workers at Ford of Canada take pride in the performance of battle vehicles made and tested at Windsor, Ontario.

"The speed and power and perfection of detail essential to 'Combined Operations' provide a pattern for those who support the fighting men. The pattern calls for each of us to do his individual part—without hesitation, without fail."

PRESIDENT

FORD MOTOR COMPANY (FORD V-8 AND MERCURY CARS FORD TRUCKS, TRACTORS AND BUSES) OF CANADA, LIMITED

LARGEST PRODUCERS OF MILITARY VEHICLES IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The Editorial Page . .

Hulls Don't Count

While lack of ships still remains a major bottleneck to the speedy conclusion of this bloody and expensive war, a dozen unfinished hulls are tied up at the yards of the Toronto Shipbuilding Co. Some of these have been lying there for over a year and there is little prospect of getting them finished and in service before next spring.

Canadian Shipping and Marine Engineering News charges that the 4,000 workmen on the payrolls of the Toronto company are contributing fewer finished ships than a quarter of the number of workers at either the Collingwood or Midland yards. This is a most serious charge. It comes from a reliable authority and it should be probed and corrected without delay. In an editorial in the current issue, Canadian Shipping states:

> "The sensible solution, and one which any experienced shipbuilder would advocate, would be to immediately stop the construction of any more hulls, concentrate a total of about 1,000 employees, including a reduced office staff, on the fitting out of not more than three of the vessels to get them commissioned for service before the freeze-up.
>
> "Three finished ships will be of more use in the war effort than 12 vessels 90% finished and frozen up till next spring.
>
> "By such an arrangement, over 3,000 workmen could and should be transferred to yards where they are badly needed, with also the saving of many hundreds of tons of steel."

Launching marks only a preliminary stage in the building of a ship. The real yardstick is the number of vessels fitted out and ready for service.

Breaking a bottle of champagne across the nose of some steel hull sliding into the water does not mean very much unless that hull is speedily completed and put into service. In that respect the record at the Toronto yard, according to our contemporary, has been unimpressive.

An Example and a Principle

In presenting two important points to the Quebec Bar Association as a basis for strengthening the ties of Quebec to the rest of Canada, Hon. Albert Sevigny, chief justice of the Quebec Superior Court, has acted with courageous statesmanship.

Speaking at Murray Bay, Que., recently, Justice Sevigny proposed that his native province:

1. Adopt a broader and more practical educational system.
2. Avoid quibbling over trivialities and unite with other provinces on major policies involving the welfare and prosperity of not only the individuals in the provinces, but of the country as a whole.

The importance of these points is multiple.

First, they were proposed by a learned, experienced and cultured leader. This should have the effect of inducing other Quebec leaders of like stature to follow his suit.

Second, they were proposed not in Ontario, but in Quebec, in the heart of the province where, too frequently, only the elements of disunity reach the public ear.

Third, they were spoken with the wisdom of personal experience behind them.

In 1911 Mr. Sevigny was elected to the House of Commons. Although he had received a good education and won his degree at Laval University, he could not at that time speak English. It had not been necessary to his career in Quebec.

But on going to Ottawa he realized immediately that he must acquire a knowledge of English in order that he might act in the interests of Canada first, so as to give the greatest possible service to his native province.

Mr. Sevigny applied himself with such diligence that by 1915 he was Deputy Speaker, and in the following year he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

In later life, he extended the benefits of bilingualism to his family. His two daughters and one son all received part of their education in Ontario and speak English fluently. The son is on active service and has been overseas for more than a year.

His own life has shown Justice Sevigny the benefits of a broad, national knowledge. It has revealed to him the shortcomings of provincialism. It has shown that progress and prosperity come from understanding one's neighbors and co-operating with them.

We hope his views will receive enthusiastic endorsement in Quebec and that all the provinces will accept his suggestion to stop quibbling over trivial matters and unite on major policies for the general welfare and advancement of the Dominion of Canada.

If accepted, Justice Sevigny's proposal is a sound step toward better understanding and unity between the French-Canadians and the Anglo-Saxon Canadians. It is a call for less emphasis on the classics in Quebec education and greater emphasis on practical, workaday knowledge.

It is a recognition, placed before the learned legal minds of his province, that if Quebec is to be understood and to reach her destiny, she must understand the ways and language of not only her 10 million fellow Canadians, but of the 140 million English-speaking citizens of this continent.

Business Now a Sin

Few United Church laymen have probably examined the Report of the Committee on Evangelism and Social Service, Toronto Conference, 1943.

Here are a few of the recommendations and views which that report puts forward:

> Discussing plans for the postwar world the report comments that: "Many plans brought forward seem to be intended to operate under a continuance of the capitalistic system which perpetuates 'free enterprise and private initiative,' still leaving the means of production and distribution of the necessities of life in the hands of the privileged few, which system proved to be inadequate in pre-war days."
>
> This report, which was distributed just prior to the Ontario election, states: "We would urge the necessity of political action . . . by open support of those candidates in Dominion, provincial and municipal elections whose avowed policy most nearly coincides with our interpretation of the social action necessary to bring about a more just and equitable society in which all will have the opportunity to fulfill their God-given destiny."
>
> The report goes on to urge the necessity of getting "a new way of doing the world's work."
>
> Under the heading "The Church and Labor" the report states in part: "We believe that the next great battle of the Kingdom of God is to be fought on the industrial and economic front. We do not suggest that an unjust and outmoded economic order is the only evil thing in our contemporary society, but it is our conviction that it is the major issue and marks the point at which the tension between the old order and the new reaches the upheaval stage."
>
> The report declares that while "No one is disposed to regard the Labor movement as synonymous with the Kingdom of God," the United Church and organized labor ought to "get together . . . both co-operating at the point of the major issue of the hour . . . There must be closer identification of organized religion with organized labor and a more courageous participation in the struggle of the workers on the part of the Church." The report recommends that "responsible representatives of Labor be invited to present their case to congregations at Sunday services or on other opportune occasions."

Are the sentiments and the majority of the clergy or people of the Toronto Conference of the United Church properly expressed in this document from the Committee on Evangelism and Social Service?

Is a section of United Church clergy planning to establish itself as a political pressure group, as this document recommends?

The clear implication of this document is that businessmen members of the United Church, as well as the businessmen members of other churches, are the unjustly favored beneficiaries of an "evil thing" which must be eradicated.

The "free enterprise and private initiative" system is put definitely in the category with sin of all kinds, including drunkenness, prostitution stealing, swearing, etc.

Interesting, isn't it?

Mussolini Slips Through Our Fingers

There is something very disquieting about these rumors of Mussolini's release to the Germans. We hope they prove untrue but the Nazi claims have been most emphatic. The Italians may have been unable to deliver much of their territory, Nazi-free, to the Allies, but at least they should have been able to deliver the Duce.

After all, most of their elusive fleet has come out of hiding and surrendered itself to the victors. Handing over strutting Mussolini should have been less difficult than a battleship.

The public will begin to suspect that the hunt for war criminals may have cooled. In our terms of surrender to the Italian Government, surely one of the first demands of the Allies should have been the delivering of Mussolini for trial.

Last time we completely bungled this essential part of the peace settlement. The real culprits, the men who planned and started the war, got off scot free. The so-called war guilt trials the Germans were finally forced to stage were a complete mockery.

Let there be no fooling this time. Hitler and Mussolini and the gang of assassins that have been doing the dirty work for them in Europe this last decade must be brought promptly to trial and given the sternest justice. These men are directly responsible for the blood of millions of innocent people, including thousands of young Canadians, as well as untold miseries suffered by the starved and beaten people of Europe. If they are allowed to escape, as the Kaiser and his evil advisers were allowed to escape last time, then, sure as the coming of another year, will arise a fresh adventurer to plunge the world again into war.

The Postwar World . . .

In this department The Financial Post notes current comment, opinion and research on the world that will face us after the war has been won.

Re-educating the Youth of Germany

Part and parcel of restoring real peace in Europe is a re-education of German youth, argues the brilliant British writer Julian Huxley. Below are major excerpts from the Huxley plan, reprinted from the magazine "Britain."

• • •

The present German educational methods are part and parcel of the Nazi system which we are pledged to overthrow, root and branch. Accordingly their liquidation, presumably as one of the conditions of the peace and indeed of the armistice, is as legitimate and desirable as the liquidation of the Nazi party and the Gestapo, or the disarmament of the country.

That is the negative or destructive aspect of the problem. When we come to the positive and constructive side we must accept the principle that it is impossible to indoctrinate democracy or to impose education from without.

We must no longer look at education merely in national, let alone nationalist terms. In the modern world education, like so many other social activities, has ceased to be a matter of purely domestic concern. German re-education cannot be considered in isolation, on its own merits; it can only be approached as part of the problem of European education and to a certain degree of world education.

We must remember that during the period of occupation there will inevitably be a strict censorship. If we see to it that this is combined, as in our own Ministry of Information, with positive information services, and insist that it work in close liaison with the Education Commission, the latter's task will be considerably lightened.

What should we and what can we do to ensure that postwar education in Germany develops along right lines?

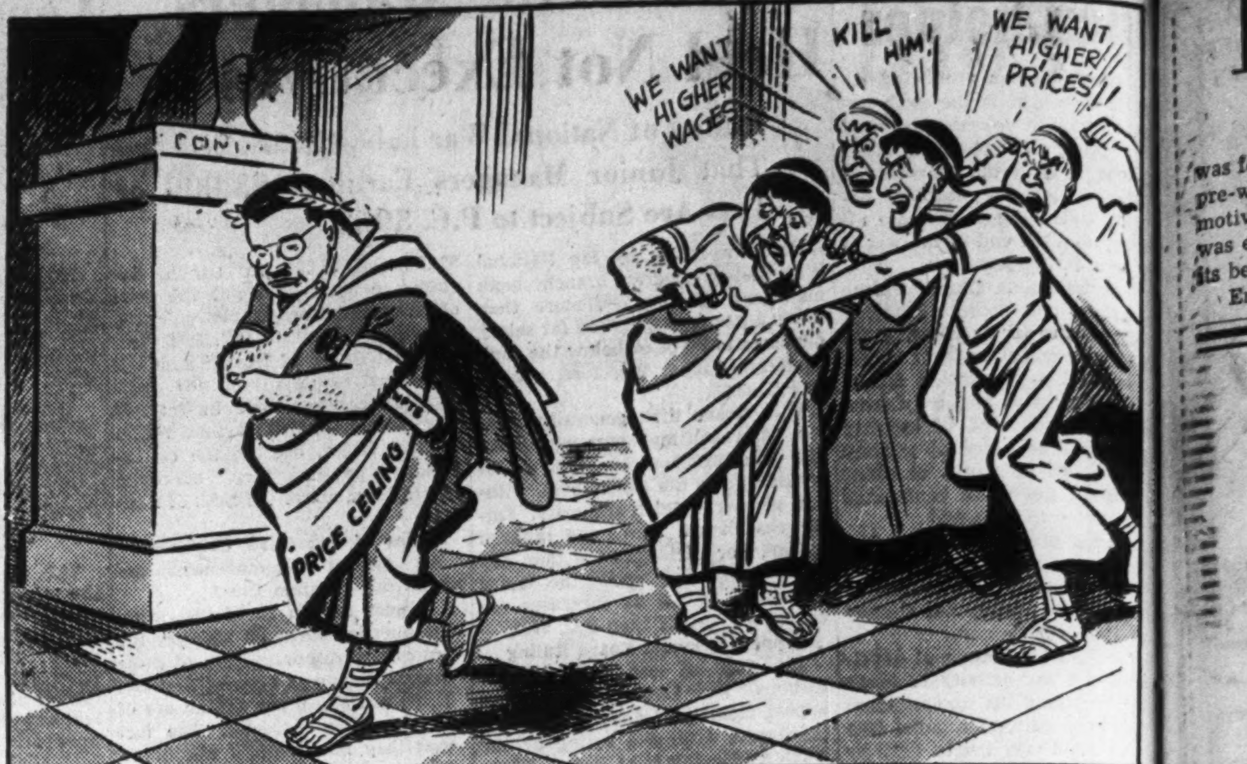
If the Nazi textbooks are to disappear, we must have something to put in their place. The new books must be written and ready before the end of the war. The suggestion is often made that distinguished German exiles and refugees should be commissioned to write them now. This would seem, however, to run counter to a basic general principle. It would mean that we were still continuing to think of German education as something which can be dealt with as a separate problem, irrespective of what happens to education in neighboring countries and indeed in the rest of the world. A much better plan — and probably the only satisfactory one — would be to entrust a group of men and women of different nationalities with the job of preparing a series of textbooks for use in Europe as a whole.

We should also remember that with the growth of other modern methods of teaching, such as the project method, the relative importance of textbooks is diminishing. By the same token, that of the teachers and their outlook is increasing. The appointment of the teachers in the new German schools — not an easy problem in any case — thus comes to loom even larger. Here the imposition of outside personnel is fraught with the most serious difficulties. We must at all costs avoid the forced imposition of American or British or even neutrals like Swedes as teachers in German schools. The utmost we might do would be to say that nationals of other countries were available as teachers if the German authorities chose to invite them. Any such arrangement would be much more satisfactory if it were part of a general scheme for international interchange.

With regard to students, every attempt should be made to build up a truly European system of universities, within which students would be as free to move as they were within the old German university system. Steps should, of course, be taken to promote an extensive and up-to-date system of adult education.

German youth organization provides some particular difficulties. Regimentation has proceeded so far that when the Hitler-Jugend and the Bund Deutscher Mädchen are disbanded there will be nothing left, not even the skeleton of any voluntary or international organization, to fill the gap. It will probably be best to build on the basis of needs.

Why not begin a new enrolment of German youth on the basis of service? Youth Service Corps have proved their worth in wartime Britain. They should be equally valuable in postwar Germany and their adaptation to suit the later needs of peace would not be difficult, provided they are kept voluntary and that diversification is encouraged.



Cartoon by Grassi

IS THE BRUTUS DEED TO BE RE-ENACTED?

Post-Scripts . . . .

BA's New VP

If you happen to be playing golf at the York Downs Golf and Country Club and notice a tall, big-boned man, very intent on the job of riding a tractor pulling three or four grass cutting machines along the fairway, don't be surprised if the individual turns out to be "Dusty" Miller, the new vice-president in charge of marketing of the British American Oil Company. Shortage of help makes it difficult to keep the golf course well-groomed these days and it is typical of A. H. Miller that he should volunteer to ride the tractor a couple of evenings a week. In the old days when he was a salesman on the road for British American in the West he even rode the tractor for farmers under like circumstances. Consumed by a restless energy and a driving desire to get things done, British American's new vice-president has been a prodigious worker all his life. And if he is apparently taking things a bit easier now it is not that the old drive has gone but rather that he realizes the big job of postwar planning for both Canada and his company necessitate more quiet contemplation.

MR. MILLER

Miller was born in the Isle of Wight off the south coast of England toward the close of the previous century. As a youth he was a noted swimmer and early showed an enquiring mind. He wandered about Europe taking odd jobs in France and Spain and eventually found his way to North Africa. None of these places appealed to him so he turned his direction toward Canada, eventually working his way westward as far as Manitoba. War broke out and he returned home to enlist with an engineering unit, later transferring to the Royal Air Force. On being demobilized, back he came again to Canada and proceeded to Winnipeg. Here he met some Canadian pals whom he had known overseas and they prevailed on him to go to work for the Winnipeg Oil Company just at the time that company was taken over by British American. Growth of B. A. in the expanding West was a fitting match for his own energy. His new job demanded initiative, self-reliance and long hours—he gave it all he had. After a few years as a salesman he was successively divisional manager, western sales manager, western manager and in 1936 was called to Toronto to take on the duties of general sales manager.

Until the last few years he had but one hobby—B. A. Oil. More lately he has taken up golf and in this connection his chief ambition is to be able to consistently trim his young son, Jack. The odds against him doing so, say his friends, are rather high.

Guides Inco Research

When International Nickel Co. needed a new manager for its Research and Development Division following the death of A. J. Wadhams, the choice fell on the assistant manager, T. H. Wickenden, who in the years since he joined Inco in 1922 has distinguished himself for his numerous inventions and developments in the field of nickel uses.

Before coming to International Nickel Wickenden had established a reputation in the automotive industry. From 1913 to 1920 he had been in charge of engineering for Studebaker Corp. at the South Bend plant. Then he worked with the Chrysler engineering group and specified the materials in the first Chrysler car.

When he joined Inco he was placed in charge of developments in the automotive field. Rapidly making a name for himself with his inventions connected with the use of nickel in cast iron, Wickenden's papers and engineering data sheets on the use of nickel in both steels and cast iron have been widely published.

MR. WICKENDEN

A native of Toledo, Ohio, Mr. Wickenden attended Denison University, Granville, Ohio, and received his engineering degree at the University of Michigan. Keenly interested in metals and all their applications, he is a member of the following organizations: Society of Automotive Engineers, American Society for Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and American Society for Metal.

• • •

Forest Co-operator

Formation of the Ontario Forest Industries Association "to secure better utilization of provincial forest resources" coincides with the coming to power of a Progressive-Conservative government pledged to place the whole administration of these under a Forest Resources Commission.

To manage its plan of co-operation with the government the new organization of lumber, pulp, paper and associated industries has secured the services of Wallace A. Delahey, widely known Toronto forest engineer and former assistant timber controller in charge of pulpwood operations for the Dept. of Munitions & Supply.

MR. DELAHEY

Now 53, Delahey in appearance suggests the Irish Huguenot origin of his father, with grey-blue eyes, a good thatch of greyed black hair, solid build, and in manner moderate but friendly. He was born 1890 on a farm near Winnipeg, but got most of his early schooling in Pembroke, Ont. He graduated in 1914 from the University of Toronto, Faculty of Forestry, and enlisted the same year. Going overseas with the Canadian Engineers as a private, he came back in 1919 with the rank of Captain and a Military Cross.

Joining the Forestry branch of the Ontario Dept. of Lands & Forests on survey work in 1920, Delahey later opened the first district offices of the branch at Pembroke and Sudbury.

With Canadian International Paper Co. from 1926 to 1939, he spent the first two of those 13 years as forest engineer on that company's Gatineau operations; in 1929 was assistant to Vice-president Brig. J. B. White who had charge of the firm's Canadian logging operati From 1930 to 1938 Delahey was wo manager of the Gatineau division and 1939 assistant to the company's gene woods manager in Montreal.

From Aug., 1939, to his appointment manager of the new association, Delah had been manager of the Transcont ental Timber Co. on pulpwood ope tions directed from Toronto and Hea except for the period he was on loan Ottawa.

Member of the Canadian Military stitute, Toronto, St. George's Unit Church and of Doric Lodge, A. F. & A. Ottawa, Wallace Delahey relaxes at g and fishing and is an ardent hockey f He is a member of the forestry adviso committee of the National Resear Council and of the Quebec Association Forest Engineers; was president 193 of the Canadian Society of Forest E gineers, and on the executive 1928-36 the Woodlands Section, Canadian Pu and Paper Association, of which secti he was chairman in 1936.

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As Others See Us . .

Where Are These Monopolies?

Montreal Gazette

One of the most familiar C.C.F.-So ialist catchwords is "monopoly." Wh is meant is monopoly in private hand though Socialist speakers seldom if eve volunteer a definition of it. They u the word to frighten the public. The would have the average Canadian b lieve that he is being oppressed by so commercial or industrial monster whi the Socialists, if given the opportuni will destroy. It is a vote-catching p cedure. The elector is never told th the C.C.F.-Socialist platform is burea cratic and monopolistic in the last degre

Where, apart from what may b classed as temporary war organizatio sponsored by government, are Mr. Col well's monopolies, and why does he n have the law on them? Why not name few of them? The fact is that the term i being used loosely and recklessly for th sole purpose of creating a feeling of res lessness and uneasiness in the publi mind and turning that uneasiness a that restlessness into political capita The Financial Post quotes Mr. Coldwe as saying that "monopoly control delib erately sets Canadian against Canadian and asks, "How? When? Where? Wh are these monopoly controllers?"

The Post offers its own comment: "Th deliberate setting of Canadians agains Canadians has been done by the C.C.F They are the people who have fostered the idea of the class struggle; who hav pushed the completely fallacious ide that the interests of different groups i society are opposed and that the busi nessman's prosperity depends upon th poverty of others. The C.C.F. are th people who have tried to play cit against farm interests, promising th farmer higher prices at the expense o the city man; the city man higher wage at the expense of the farmer." That, w think, is one for Mr. Coldwell.

Other People's Views . . . . . .

The Canadian Editorial of the Week

Comes the Inevitable

Toronto Globe and Mail

Realities of our manpower muddle at long last have been acknowledged in Ottawa. The overexpansion of our army establishment, repeatedly denied by Minister of Defense Ralston, is tacitly admitted in the reorganization announced yesterday. Disbanding of the 7th, 8th and part of the 6th Divisions means the release of large numbers of general service troops to reinforce the six divisions now overseas.

The full implications of the reorganization on the use to be made of the draft army, or of the possibility of the army making good some of the shortages in the Royal Canadian Air Force, are not clear. What is clear is the influence the industrial shortages of manpower have had on the curtailment of the army. Months after critical shortages of labor had imperilled production in the coal mines, the timber industry, on the farms, forcing unnecessary hardship on the nation and restricting the war program itself, the government is to make a practical approach to relieving those shortages. By delay the government has contributed to production declines. Two thousand men placed in the coal mines six months ago when the situation was admittedly acute would have been worth seven times that number today. Similarly a few thousand men in the bush cutting pulpwood last winter would have eliminated the need for the 20,000 extra men now in demand.

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The Mail-box . .

Railwaymen's Demands

The Canadian Railroad Organizations have again served notice that they want more pay, and presumably if their demands are not acceded to, the big "Strike" stick will be wielded with all the business disruption and confusion that a cessation of rail traffic at this time would bring about.

What does the threat of inflation mean to the railroad worker, or what does he care? He can travel out far from the cities and business centres and fill his capacious grip with eggs, meat, butter, poultry, etc., at a fraction of what the city dweller has to pay for such produce, and gets paid while he does it. No carrying charges for him. If he or his family up to the age of eighteen, wish to travel a thousand miles or so, they go free, travelling on a pass. In many branches of the service they receive two weeks vacation with full pay. He receives the cost of living bonus the same as far less fortunate workers but it is not enough. He considers he should have more, no matter who, or what interests suffer as a result.

It is an actual fact that most of these employees do not receive their high scale of wages for what they are worth or their mental equipment. They get their present high scale as a result of a coercive policy plus the political vote they exercise as a body, nothing more.

Notice the time selected by the railroad organizations to make their demands for more pay. Just before the grain crop will require to be moved or vital coal needed. Could one conceive our armed forces in a time of vital need, refusing to carry on? Would they receive an increase in pay, shorter hours, and all the rest of the molly-coddling? We all know the answer.

Were a bona-fide list of the monthly wages paid by the railroads to their regularly employed, (not the part time members) of brakemen, switchmen, enginemen, firemen, telegraphers, agents, dispatchers, etc., published in all the principal papers of the Dominion, it would make Mr. John Citizen sit up and take notice.

Governmental control of and the enforced responsibility of labor leaders, is long past due.

Labor unions in many cases have become tyrannical because the different political parties are afraid of losing their vote and do not wish to pass legislation inimical to their continued ravages. Just another case from both sides, of "The public be damned."

With all due regard to the efforts being put forth by our government under most trying conditions, there is needed in Canada today a strong governing body with the spirit and determination of the U. S. Congress, who recently showed some of the unprincipled labor racketeers, what a rapacious policy and continued disregard for public rights, deserves.

The Canadian public are ready to applaud and support similar action here.

Just a Farmer.

Oxford Co., Ontario.

• • •

To Reform Politics

Let us get down to fundamentals, and leave the matter of elections, voters and minority parties entirely in the hands of the voter. Essentially the average voter is sound and always has been. The apparent change of thought is only the result of inefficient political expediencies.

The words, "Politics and Politician" are presently odorous. There is little of dignity and respect left to these words or to their bearers, therefore the average citizen's lack of active interest. However, present-day trends are awakening the citizen to certain essentials which have always been true, but not effective.

There is need for:

1. A national interest in the government of the country, created by:
2. A proper proportional representation in the various legislatures and the following changes:
3. No member to sit unless he wins over 50% of the vote in his constituency.
4. No constituency to have a member unless he polls 50% of the registered vote in that constituency.
5. Any member to be recalled upon a 50% demand of the constituency.

None of these thoughts are new. They may entail the need of primaries in the three- and four-party districts; but they will eliminate minority representation. The sound common sense of the electorate will soon dispose of will-o'-the-wisp new dealers.

It will cost something to organize and put these fundamentals across; perhaps $100,000. It has got to be done some time. Let us do it now and clean the slate for the boys when they come home. One thousand men across Canada at $100 each can do it. It is time the public decided how our country is going to be run.

A. C. Thompson.

Montreal.

Stop Me If . . .

Three rats went into a German storehouse in search of a meal.

One discovered some sugar and ate heartily; but soon died, for the sugar was not real, but *ersatz*.

The second found his way to the cheese shelf, but, alas, the cheese also was *ersatz*, and death came to him swiftly and painfully.

Overcome with grief over the tragic fate of his companions, the third determined to end his life, and supped liberally of the rat-poison which had been set out along the shelves.

He is still alive and in good health. For the poison, too, was *ersatz*.

The Financial Post

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner reliable information respecting investments, business and national affairs in Canada.

DOUGLAS M. GOWDY, Manager
RONALD A. McEACHERN, Editor

Published by
The MacLean Publishing Co., Limited
481 University Avenue, Toronto 2.

JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN, Founder and Chairman.
HORACE T. HUNTER, President.
FLOYD S. CHALMERS, Executive Vice-President.
B. G. NEWTON, Vice-President.

Subscription Terms: Single copies 10 cents. Yearly, in Canada, United States, Mexico and British Empire, $5; all other countries, $6.

Advertising Rates: Single insertion $4.20 per inch. Contract terms upon request.

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THE FINANCIAL POST BUSINESS YEAR BOOK. Yearly $2.
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THE FINANCIAL POST CORPORATION SERVICE. $20 monthly. Special prices for selected part service.

Montreal: Dominion Square Building, Murray R. Chipman, Eastern Manager; John E. Langdon, Eastern Editor.
Ottawa: 260 Irving Ave. (Tel. 8-0847); Kenneth R. Wilson, Resident Correspondent.
New York: 522 Fifth Ave.
Chicago: 309 West Jackson Blvd.
London, England: Quadrant House, 55 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

Ford Motor Company of Canada is Ready

(Continued from page 3)

was four times the company's average annual volume of the last four pre-war years and greatly exceeded the output of the entire automotive industry in Canada in 1939, amounting to $107.5 millions. It was equivalent to the value of the whole industry's output in 1929, its best pre-war year.

Employment has risen from an average of 7,442 in 1939 to 15,243 in 1942. Wages and salaries have grown from $11 millions in 1939 to $33 millions last year and average annual earnings of employees from $1,074 to $2,224.

Ford was able to turn out in a three-year period ended Dec. 31 last, equipment for military requirements valued at $292.4 millions, an accomplishment largely made possible by the plant improvement and enlargement program completed just before the war. The approximately 300% increase in volume over that in pre-war years has necessitated an expansion of about one third in production facilities, 45% of which was financed by the company and the remainder by the Canadian Government. Ford's policy with regard to additions to plant and equipment necessary to carry out war contracts has been that the company finances, and retains ownership of, building extensions and other fixed installations. The Government finances and retains ownership of machinery and equipment that can readily be removed without destruction or undue impairment of value.

Two Prime Developments

There has probably been two outstanding wartime developments in the Ford factories, foundations for which had already been laid when the war started. One of these is the company's own power plant which generates power for its factories at a cost comparable with the best available elsewhere and which has meant that the company has never lacked power.

The other outstanding factor has been Ford's development of its foundry and in particular the adoption and perfection of centrifugal casting methods. This technique has meant ability to turn out on a mass production basis at a low cost many parts which formerly were forged and laboriously machined to their final form. Ford engineers expect this process to be of great help to them after the war, having had some pre-war experience with it.

Like other Canadian companies engaged in war industry, Ford has been able to secure special depreciation allowances which will mean that wartime additions to this plant will be largely, if not entirely, written off from the earnings they have produced during the lifetime of the contracts. To what extent this wartime plant will be of use after the war probably no one knows exactly but it is an asset which cannot be ignored.

Strong and Conservative

Ford has a long-term record of a strong financial position, a simple capitalization consisting solely of stock and has always followed a conservative dividend policy. Voting control of the company is fairly closely held and it is understood to rest largely with interests connected with the Ford Motor Co. in the United States.

From 1940 to 1942 the average annual return on the company's net worth was 7.5% compared with 8.9% in the four pre-war years. Reverting to a similar return after the conflict ends would mean an average annual profit substantially in excess of the current dividend requirement.

For the duration of the war, Ford works under a wartime profit ceiling of $2.4 millions, reflecting the working of the Canadian excess profits tax. This, however, permits the company to earn $1.45 a share, a comfortable protection for the $1 annual dividend. The company is, moreover, building up a substantial cash reserve in its refundable excess profits tax, having $465,000 available here from 1942 earnings.

Important Overseas Interests

The Canadian Ford Company has subsidiaries with factories in Australia, New Zealand, India and South Africa. Until the Japanese overran Malaya, it also had a factory near Singapore.

Recent years have seen expanded investment in these subsidiary factories and a tendency to have a greater proportion of the cars sold in their particular countries made in those factories. At Dec. 31 last, Ford of Canada had $21 millions invested in these subsidiaries. These operations are a double source of profit to the parent company. In the first place there is the dividends which they transmit home. In addition, there is the increased market for the parent company's products thus made possible, an important factor in an industry where mass production methods are so vital.

Not to be overlooked is Ford's position in the commercial automotive field. Its line of trucks is well known and prior to the outbreak of war it was just getting established with a Canadian-made passenger bus which has found quite wide acceptance in this country.

It was to be expected that the war would cause casualties among dealerships. To date this has not been serious, according to the company's own statements, but it could easily hinder and make more difficult the rebuilding of a sales organization.

Postwar Demand Ready

Everyone is agreed that an immediate postwar demand for new automobiles and trucks will exist. Sometimes it is suggested that airplanes, or perhaps some as yet un-named means of transportation, will take the place of the postwar automobile, but to the realistic person this does not seem to be a serious threat.

Manufacture of private automobiles stopped in Canada March 31, 1942. The 1942 output had already been limited to 44,000 cars, or 44% of 1940 calendar year output.

This means that not more than 44,000 cars now on the Canadian roads are less than two years old; that probably 80% of the passenger cars now in use are already four years old or more.

It is true that conservation measures, rationing of gasoline, reduced speed limits and other means have considerably prolonged the life of existing cars, but it has not eliminated the inevitable wear and tear, nor has it lessened the tremendous backlog of replacement and new vehicles waiting for an opportunity to make itself felt.

Relation of National Income

On the question of national income, or ability to purchase a new car, not a great deal can be said except to point out the continued emphasis by Canadian leaders and spokesmen generally on the fact that a level of national income must be established after the war which will assure a high degree of employment and an opportunity for all.

Pre-war automobile sales in Canada ran at approximately 3% of the national income. It is fairly generally agreed that to assure even a reasonable approach to full employment would require a national income level at least $6.5 billions. If the automotive industry were to hold its 3% ratio to that figure, it would mean annual sales of around $195 millions as compared with an average of about $132 millions in the years 1936 to 1939 inclusive.

Thus the minimum postwar aim for Canadian automobile producers is to sell something like 50% more cars in Canada than in the pre-war days, after the first rush of deferred buying is digested.

Whether or not this suggests a potential peak sales figure or not is hard to tell, but judged by U. S. standards this hardly seems so.

Available figures indicate that one out of every eight Canadians owns a passenger automobile; in the United States comparable figures show one out of every five owning a passenger vehicle. Were Canadians to achieve a standard similar to that existing before the war in the United States it would mean about 2.3 million passenger cars instead of 1.2 million as now in use, or an additional million cars. Moreover, it is not yet suggested that the United States market has been completely saturated.

A lot has been said about the postwar automobile—possibly too much for a realistic appraisal. Recently, for example, W. H. Eiseman, national secretary of the American Society for Metals, told the Winnipeg Rotary Club that:

> "The new auto which will probably appear about five years after the war should be able to travel 100,000 miles with a sealed motor; its tires will be synthetic; the motor will undoubtedly be air-cooled, and will be in the rear of the car; top of the car will be plastic; there will be no fenders and the windshield will be round and made of plastic or double-strength glass; sliding doors will be operated by push-button control and the cost of the whole will be in line with previous costs."

Resume on Pre-war Designs

Whether or not the public is ever offered an automobile designed along lines such as these can hardly be foretold definitely, although hard-headed automobile engineers are inclined to question some of the more optimistic dreamings of the designers. But it is generally agreed that the first new cars to come off assembly lines after the war will be the pre-war car with few changes.

Reason for this is simple. So far the industry has been able to save its dies and other equipment which it used to turn out its 1942 model. These could again be put into operation much quicker than would be the case were a new car to be designed and necessary equipment made. Estimates suggest that perhaps six months would be necessary from the time that motor car factories cease the production of war materials until first new passenger cars were in the hands of the public.

Admittedly changes might be hastened if the industry was able to resume manufacture before the war had completely ended, probably on a limited basis. Such an eventuality seems possible, particularly if the war in Europe is cleared up a considerable length of time before the Pacific situation is ended.

Statistical Summary

	Total Assets	Sales	Working Capital	Per A & B Share Earned	Per A & B Share Paid	Price Range Class A High	Price Range Class A Low	Yield Range at High	Yield Range at Low
	—Thousands of dollars—			$	$	$	$	%	%
1929	60,419	59,841	28,268	3.15	nil	70	22	..	..
1930	60,203	45,858	27,553	1.90	2.10	38	18¾	..	..
1931	58,484	21,597	26,682	*0.77	0.60	29¼	8⅜	2.6	6.9
1932	55,010	17,169	22,642	*3.14	nil	16¾	5¾	..	..
1933	55,439	16,805	21,775	*0.37	1.00	21	6	4.8	16.7
1934	56,490	not avail.	22,082	1.13	1.25	28	15	4.5	8.3
1935	58,264	46,593	22,561	1.17	0.50	32⅛	23½	1.6	2.1
1936	62,160	37,466	20,316	2.02	1.00	28½	18¾	3.5	5.3
1937	66,170	46,212	17,251	2.27	1.00	29⅞	15¼	3.4	6.6
1938	66,879	46,850	16,887	1.96	1.00	24¼	14¾	4.1	6.8
1939	68,698	43,734	16,165	1.81	1.00	24½	16½	4.1	6.1
1940	77,833	86,121	15,725	1.55	1.00	22⅝	13½	4.5	7.4
1941	85,163	129,610	17,373	1.97	1.00	18	14⅝	5.6	6.8
1942	92,322	177,418	21,390	†1.94	1.00	20½	14½	4.9	6.9
1943	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	..	..

* Deficit. †After deducting refundable E.P.T.

Dom. Expenditure Up $100 Millions

Total expenditures of the Dominion Government for the five months ended Aug. 31, 1943, show an increase of about $100 millions as compared with the same period last year, while the figures for August show an increase of over $170 millions.

Apart from war expenditure the interesting features of government financing for the five months are: reduction in ordinary expenditure, increase in interest costs, increase in revenues from income and excess profits taxes, and sharp reduction in loans and investment.

Receipts & Disbursements
Five Months Ended Aug. 31

	1943 (000)	1942 (000)
Receipts:		
Excise & sales taxes	$224,046	$176,643
Income & E. P. tax.	678,205	586,682
Other revenue	174,127	143,038
Total receipts	1,076,378	906,423
Disbursements:		
To provinces*	43,584	42,961
Int. on public debt	74,022	60,932
Other ordinary ...	104,382	100,804
Total ordinary	221,988	204,697
Capital expend.† ..	1,066	1,243
War expenditure ..	1,375,195	912,644
U.K. War Fin. Act	......	572,500
U.K. Mutual Aid Act	192,300	......
Agric. assist. & relief	4,369	4,870
Total special	1,571,864	1,490,014
Other expense	309	224
Grand total	1,795,227	1,696,178
Loans & Investments:		
C.N.R. sec's. purch.	1,290	57,337
Com. & other co's.	1,260	13,072
Other	5,553	6,447
Total	8,103	76,856

* Compensation re taxation agreements.
† Transport.

Sweden Re-enters Newsprint Market In the Argentine

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Any thought that the Scandinavian countries had been knocked out of the international newsprint market goes by the board with the announcement that since last June, Sweden has shipped between 30,000 and 35,000 tons into Argentina.

Receipt of this paper has gone far toward restoring normal supplies in the Argentine. At the same time it has relieved the pressure on the Canadian mills which have been called upon to supply virtually all the newsprint requirements of Latin America.

Sweden's ability to maintain this traffic is considered doubtful. Export shipments from that country have to be covered by navicerts from both Germany and the United Nations. In view of the strained relations with Germany, it is the belief Sweden will have difficulty in continuing shipments, at least on a regular basis.

There have been no imports of Swedish or other Scandinavian newsprint into the United States since June, 1942.

To Men Who Decide Advertising Policies

If there is one phase of their business in which principals are most keenly interested, *it is their advertising.* They—and they only—decide any major change of policy.

And rightly so. Advertising expresses the voice, the personality and the character of their business.

If, perchance, your advertising lacks "character" and you would like to improve upon it and give it more character, force and conviction, I may be able to help you.

It is a principle with me to create and to maintain definite character in the advertising prepared for all clients.

What I bring to you when you employ me to assist in planning your advertising, is an ability to present your product or service to prospective buyers in its most desirable light; plus the experience to do this with minimum waste of time and money.

I have no cut and dried formula to offer. Each job is dealt with on its merits, and within the compass of the expenditure.

• • • • •

Creative ability is an abstract thing to talk about and to prove. One can show examples of work done for others. But even these examples may not prove anything. The observer may say "that looks like a good advertisement to me" or he may disapprove of it altogether.

Curiously enough men rarely show ***keen*** interest in what you may have done for others. *They want to know what you can do for them.* And that can only be shown when you go to work on the job.

Where desirable, I refer prospective customers to the men I now do business with, and these men have always been kind enough to express themselves favourably.

• • • • •

In the twenty-four years that I have been in business, I have lost but few customers. These losses have been due to death, or change of management involving relatives or personal friends in the advertising business; others to my insistence upon being paid promptly (not being in the banking or credit extension business). *Some of the "lost" business soon came back and is still with me.*

My experience covers thirty years of work in Canada, United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany. And I have undertaken special missions for clients to Japan, China, and Russia.

The chief difference between my method of operation and that of respected competitors is, that mine is largely a personally supervised business.

Plans and ideas are prepared in co-operation with the client. My forte is "copy." I employ the very best talent in the Arts and the Crafts to carry out artistic, technical and mechanical operations.

In point of turnover, my advertising agency is about eighth or ninth in volume of business placed in Canada; but it is second to none as a successful enterprise. *And all my customers conduct successful and profitable businesses.*

Business of uncertain credit is not wanted. One man's money is not used to help finance another's business. I pay promptly and collect promptly.

On the average I have been working with my clients for fifteen years. Old accounts twenty-four years; latest accounts from two to five years.

I should like to make it clear that I am not an expert in sales-research work. (These functions are sometimes claimed for advertising agencies.) Neither am I a merchandising expert. I cannot conceive of any well-conducted firm not knowing how to merchandise its own goods. This isn't to say that I am barren of an occasional merchandising idea. When I think up one that may be useful to a customer, I pass it along and help him to work it out if he approves of it.

I am a professional advertising man—no more—no less. That job is all sufficient and absorbing.

Right now, I am in a position to take on and give personal attention to three or four more advertisers because some of my customers are dormant due to being engaged exclusively on war work.

• • • • •

If, therefore, you feel disposed to discuss your advertising requirements with me, I shall honour your confidence. You will be under no obligation to do business. If we discover that we can work well together, the benefit will be mutual.

Thornton Purkis

330 BAY STREET, TORONTO
ADEL. 6221

GOVERNMENT
AND
CORPORATION
SECURITIES

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889
TORONTO
Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Victoria
New York London, Eng.

"Important and Confidential"

A Will is not merely an instrument for disposing of property. It is in many cases the charter on which the business of providing for dependents' future is operated. As such, it should be most carefully planned and should name a competent executor able to carry on indefinitely.

Does your Will comply with these basic requirements? Does it provide all possible safeguards? Our experience and knowledge of executorship can help you revise your Will for greater efficiency and protection. Your enquiry is invited, in confidence.

The
EASTERN TRUST Company,
HEAD OFFICE - HALIFAX, N.S.

Branches at
Charlottetown
Moncton
St. John's, Nfld.
Saint John, N.B.
Montreal
Toronto

Information and Advice Cost Nothing

There is no charge—that is true—but reliable information and sound advice make the difference between investing safely and losing your money. Let us help you invest safely.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY
LIMITED
Metropolitan Building, Toronto
Telephone: Elgin 0161
Offices at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London,
Correspondents in New York and London, England.

TARGET FOR TODAY

TODAY, Victory is our first and only target. The things of tomorrow—the new shape of Freedom—the new pattern of Security—the new projects for a better world—these will follow when Victory comes.

The duty of every Canadian is clear. In this struggle, every gun counts, and every dollar that helps to buy a gun counts, too.

Victory depends on how earnestly each one of us carries out the urgent undertakings set forth in this resolution:

I Resolve... that I will work and save and lend to the limit of my capacity to support the defenders of my freedom on the fighting fronts of the world.

I Resolve... that I will forego luxuries and comforts now to make sure of future security for myself, my loved ones, and my fellow countrymen.

I Resolve... that I will subscribe for Victory Bonds when they are offered, and will hold on to them until the war is over.

I Resolve... that I will buy War Savings Certificates and Stamps regularly, and keep them invested for the duration.

I Resolve... that my life insurance, which aids each Victory Loan and will help to further the measures for national re-adjustment after the war by providing individual independence, will be kept in force, for my own and the nation's benefit.

Pledge Yourself to Keep All Your
VICTORY BONDS
and
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES
and Hold on to Your
LIFE INSURANCE

Your bonds, your war savings, and your life insurance are three safeguards for the future which should be maintained out of present income, even at the cost of personal sacrifice. Each has its protective value. Each means future delivery of money to you or yours. Each is as safe as the Dominion of Canada itself.

Every dollar saved today is a down payment on security and peace of mind.

THIS MESSAGE IS SPONSORED BY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

L-448X

We Have Been Asked . .

The Financial Post will provide subscribers as quickly as possible the answers to specific questions about business, taxation, investments, wartime regulations and other subjects. The Post cannot undertake to make predictions, will not express opinions on matters involving individual business judgment or on conditions or investments outside Canada. All communications should be addressed to Business Enquiry Editor, The Financial Post, 481 University Ave. A four-cent stamp and address label from subscriber's copy of The Financial Post must be enclosed.

INCOME TAX

Mining Engineer

I am a mining engineer and on my last income return I took as a professional expense the cost of my fees in the Association of Professional Engineers in B. C., the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The first mentioned fee is mandatory and the others are essential to me in my work. Do you know of any reason why these deductions may be disallowed?

We understand deductibility of these expenses all depends on whether you are on a salary or practising independently. If you are on a salary, you are not allowed any of these expenses. But in the second case you would be allowed to deduct them.

Wife's Income

I have income of about $2,000. My wife made some investments and her income now is about $2,000. Do we each pay income tax or am I taxed on $4,000?

Your tax position all depends on whether the money your wife invested was given her by you or was her own money derived from inheritance or from her own earnings. If it was money you gave her, the income is taxable in your hands. If it was her own money, she pays tax as a single person and because her income is not derived from wages or salary, you are taxed as a single person also.

Pays Executive's Widow

An executive of our company, son of the owner, died recently. Would it be permissible to continue payment of his weekly wages to the widow for the balance of the year, as usual deducting tax or must it be shown through proprietor's personal withdrawings?

This payment, we understand, would be regarded by the income tax authorities as a gift and consequently would not be allowed as an expense. As a gift it would not be taxable as income in the hands of the widow. But if the total exceeds $4,000 it might be subject to gift tax.

INVESTMENTS

Rainville Copper

I have been told that the Ventures people have taken over the property, of Fleming Mines in Louvicourt township, and that a new company has been formed to carry out underground development following outlining of copper-gold ore by diamond drilling. Is this information correct?

The Ventures interests examined the Fleming Mines property in Louvicourt township and subsequently incorporated a new company, Rainville Copper Mines. Diamond drilling did outline a copper-gold mineralized zone, but we understand no preparations were ever made for going under ground. We are informed that the copper values were too low to justify the major expense underground development would entail unless the United Nation's copper supply should become much shorter than at present.

The Rainville property shows only a marginal grade of mineralization and we do not anticipate any early resumption of work.

Drumheller Collieries

Some time ago I understand that it was proposed to readjust the finances of Drumheller Consolidated Collieries. Can you tell me if this went through and what it involved?

At a meeting on Jan. 24, 1942, Drumheller Consolidated Collieries' bondholders approvad the exchange of $175,300 of series A bonds and $175,300 of series B bonds for the $350,600 principal amount of bonds then outstanding with each bondholder to receive $50 of series A bonds and $50 of series B bonds for each $100 principal amount of bonds then held. The series A bonds bear no interest and mature on Aug. 1, 1951, but may be redeemed at any earlier date at the company's option. The principal of this issue is a first charge on the assets in priority to bonds of series B issue.

Series B bonds mature on Aug. 1, 1961 and bear interest at 5% per annum from Aug. 1, 1941 provided that no interest shall be paid thereon until series A bonds are fully paid. Series B bonds may be redeemed before maturity but only after series A bonds have been paid.

Earnings and proceeds from realization of assets of the company, under the new setup, were to be paid in the following order of priority: Series A bonds; interest on series B bonds; principal of series B bonds; interest outstanding on original bonds and represented by unpaid coupons; balance to the company.

P. L. Robertson

Will you please send me whatever information is available on the present position of P. L. Robertson Manufacturing Co.? What are the preferred and common shares worth?

No financial statement of P. L. Robertson Manufacturing has been available since that for the year 1941. In that year net profits amounted to $242,031, and on the basis of present capitalization, which was established in 1942, this is equal to earnings of over $40 a share on the 6,006 preference shares outstanding, and over $3.50 a share on the 60,060 shares of common stock. Net profits in 1940 amounted to $161,873 and in 1939 to $263,658. Earned surplus at the end of 1941 amounted to $641,442.

This company is well established and has paid dividends on its stock in every year since 1926. Present dividend rates, which have been paid regularly since inauguration Oct. 1, 1942, are $2.50 per annum on the preferred stock, and $1 plus $1 extra on the common, both payable quarterly. The preferred stock is callable at $44. Present quotations on the preferred stock are about $40, while the common stock is rarely traded, but $25 might be taken as being fairly close to the market value.

Security Sales Rise Sharply

International Security Transactions Show Net Sales of $27.9 Millions

The month of June saw a sharp rise in net sales of securities by Canada to other countries, reaching $27.9 millions compared with $10.1 millions in May and $21.2 millions in April. Half-year figures show net sales of $99 millions compared to $57.7 millions for the period to June 30 in 1942.

Practically all security transactions were made with the U. S. to whom net sales amounted to $28.7 millions, with net purchases from the U. K. of $0.9 millions and sales to other countries of $0.1 millions.

Sales of new securities to the U. S. amounted to $10 millions and net sales of outstanding issues of Canadian securities stood at $15.1 millions, of which $14.1 millions were made up of Dominion, Dominion guaranteed and provincial issues. Both Canadian and U. S. stocks showed net sales, and municipal and corporation bonds were sold on balance.

The most important item of international capital movement not included in these figures is that for redemption of called or matured Canadian bonds owned abroad and for official repatriation operations. For several years these retirements have exceeded flotation of new issues by substantial amounts .

National Light & Power will purchase, through the National Trust, $15,000 of its 4½% series C first mortgage bonds, due 1961, under the terms of its sinking fund agreement, it has been announced. Tenders will be received up until Sept. 20, 1943, at the National Trust offices at 20 King St. East, Toronto.

New Wartime Regulations

Post Summary of Latest Ottawa Rulings

Program Classification System. M & S Order No. P. O. 4, July 26, amends Order No. P. O. 4, Schedule 3, subsection 3, by substituting "The Alaska Highway" for "Alcan and Prince Rupert Highways." Priorities Officer, W. E. Uren.

* * *

Charcoal Production Facilities. M & S Order No. Wood Fuel 2, July 31, prohibiting use or construction of new charcoal production facilities without permit. Wood Fuel Controller, J. S. Whalley.

* * *

Grain Warehouse Construction Control Advisory Committee. M & S Order No. 10-A, Aug. 4, amends Order No. 10, Section 3 concerning personnel of the committee. Controller of Construction, John Schofield.

* * *

Maximum Prices of Fresh Peaches, Pears and Plums. WPTB Order No. A-850, Aug. 12, and as amended by Order No. A-874, effective Sept. 6, sets up maximum prices for sales of peaches, pears and plums by growers, shippers, wholesalers, truckers and retailers, and defines grades and outlines sales procedure. Administrator of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables E. J. Chambers.

* * *

Cartons for Packing Beer Bottles. WPTB Order No. A-862, Aug. 25, amends Order No. A-799 by imposing further restrictions on size and labelling of packages. Administrator of Alcoholic Beverages, D. Sim.

* * *

Rooming Accommodation in Vancouver and North Vancouver. WPTB Order No. A-861, Aug. 21, deals with the establishment of maximum rates of rental. Rentals Administrator, C. R. DeMara.

* * *

Maximum Prices of Potatoes. WPTB Order No. A-876, Aug. 31, deals with the setting of maximum potato prices for shippers, wholesalers and retailers and outlines handling procedure. Administrator of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables E. J. Chambers.

* * *

Maximum Prices of Grapes. WPTB Order No. A-873, Aug. 31, provides regulations regulating the maximum prices of domestic and imported grapes and the markups allowed to distributors, but does not deal with grapes sold to a winery. Administrator of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables E. J. Chambers.

* * *

Limitation on the Use of Potash in Fertilizers. WPTB Order No. A-856, Sept. 2, places restrictions on use of potash as a fertilizer in eastern Canada. Administrator of Fertilizers and Pesticides, G. S. Peart.

* * *

Animal, Fish or other Organic Products. WPTB Order No. A-870, Sept. 2, is designed to prohibit use of such products as fertilizer in order to conserve for feeding purposes. Administrator of Fertilizers and Pesticides, G. S. Peart.

* * *

Leather Dress Gloves and Mitts. WPTB Order No. A-871, Sept. 3, prohibits making of dress gloves and mitts with zippers, elastic or elastic webbing, manufacture of more than 2/3 of the styles of 1942, or acquisition of machinery for manufacture of new styles. Also provides schedule setting up production specifications. Replaces Order No. A-557. Administrator of Work Clothing A. Bradshaw.

* * *

Leather and Cotton Fabric Work Gloves and Mitts. WPTB Order No. A-872, Sept. 3, replaces revoked Order No. A-557 and prohibits the manufacture of work gloves made with zippers, elastic or elastic webbing, metal fasteners or domes, the use of more than 2/3 of styles of 1942 or the acquisition of machinery for the manufacture of new style gloves. Also sets up schedules regulating manufacture of gloves. Administrator of Work Clothing A. Bradshaw.

* * *

Housing Accommodation in Congested Areas. WPTB Order No. A-875, Sept. 3, designates additional areas as congested areas to be subject to the provisions for such areas in Order No. 200, section 4. Real Property Administrator R. S. Smart.

* * *

Imported Bituminous Coal Distribution. M & S Order No. Coal 7 outlines procedures and restrictions concerning the distribution of bituminous coal from the United States. The order is designed to meet changes resulting from recent U. S. regulations. Issued by E. J. Brunning, Coal Controller.

* * *

Tung Oil. WPTB Order No. A-877, Sept. 10, removes restrictions on the use and distribution of Oiticica Oil by revoking order No. A-437 and substitutes restrictions on the use of tung oil to certain specified purposes. For other uses a special permit is required. Administrator of Fats and Oils Phyllis J. Turner.

August Revenue CPR Up 21.8%

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Gross operating income of the Canadian Pacific Railway for August totalled $26.8 millions, an increase of $4.8 millions or 21.8% over the same month last year.

For the first eight months this year the company's gross was $189.7 millions. This represents an increase of 15% over the like period a year ago.

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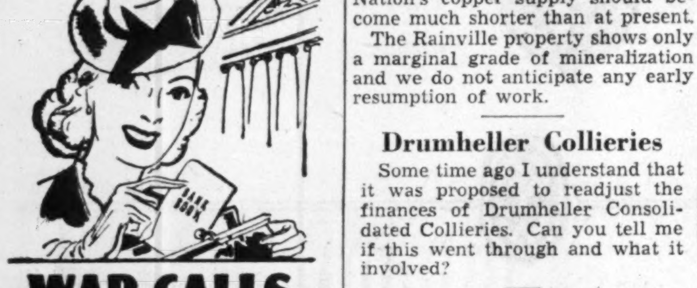

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A Lot of Good Reading

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HOW WILL HITLER DIE?

By Maclean's London Correspondent

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YOUR HOUSE of Tomorrow

What new fantastic changes are coming in home building? How will all the war-created inventions change home life? How will pre-fabrication, adjustable walls, dustless streamlined interiors, temperature control affect the average family? — A vision of tomorrow presented by Creighton Peet, New York writer, who prophesies the shape of things to come.

How Our Wounded Are Cared For

Cable From Algiers

By CBC's

PETER STURSBERG

With the Canadians In the Mediterranean

How Canadian troops are taking things in their stride — heat, flies, malaria, dysentery and dirt as well as the enemy — a close-up of actual life among the troops cabled from Algiers by Wallace Reyburn, Montreal Standard war correspondent who won fame at Dieppe, and Flying Officer John Clare.

NAZI-JAP SPY RING

Exposed by

CURT RIESS

Black Markets Surveyed

Are there organized black markets in Canada? Are many Canadians trying to beat the wartime price laws? Which provinces are giving the most trouble? What products are receiving the greatest illegal traffic? What action is being taken? Maclean's Cross Country survey gives the answers.

DAREDEVIL TRUCK DRIVERS ON ALASKAN HIGHWAY

By Vigorous

EDNA JAQUES

"RIVETER'S MONEY"

A moving tale of young Morris Elkhart, broken-hearted and lonely when his mother married for money.—By Chenoweth Hall.

"PAST MASTER"

The dilemma of Jennifer Tallant who found herself falling in love with the husband she had just divorced.—By Elizabeth Young.

MANY OTHER FEATURES

"The Man With a Notebook" reports on the Quebec Conference — How Soldiers' Airgraph Mail is Handled — The Inside Story of the New Canadian-Invented Flying Suit — Dessert Team-Mates by Helen G. Campbell — Parade — Editorials — Wit and Wisdom.

MONTREAL EDITOR MORGAN-POWELL

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By Clever

THELMA LECOCQ

MACLEAN'S

CANADA'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE

SEPT. 15 NUMBER

ON SALE TODAY

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Life Insurance

Is Your Home Mortgaged?

Ordinary Life Policy Will Pay It Off When You Die

By D. G. MACLEAN

With their incomes substantially higher than before the war, many people have been buying homes. Apart from the desire many Canadians have to own the house in which they live, they feel that ownership of a house is a way of providing for the future of themselves and their families. They also feel that a house is a good hedge against any threat of inflation.

Financed by Mortgages

But of the thousands who buy houses, few are able to pay the full price in cash, at the beginning at least. Most of them resort to a mortgage which has to be paid off over a term of years. Such a method of financing is considered perfectly sound and proper provided the purchaser has reasonably good prospects of meeting his payments as they come due.

The mortgage, however, has to be cleared off before the buyer owns his house outright. It is contracted on the assumption that the buyer of the house will live long enough to pay it off.

But suppose he dies before the mortgage is lifted from the home. In such a case much hardship might ensue. With the breadwinner dead the family income would be greatly reduced, in most cases it might be wiped out entirely. The debt on the home would remain, however, and if payments are not met promptly there might result loss of the whole investment.

Policies Earmarked

To guard against loss of the home by foreclosure and to prevent any hardship to the family, many home owners take out what they call mortgage insurance. This is simply one of the ordinary types of life insurance. But the policies are specially chosen and earmarked for the specific purpose of meeting mortgage payments as they come due.

There are several types of mortgages in common use and the type of mortgage usually determines the type of life insurance policy the owner buys to meet his mortgage payments.

One common type of mortgage is where a regular payment is specified to be made at regular intervals every quarter or half year or 12 months. These payments include interest at the stated rate and a certain amount of the principal. They are so calculated that if all payments are made as they come due, at the end of the mortgage term, all interest payments will have been met, the principal paid off and the individual owns his home clear of all encumbrance.

Principal and Interest

Another type is where, while the periodic payments include part of the principal as well as the interest, the bulk of the principal remains to be paid off in a lump sum at the end of the mortgage term.

A third type of mortgage is where all the principal is left to be paid off at the end of the mortgage term, interest only being met during the life of the contract.

All these classes of mortgage have the common characteristic that payments have to be met as they come due. If the owner dies and his other assets are not sufficient to take care of the situation the family may be in danger of losing the house. This is where life insurance can be used to pay off the obligations and save the situation. While practically every type of life policy can be adjusted to cover special needs, some are particulalry suitable.

Sometimes additional insurance is desirable. Sometimes all that is necessary is to make a rearrangement of existing policies to meet the circumstances.

Whole Life Policy

In the first two types of mortgages described, if additional life insurance is necessary, an ordinary whole-life policy would probably fill the bill. This can be bought at relatively low cost. If the home owner dies, the proceeds of the policy can be used to pay off obligations while the policy builds up a cash value which can be withdrawn in case of emergency.

But in cases where payment of the principal in whole or in part is deferred to a future date, say in five or ten years, an endowment policy may be desirable. It gives protection if the owner of the home should die before the maturity of the contract and at maturity provides a stated sum to meet the payment coming due.

Term insurance also is useful as mortgage insurance because it can be taken for a longer or shorter term as required and the cost is low.

In any case, existence of a mortgage on a home is a factor to be taken into consideration in laying out any insurance program.

Banking

Bankers Prove Versatile Lot

Provide Public With Many Services to Build Goodwill

Under war conditions Canadian bankers are giving a wide variety of service that few people ever hear about.

Of course as in peacetime the banks' basic job is to take care of their customers' deposits, and supply credit for business and individuals. But war has also laid on them many additional onerous duties, such as acting as agents of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, taking over the accounting work of the Government as regards ration coupons, looking after distribution and safekeeping of Victory bonds, and various other jobs connected with the Government's war financing. For most of these services to the Government, the banks receive a fee. But there are a great many other services given free, especially to individuals, all of which imply considerable work, but are also of much assistance to the public.

Help Income Taxpayers

One outstanding example of this is the assistance given by many bank officials to individuals in making out their income tax returns. In the last few years the number of income taxpayers has increased from less than 300,000 to over two million. Most of these never made out an income tax return in their lives before, and with the income tax return itself much more complicated than formerly they were quite at sea. The situation was especially bad in areas far away from the income tax inspectors' offices because it was hard to get official advice. Individual bankers, of their own volition, advised their customers on the way to make out the income tax return and thus saved both the individual and the income tax department considerable work and worry. Bankers point out that actually making out income tax returns is a piece of work they could not undertake in any general way but they are able to give considerable guidance especially to people who lack general business experience.

Farmers' Accounts

Another service bankers are often called on to give is helping farmers and small business men to set up and maintain a proper system of bookkeeping. The fact that the income tax now reaches so many individuals makes some sort of accounting system necessary. Bankers are able with a minimum of trouble to set up a proper set of books and can, moreover, readily spot any error that may have crept into their customers' figures.

At other times, bankers are frequently asked to endorse applications for passports, gasoline permits and other matters where the signature of a responsible party is required. The bank manager's signature is readily accepted by the authorities as a matter of good faith. But if there are many of them required in a day, considerable time is taken up.

In some isolated places bank managers have even kept their branches open long after banking hours to accommodate customers who otherwise could not get in to do their banking. This practice is not favored generally by managers, as it means too much of a strain on staffs, already strained by war routine work, and who often lack experience usual in a corresponding staff in peacetime.

In some cases bankers are approached to help their clients in quite unusual ways. They have sometimes been asked to obtain houses for clients moving in from another town; to act as witnesses at weddings, as godfathers at christenings; to look after young sons of out-of-town customers who may be in the armed forces or at college.

These various services, and many others, are given by bankers entirely voluntarily. Enquiries at head offices elicited the information that in the case of the banks concerned, no instructions were issued from higher officials asking branch staffs to do these extra things for their customers. The fact that they are done was attributed mainly to the individual banker's own desire to build goodwill and strengthen his position in the community.

In some quarters the view was expressed that a charge should be made for such personal services. But in others it was felt that present pressure was largely a result of war conditions and as such likely to pass when peace returns.

GENERAL SUPERVISOR

Lindsay Stuart Mackersy, has been appointed general supervisor at head office of the Imperial Bank of Canada, at Toronto. Mr. Mackersy, who was formerly manager of the bank's main branch in Winnipeg, is a Scot by birth. He entered the bank's service in Western Canada in 1911, enlisted in the army in 1914, and returned to the bank at Vancouver in 1919. Before being appointed manager at Winnipeg he was assistant western superintendent.

Currency Issue Sets New High

Note circulation of the Bank of Canada reached a new high level, in the week ended Sept. 8, at $803 millions. This is a rise of $5.6 millions over the previous week and of $196.3 millions over last year.

September usually sees an increase in circulation, due to greater demand for currency for the crop movement, threshing on the farms, etc. High level of employment has added to the rise during the war years.

Deposits of the chartered banks with the Bank of Canada were slightly lower.

On the credit side, increases were shown in holdings of sterling, investments and miscellaneous assets.

	Sept. 8 1943 $	Sept. 1 1943 $
Capital paid-up .	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in circultn.	803,334,977	797,924,175
Rest fund	6,472,953	6,472,953
Deposits: Dom. ..	89,256,084	62,173,193
Banks	312,451,203	313,957,178
Other	16,318,159	10,063,697
Total deposits ..	418,025,446	386,194,068
All other liabs. .	20,250,632	19,478,302
Total liabs.	1,253,084,008	1,215,069,498
Assets		
In Sterling & U.S.	56,264,841	38,719,841
Subsid coin	254,624	260,150
Investments:		
Dom. govt. sh.	797,256,281	798,863,624
Other Dom. gov.	351,373,408	344,586,802
Total invest.	1,148,629,689	1,143,450,426
Premises	2,099,824	2,099,664
All other assets .	45,835,030	30,539,417
Total assets	1,253,084,008	1,215,069,498

Sees After War FireHazardsUp

The postwar period will see a number of fire prevention problems Fire Marshal W. J. Scott of Ontario, told the annual meeting of the Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs at St. Catharines recently.

"During the war we have seen the almost total disappearance of incendiary fires from the profit motive, but undoubtedly after the war this type of incendiary fire will greatly increase again. With the usual co-operation which we receive from fire chiefs, I trust that the investigation branch of the fire marshal's office will be able to keep down any such tendency toward incendiary fires.

"With difficulties in getting proper building construction materials today and federal war legislation overriding local building by-laws and permitting types of construction not ordinarily allowed, the fire chiefs after the war must be particularly on guard that any lessening of proper standards that the war has brought should disappear and that these proper standards be imposed again. Many so-called temporary buildings have been constructed, often of very inflammable construction and not of the best design from a fire hazard viewpoint. Municipal fire chiefs must take care that all temporary buildings do not become permanent so as to add to the fire danger, not only to the buildings themselves and persons in them but also to surrounding property."

A favorable development he mentioned, however, was the large force of trained and semi-trained firemen that will be available after the war due to present civilian defense programs.

Staff Changes

The Bank of Nova Scotia announces the following staff changes:

G. W. G. WILLIAMSON to be an assistant supervisor.

T. W. MITTON to be manager, Summerside, P.E.I.

J. H. CATHRO to be assistant accountant, Winnipeg.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce announces the following staff change:

J. H. C. HUGHES, an assistant inspector in the department of the superintendent of British Columbia branches, Vancouver, to be manager, New Westminster, B.C.

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It is in just such simple ways that a large percentage of fires start . . . fires that could mean severe financial loss to the householder who is without FIRE Insurance protection. Make sure that you have this essential safeguard . . and make sure, too, that you carry enough insurance to properly protect your property. Ordinary day to day additions to your household effects and improvements to your home mount up to a surprising degree in a short time. Insurance that was sufficient a few years ago may be wholly inadequate to cover your present values.

Consult your own insurance agent . . . ask him to tell you how reasonably you can obtain the security of a Consolidated Fire Insurance Policy.

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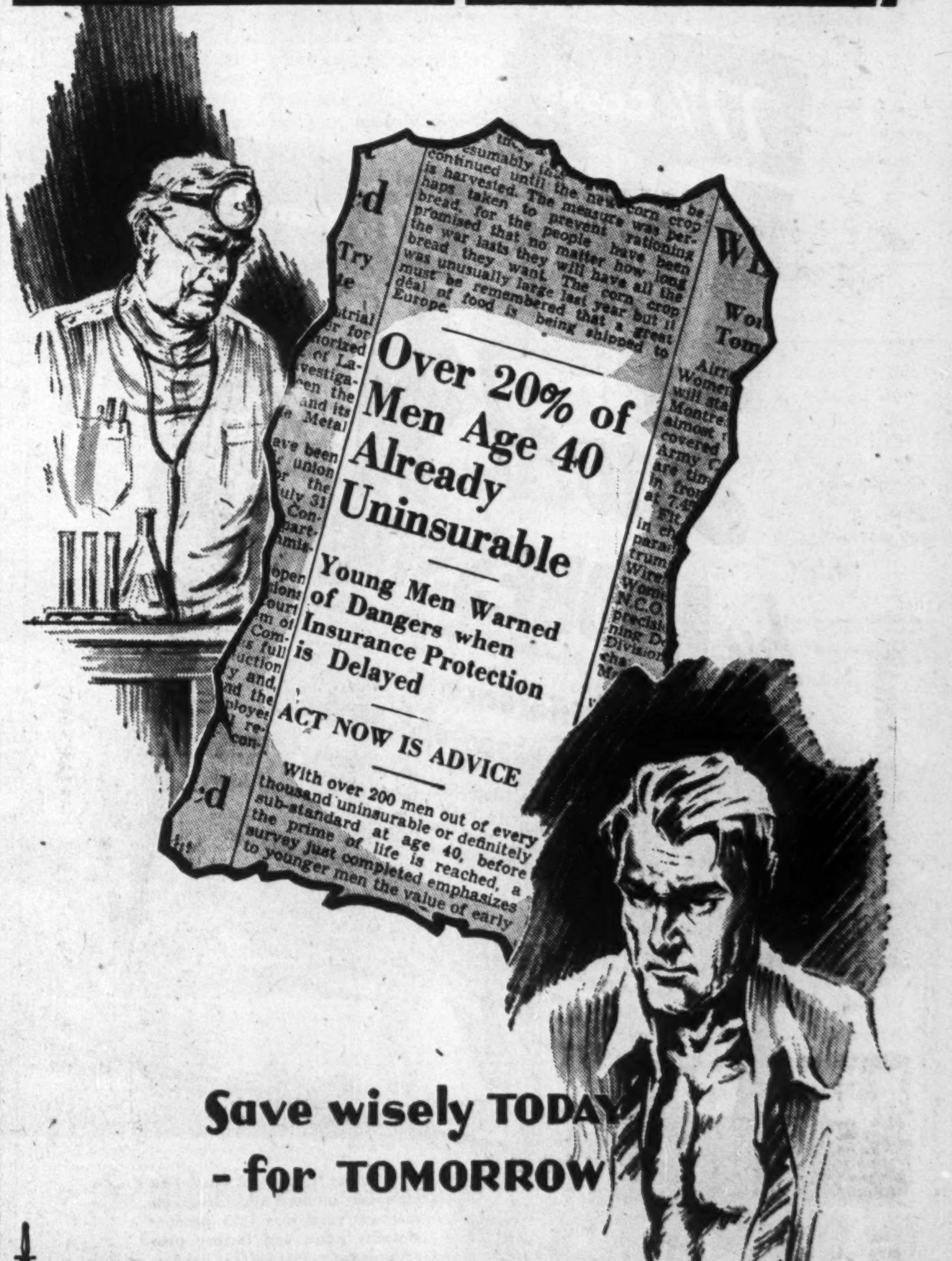

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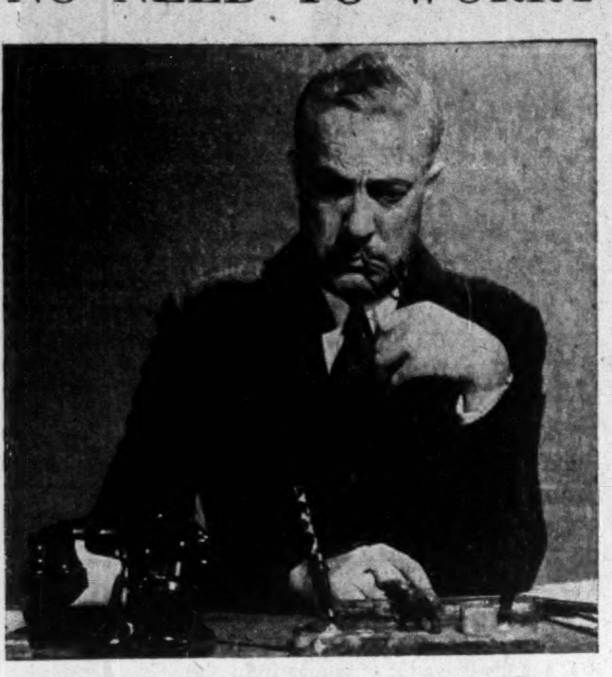

Changing Staffs and Inadequate Supervision

. . . . mean you should protect your firm through Norwich Union Fidelity Bonds.

It has become almost impossible to secure experienced book-keepers, accountants and clerks. On top of that, senior company officers, burdened with added duties, are finding it more and more difficult to supervise as closely as they would wish accounting and book-keeping records. This situation has developed at a time when higher taxation and increased living costs have left a very narrow living margin for the average worker.

The wise executive, alert to the changing times, will see to it that his company is safeguarded against loss by theft or fraud by placing adequate fidelity bonds upon all employees who occupy positions of trust or who handle cash, securities or merchandise. Any Norwich Union agent will be glad to advise you regarding Norwich Union Fidelity Bonds.

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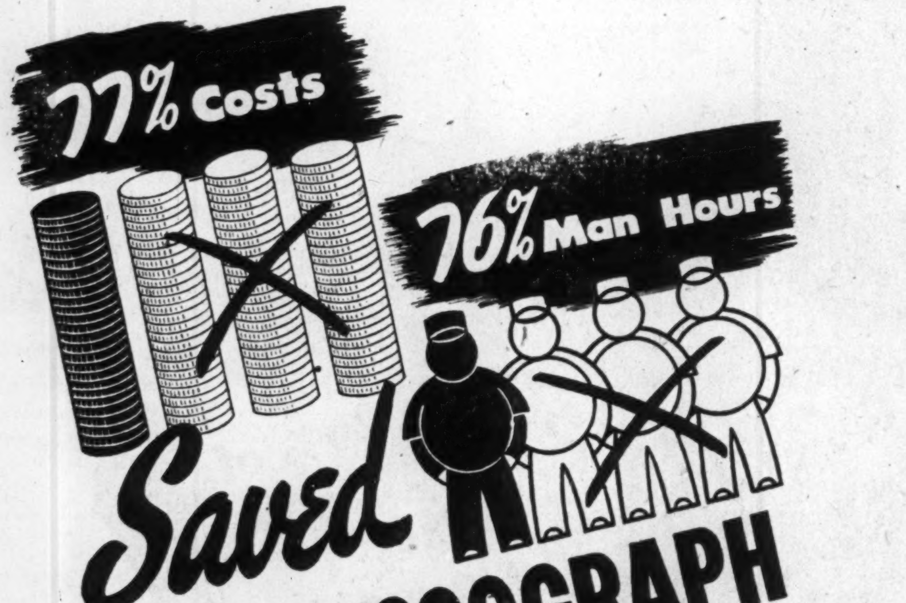
E. M. Whitley, General Manager for Canada

International Milling has announced that preferred shareholders of the company have approved the amendment reducing the annual dividend rate from 5% to 4% and an exchange of stocks for a new series This proposal, as previously reported, provided for the exchange of one share of the original 5% series for one and one-twentieth share of series A 4% first preferred stock. Cash will be paid where share fractions are involved. The redemption price of the old series was $105, and for the new will be $100 plus a premium of $10 to Oct. 15, 1947, the premium to decrease $1 per annum, to Oct. 16, 1951. Thereafter the premium will remain at $5 a share.



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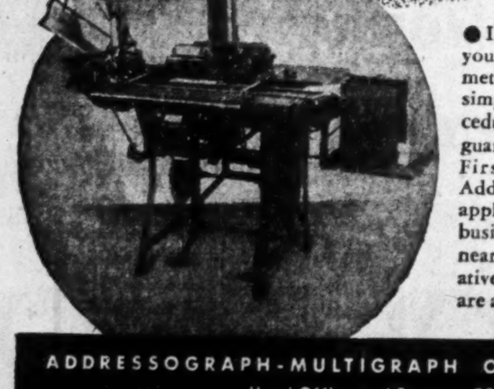
Percentage of Savings.. 77%

Man Hour Comparison
Total Man Hours
Old Method..................562.4
Addressograph............133.3
Total Man Hour Savings
per run of 25,000......429.1
Percentage of Savings...... 76%



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Pacific NW Trade

Says B. C. Not For Secession

But Western Trade Group Includes U. S. Areas

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Those who attribute separatist tendencies to the newly organized Pacific Northwest Trade Association are needlessly alarmed. The association, which represents 22 groups from San Diego to Alaska, has no other objective than to create better feeling among various sections of the Northwest and to develop to the full their potentiality for economic co-operation.

A few quotations lifted out of the context of speeches made by leaders of the group have evidently given the impression that they are in favor of the West divorcing itself from all association with the East and of a form of economic war between sections.

Examination of the personnel of the association should dispel such fears, for it includes bankers, executives of national companies with eastern head offices, professional men and many others whose record is well known and who would be among the last to promote a scheme for the encouragement of sectionalism or political secession.

Self-Solution

Nevertheless there is a growing feeling among western businessmen that the best way to solving their problems is to try to solve them themselves without depending too much on the east or any other region. This sentiment is not necessarily based on resentment over what has happened in the past, nor on a feeling of antagonism between West and East. It is perhaps a logical development from the growing realization that the West has now come of age and should be able to stand on its own feet. Such an attitude has been fostered by the industrial effort of the West during the present war.

British Columbia is conscious that she has borne the major load of Canada's steel shipbuilding program. She knows that she produces more than half the lumber in Canada; that her fisheries are greater than those of all the other provinces combined; that her lead and zinc mines have long led the Dominion in production, and that growing production of such strategic metals as mercury is giving to the province a new industrial status of paramount importance.

Worry About Postwar Industry

British Columbia businessmen are just a little anxious as to the fate of these industries after the war. They cannot expect continuance of the present emergency markets with their high prices and steady demand, and so long as British Columbia is dependent on primary industries without the means of refining their products she is handicapped in the postwar program of recovery.

To strengthen and perpetuate her position British Columbia needs more secondary industries, and in their development there has been for one reason or another a certain amount of opposition from the East, where such secondary industries are already well established, some of them nurtured for generations by tariff protection.

One provincial Minister of Trade and Commerce expressed the attitude of B. C. businessmen not long ago when he declared that the province would no longer be content to remain a dumping ground for eastern manufactures while west coast factories languished for markets.

Establishment of an iron and steel industry on the west coast to maintain some of the heavy industries created and supported by wartime shipbuilding may or may not be a wise policy, but there is strong conviction in B. C. that the reason such an industry has not been established in the past is that it has repeatedly encountered opposition from the East.

Board of Trade Leadership

Actually, the Pacific Northwest Trade Association, which owes its genesis to the aggressive Vancouver Board of Trade, bears a close resemblance to the provincial regional committee of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce which represents the boards of trade and chambers of commerce of Ontario. The movement • reveals some intelligent thinking on the part of Vancouver Board of Trade leaders who in recent years have managed to build up a fine spirit of unity among business interests in B. C.

Not many years ago Vancouver was regarded by the smaller communities as "hog town," eager to snatch up all the business available regardless of the effect on the little places. Vancouver so dominates the province now that petty jealousies have pretty well vanished anyway, but in place of bitterness has grown a recognition that Vancouver is also giving practical assistance to the smaller cities and their adjacent regions.

Link With Northwest States

Establishment of the Pacific Northwest Trade Association is really an extension of this policy. It seemed good business to build a link with the Northwest states because, as previously reported in The Financial Post, B. C. has some things more in common with these states than with the prairies or eastern Canada.

To mention only a few, there is the development of the forest and fisheries industries which, in a sense, are international, extending from Alaska to California. Another is need for a connection between Vancouver and the Puget Sound area with the new northern highway developments by which they have so far been by-passed. These are problems of casual concern to the East; they are of vital importance to the West. The fact that the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, one of the first American groups to join the Pacific Northwest Trade Association, has seemed almost more enthusiastic than British Columbians for immediate action on the building of roads from Prince George north demonstrates how solidly opinion has developed in the Pacific Northwest "economic unit."

Businessmen's Tour

As a part of its campaign to develop mutual co-operation the Vancouver Board of Trade recently organized a tour through Alberta and to the Alaska Highway because Vancouver businessmen believe there is a strong community of interest between B. C. and Alberta, particularly in view of the expansion of airways northward. S. S. McKeen, president of Vancouver Board of Trade, in addressing the group, pointed out that Alberta and British Columbia would form a perfect unit: B. C. having connection with the sea, and Alta. being on the natural world air route.

That this feeling is reciprocated was indicated by Premier Manning of Alberta when he told Vancouver delegates that the two provinces should work together, although not necessarily against other parts of Canada. Premier Hart of British Columbia is a firm believer in the soundness of developing highways and trade North and South and the modification of tariff barriers, because he contends that proximity has provided a natural kinship between the areas of the Pacific slope.

Saskatchewan Shows Surplus of Half Million

Balances Provincial Budget Despite Large Decreases in Tax Revenues

Financial position of the Province of Saskatchewan showed a surplus of just over $500,000 for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1943, it has been announced by Premier W. J. Patterson, the provincial treasurer. This is the second consecutive surplus after 12 years of deficits. For the year 1941-42 a surplus of $259,548 was realized on operations.

Total revenues for the year amounted to $27.3 millions, which figure includes large decreases in important items such as receipts from motor licenses and the gasoline tax. Income and corporation taxes also showed large declines, though in this case compensation has been paid by the Dominion to make up for provincial withdrawal from those fields of taxation. Figures for the main reductions in tax revenue are as follows:

Gasoline tax, $850,000
Motor license revenue, $1,200,000
Income tax, $1,200,000
Corporation tax, $220,000
Returns from the education tax (sales tax collected at retail outlets) $60,000.

The Premier said that Saskatchewan finances reflected improved conditions and a distinct betterment in the monetary position of the people. The budget surplus fulfilled the premier's prediction, made in his budget speech last year, that the year would see, in all probability, a balancing of the provincial budget.

Reduction in motor license revenue was in part the result of a misunderstanding which led to an unusually large number of licenses having been taken out in the previous fiscal year. Motorists had rushed to get their licenses in March, thinking that this was necessary in order to obtain gas ration books whereas normally they would have waited till later.

Largest expenditures during the year were made for education and old age pensions, these amounting to $4 millions and $3 millions respectively. In spite of reduced revenues it was found possible to balance the budget by careful financing and substantial reductions in several items. Sinking fund payments were reduced by $630,000 and relief payments by $870,000.

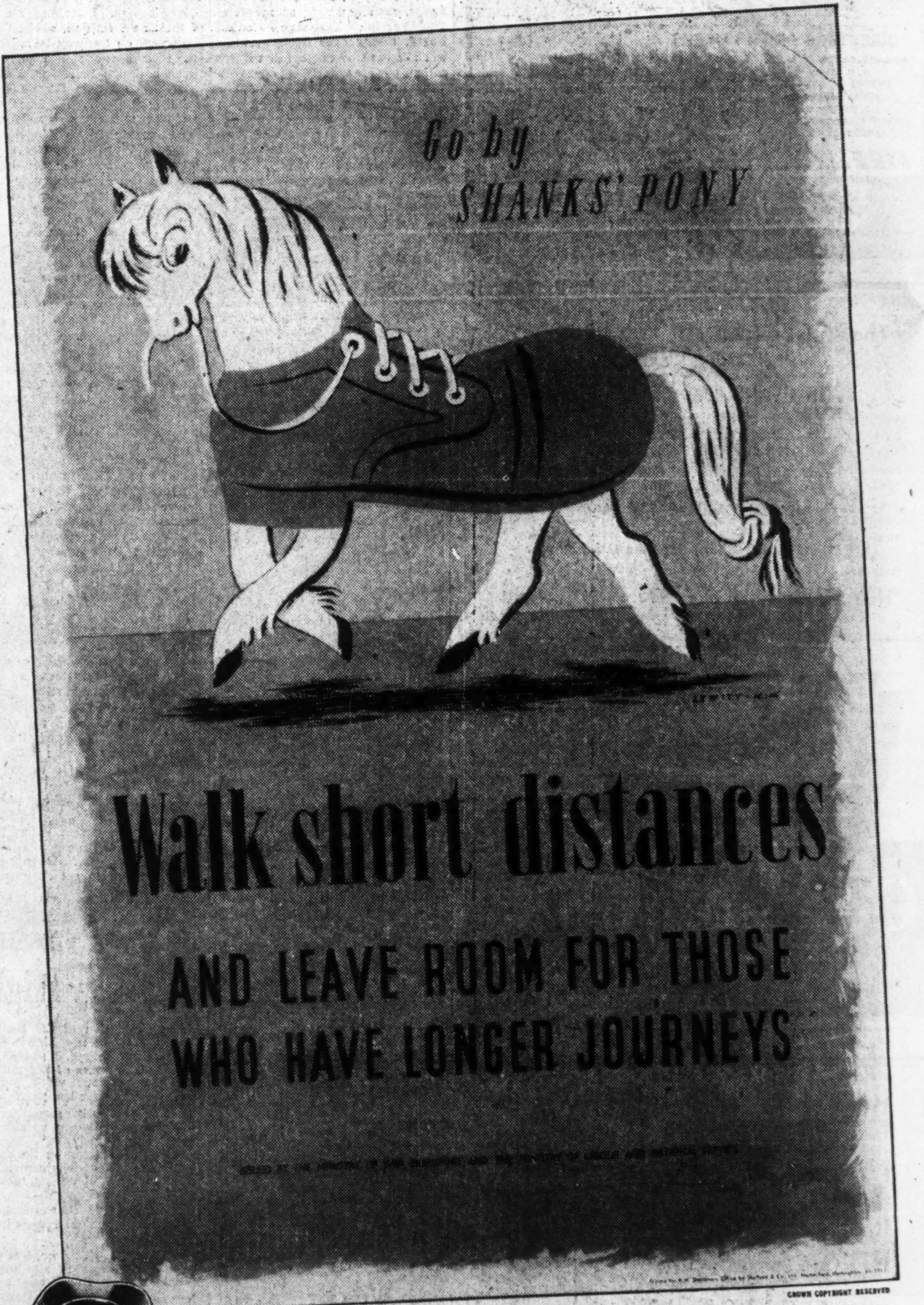
Canadian Breweries announces it has acquired all the outstanding shares of Canada Bud Breweries, which is now a wholly owned subsidiary of the corporation. As of April last shareholders of Canada Bud were offered one common share and 1/5 preference share of Canadian Breweries for each share of Canada Bud. The outstanding capital stock of Canada Bud Breweries consists of 150,000 shares of no par value.

SERVING INDUSTRY FROM COAST TO COAST
ELECTRICAL CONDUCTORS OF EVERY TYPE
STEEL WIRE ROPE FOR EVERY PURPOSE

CANADA WIRE AND CABLE Co LIMITED
TORONTO
MONTREAL

BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES ACROSS CANADA

O'Keefe's BREWING COMPANY LIMITED presents with pride another of the current series of British War Posters which continue to be a powerful force in sustaining the Briton's high spirit.



CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED

The message of this poster to war-bound Britain is also a message to us here in Canada. Our transportation services are doing a marvelous job—and it is up to all of us to help them by voluntary self-rationing in travel. If you don't really have to go, you'll leave that much more room for essential travellers—particularly for service men and women coming home on leave.

Canada's Welfare Funds Use "Combined Operations" Technique

Co-operating Charities Prepare to Meet 1944's Heavy Requirements With a United Drive to Raise $5 Millions

By KENNETH R. WILSON

We hear a lot these days about combined operations on the fighting front.

This is a story of successful combined operations on the home front; the story of how scores of local and national welfare agencies are combining at this time to raise money for strengthening the "neighborhood" front line.

Traditional methods of waging war have given way to combined assault and attack by land, sea and air. So on the home front the logistics of successful attack on social and community welfare problems is changing to a combined program of operations and objectives.

That is why a score of communities in Canada will launch within the next few days combined community chest or united fund drives to raise some $5 millions for the support of more than 400 individual or national agencies which hold responsibility for maintaining the home welfare front. The campaigns will go forward under the common banner and slogan "Worth Fighting For—Worth Giving For." They will represent the most concerted and united effort ever made in Canada to enlist the support of worker, housewife and business and professional men and women in the work and needs of community service.

Why Voluntary Campaigns

Sometimes it is necessary to answer the question: Why continue these voluntary money-raising campaigns? Why not do it all by state support and action?

The answer lies in the very root and branch of democracy itself. True, we have gone a long way and are going steadily further toward collective responsibility for less fortunate members of society. But modern, well-run independent welfare agencies are an integral part of our democratic way of life.

Just as the church is a healthier, stronger and more vital institution because it is voluntarily self-supported by the gifts of its members, so voluntary welfare organizations may properly be described as one of the privileges and responsibilities of free democratic citizenship—an area where the individual can be free to act and give support from his own personal sense of conviction.

Finance 425 Agencies

The $5 millions which these agencies hope to raise from Canadian citizens in the next few weeks, will go to finance the joint operations of some 425 member agencies during 1943-44. Apart from the Red Cross, they represent the bulk of the effort toward raising money for community welfare in Canada. In addition there are some eight additional community chests which hold spring campaigns and which collected about a million dollars in 1943.

Normally, October is Community Chest time in Canada but this year (as last) the chests have voluntarily advanced their dates of campaign to make way for the next Victory Loan Drive.

The Community Chest movement itself grew out of the last war and is now established in almost every key city in Canada. It is a proven economical method of pooling community welfare organization so as to get the widest measure of support in the most efficient manner.

The national average for administrative costs of community chests in Canada is about 6 cents on the dollar. This includes the pooled cost of financial campaigns which under chest procedure run as low as 2%. This compares with vastly higher costs which often prevail in the case of individual local agencies.

Where does this chest money go?

The breakdown prepared for The Financial Post by the Community Chests division of the Canadian Welfare Council at Ottawa is as follows:

1. **Family welfare (Including care of the aged) 26.1%**
2. **Child care and protection .. 23.3%**
3. **Health services ..... 26.0%** **(Costs vary from 20 to 32% in different cities)**
4. **Youth-training, recreation, social development in group activities, summer camps, etc. 18.6%**
5. **Central services: Year-round administrative costs, collection of pledges, campaigns, etc. 6.0%**

100.0%

Why is this $5 millions needed at a time when relief and other depression problems have disappeared?

For one thing, the October appeal is larger this year in many towns and cities across Canada because national agencies such as the Canadian Institute for the Blind, the Salvation Army, the YMCA and the YWCA, the Victorian Order of Nurses, and many others have turned increasingly to local chest organizations for financing their local and to some extent their national budgets.

As well, there have been important additions to the chest or united campaign fund movement since the outbreak of war. Edmonton, Calgary, London and Kingston are examples of organizations which have joined the community chest plan in recent years. The newest addition is Niagara Falls which includes Stamford and Chippewa and serves a population of 32,000. Its chest is a combination of the Children's Aid Society and national agencies—Canadian Institute for the Blind, Salvation Army, Boy Scouts, YMCA and YWCA.

United Welfare Fund

Most important new development in 1943 has been the creation at Toronto of a United Welfare Fund. Toronto has long had experience with the federation plan. For many years there have been three important federations or "chests"—the Protestant, Jewish and Catholic Federations. In addition to the three federations, the YMCA, the Salvation Army and 13 other organizations which previously raised their budgets separately or by direct canvass or mail are this year pooling their efforts. In all, 76 social welfare and health organizations are uniting in a joint campaign to raise $1.5 millions between Sept. 20 and Oct. 1.

This idea of creating an even larger "pool" by combining "chests" and other agencies into a common or united drive for funds is also an important war trend. Besides Toronto, it is being carried out in a number of other cities notably Halifax, Hamilton, Ottawa, Vancouver, etc. What happens is that national agencies or local federations combine together for the common purpose of raising funds in one campaign. Once that money is raised, the agencies or chests within the appeal continue to carry on as before. It is out of these united appeals for funds that most of the permanent "chest" or federation organizations have developed.

Include Basic Services

All of Canada's organized community chests include in their membership the basic social services. In each city family welfare and child care agencies belong to the chest as do leisure-time organizations. But the keynote of chest organization is flexibility and actual membership differs widely from place to place.

As already indicated in the breakdown of the chest dollar, the maintenance and protection of the Canadian family is the big job your welfare contribution undertakes. Over 50% of chest outlay centres around family welfare and child protection and care. This is where the war has made tremendous and increasing demands.

For instance, the Neighborhood Workers Association in Toronto (an organization founded 25 years ago and which has aided some 37,000 families and 184,000 persons in that time) finds that 63% of the families it aided in the past year were dependents of enlisted men. In Victoria, the work of the Family Welfare Association increased by 93% in 1942 largely because of several hundred families referred to it by Dependents Board of Trustees. In Calgary three quarters of the cases handled by the Family Welfare Bureau were military cases.

Broader Participation

Highly significant in the growth of the chest movement both in Canada and the United States has been the extent to which a Community Welfare Fund has broadened the basis of participation among wage-earners and all types of citizens. This is highlighted in the past year by the tremendous support being given the War Chest program in the United States by organized labor.

Typical of how this support can be broadened by the chest idea is the story of Vancouver.

Back in 1931, when a Community Chest was first formed, each of the 27 participating organizations was asked to supply a list of its subscribers. When these were consolidated it was found that the known supporters of these private welfare activities in a big city of 250,000 people was only 4,200.

Today, as a result of "Combined Operations" the number of individual subscribers has risen over the 50,000 mark.

One important reason for this is that under the old plan of individual campaigns it was difficult if not impossible to organize a successful employee canvass. Obviously management could not afford nor would employees welcome a canvass from 20 or 30 different welfare organizations all in the same year. Today, in Vancouver, probably half of the 50,000 subscribers to the Community Chest are employees. In total their combined givings mount up to $150,000 or one third the total chest subscription.

Today, some new developments are carrying this principle still further.

In Hamilton and London, encouragement has been given to the organization of Employee Chests within individual plants. This is done to permit the employees to further consolidate and combine their welfare givings. Each chest operates separately and makes its own decision on the allocation of its funds.

In Toronto, another plan has evolved—one which may prove to be the logical and final pattern of employee organization for community welfare appeals. The Toronto plan is called the Canadian Employee Chest. It acts on behalf of the various federations—Jewish, Protestant and Catholic as well as the Red Cross and other home front and war service groups.

The job of the Employee Chest is to sell to as many plants as possible within the Toronto area the idea of an employee pool with each employee allocating 15 minutes worth of his time and wages per week to the central fund.

Both ideas have the same broad purpose. The essential difference is that under the Toronto plan the work of stimulating and organizing employee chest is handled by a separate organization, rather than by the Community Chest itself.

Quite the most significant development in the United States in the past two years has been the extent to which organized labor itself has swung in behind the Chest idea. This is partly because in the U. S. the great bulk of wartime voluntary money-raising is now carried on through State and National War Chest funds which embrace both peace and war work.

In almost every state these War Chest units are now organized and the amount of contributions which have come in from organized labor has been very spectacular.

In most cases the money is credited to each local union in the individual plant, with rival unions often vying to see how much they can raise on behalf of these chest campaigns. How permanent this will be after the war remains to be seen but for perhaps the first time on any nationwide scale, labor representatives and wage-earners themselves are now taking an active and important part in the organization and operation of Community Chests.

Here in Canada through the 5,000 or more employer-employee committees which have been set up to sell Victory Loan subscriptions, there is a nucleus of democratic plant machinery which could be converted in postwar years so as to greatly extend employee participation in support of community welfare. It is estimated that these Victory Loan committees, which include the civil service, railways and other large groups of employees, reach down to something like 1,500,000 workers. For the most part it is the employees themselves who operate the committee—supported of course by the co-operation of management.

What is clearly emerging is a more democratic "grass roots" support for the essential welfare services which in war or in peace are vital for better community living. By reason of the war this "neighborhood" home front is learning valuable lessons as to the benefit of combined operations. What is needed in the next few weeks is the combined strength of individual contributions to see that this operation is 100% successful.

Fall Campaign Schedule

Idea of joint appeals for Community Welfare Funds is growing in Canada and has shown great development since first tried during the last war. This year needs for approximately 100 additional agencies were provided for in spring campaigns which raised approximately $1.2 million.

The fall schedule, given here, is to raise over $5 millions and is planned to serve a total of 425 agencies across Canada in 17 cities. Another 13 agencies in four cities are to be served with campaigns, dates for which are not yet reported.

	Number of Agencies	Objective	Date
Edmonton Community Chest	27	$ 98,000	Sept. 13
Halifax Community Fund	21	127,000	Sept. 27
Chest—17 agencies+YMCA, Salvation Army, Boy Scouts, CNIB.			
Hamilton United Home Front	27	172,000	Sept. 27
Chest—21 agencies+Boy Scouts, Navy League, Salvation Army, YMCA, YWCA.			
Kingston Community Chest	8	32,000	Sept. 20
Lachine Federated Charities	4	5,000	Sept. 25
Lethbridge Community Chest	13	Not reported	Sept. 20
London Community Chest	13	95,000	Sept. 20
Montreal—Welfare Federation of Montreal	31	874,000	Sept. 22
Montreal—Combined Jewish Appeal	17	583,000	Sept. 20
Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, Jewish General Hospital, Jewish Refugee and War Relief, Jewish War Efforts Committee, Canadian Jewish Congress, United Jewish Camp Appeal.			
Montreal—Federation of Catholic Charities	22	223,450	Oct. 1
Niagara Falls—Greater Niagara Community Chest	7	25,000	Sept. 20
Ottawa United Welfare Campaign	23	204,000	Sept. 20
Ottawa Community Chests and Salvation Army.			
Regina Community Chest	15	36,000	Sept. 20
Saint John United Services Campaign	6	61,000	Sept. 20
Saskatoon Community Chest	14	33,000	Sept. 16
Toronto—United Welfare Fund	76	1,553,226	Sept. 20
18 money-raising campaigns in one.			
Vancouver—Combined Welfare Appeal	55	501,736	Sept. 12
Vancouver Welfare Federation—43 agencies + Federation of Catholic Charities—11 agencies and Salvation Army.			
Victoria—Community Chest and Salvation Army Army Joint Appeal	21	85,000	Sept. 27
Winnipeg—Community Chest of Greater Winnipeg	25	325,000	Sept. 12
	425	5,033,412	
Joint Appeals—			
Belleville, Ontario	4 agencies		Not reported
Quebec City, P.Q.	2 agencies		Not reported
Moncton, N.B.	2 agencies		Not reported
St. Thomas, Ontario	5 agencies		Sept. 15-30

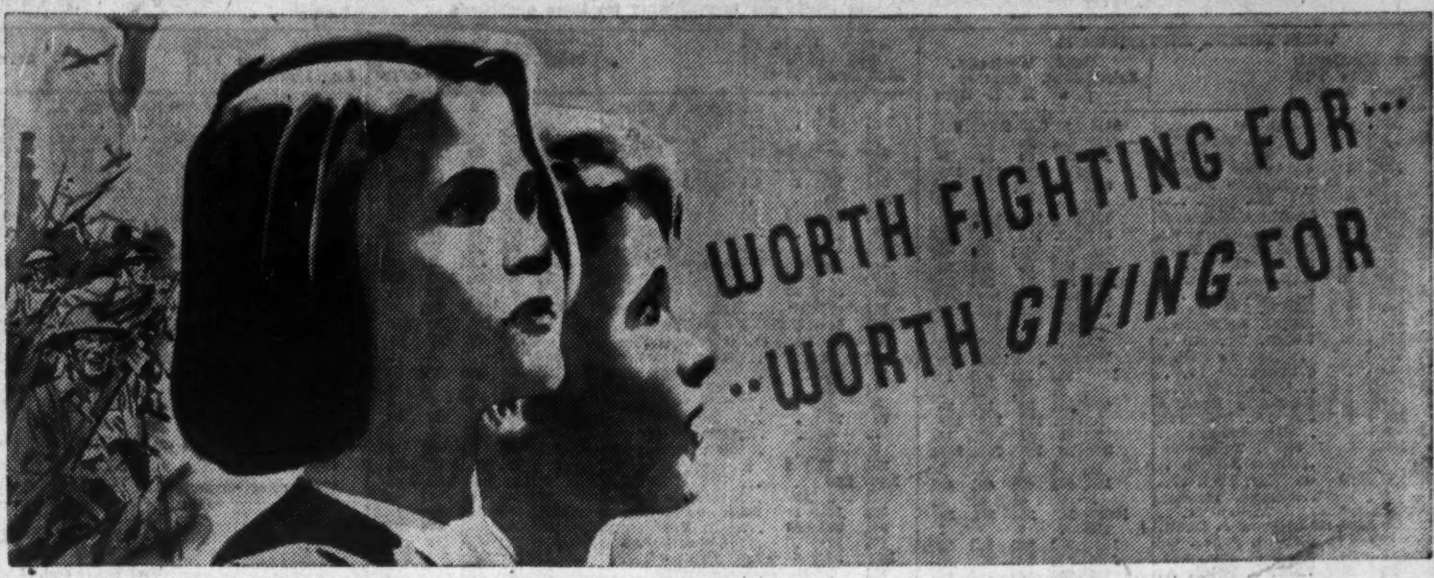
Total Reaches $62.3 Millions

First campaign for Canadian Community Chests and Funds was held in 1917 and in the intervening years a total of $62.3 millions has been raised. In addition a total of $2.1 millions has been raised and turned over for war services.

These figures are as of Sept. 1, 1943. They include collections in six 1943 spring campaigns held in Brandon, Calgary, Galt, Oshawa, Peterborough, and the Federation of Catholic Charities in Montreal. New campaigns are now being launched, timed so as not to interfere with Victory Loan drives.

	Total Collections
Brandon Community Chest	$ 79,294
Calgary Community Chest	756,597
Edmonton Community Chest	198,202
Galt War and Community Services Association	197,000
Guelph Community Chest for War and Welfare Services	*144,106
Halifax Community Fund	1,155,376
Hamilton Community Fund	1,885,176
Joliette Federation of Charities	†7,070
Kingston Community Chest	48,724
Kitchener-Waterloo Federated Charities	†99,000
Lachine Charity Drive	22,006
Lethbridge Community and War Service Chest	46,014
London Community Chest	467,537
Montreal Financial Federation	13,755,010
Montreal Federation of Catholic Charities	2,317,521
Montreal Federation of Jewish Philanthropies	7,075,701
Montreal Federation des Oeuvres de Charite Canadiennes-Francaises	4,403,586
Oshawa Win the War and Community Fund	355,923
Ottawa Community Chests	1,517,237
Peterborough War Services and Community Fund	$ 268,232
Regina Community Chest	295,333
Sarnia Community Chest for War and Welfare	†80,000
Saskatoon Community Chest	128,560
Sherbrooke Federated Catholic Charities	†64,556
Toronto Federation for Community Services	10,894,809
Toronto Federation of Catholic Charities	1,880,264
Toronto Federation of Jewish Philanthropies (comprising 22 of the 45 member agencies of United Jewish Welfare Fund of Toronto)	2,382,365
Trail District Patriotic and Welfare Society	182,479
Vancouver Welfare Federation	4,247,918
Vancouver—The Catholic Charities	161,058
Community Chest of Greater Victoria	525,745
Community Chest of Greater Winnipeg	6,706,706
Total	$62,349,105

*1943 spring campaign not reported.
†1942 not reported.



Canada's Fall Community Chest Campaign this year uses a poster designed by the Toronto commercial artist, Ernest Sampson, in its national drive for funds. In a score of Canadian cities, a single national poster and slogan is being used for the second successive occasion.

Your
UNDERWOODS
will stay in the Picture

If you have them factory rebuilt now —parts are still available . . .

● True enough, nobody knows how long the war will last. But, everybody knows that new typewriters for non-essential users are "out" for the duration! Your present Underwoods may be out of the picture, too, before Victory comes, unless you have them rebuilt *today*—while replacement parts can *still* be had!

Play safe! Have your Underwoods rebuilt *now*—by the manufacturer.

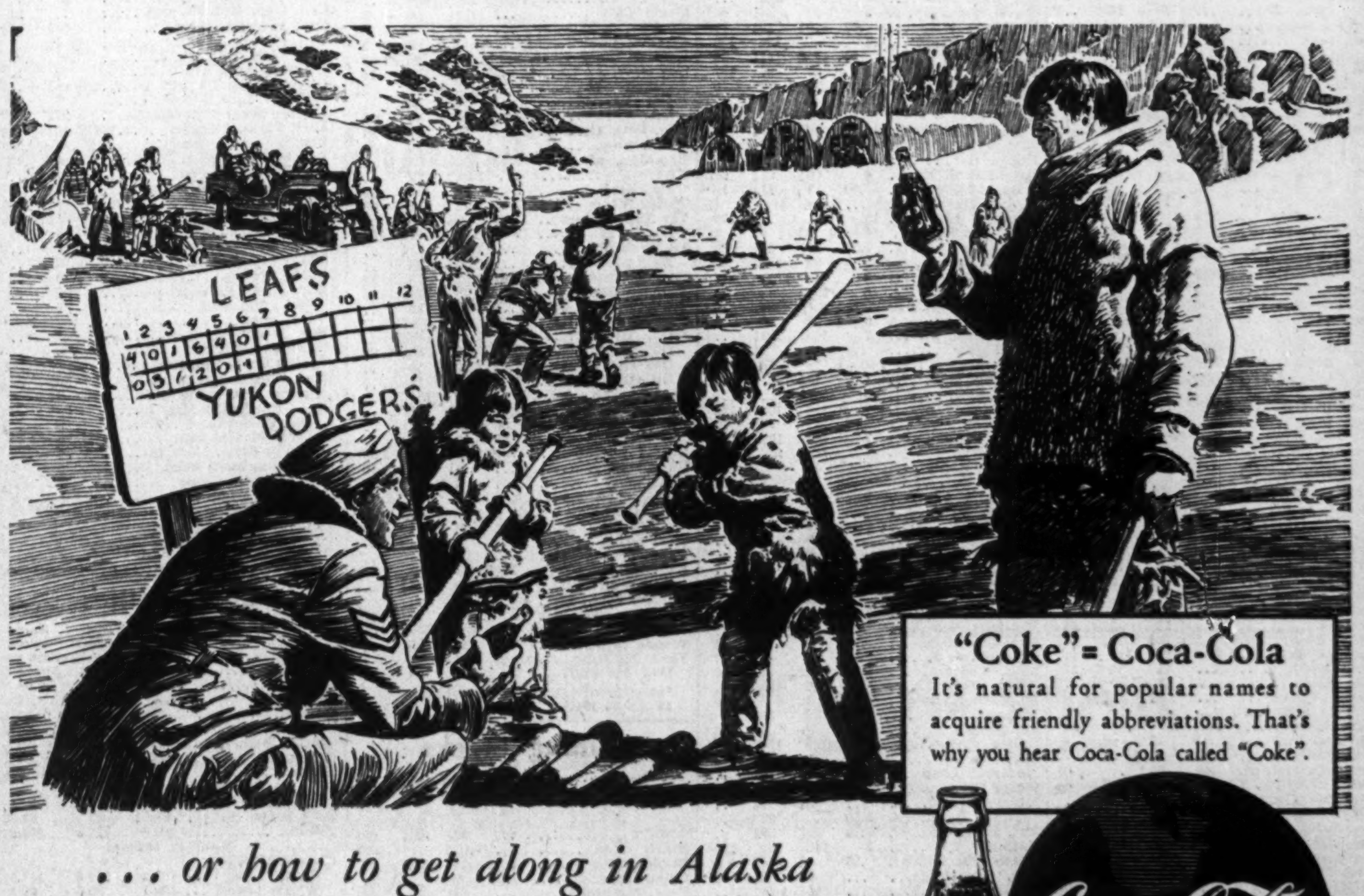
Working with factory skill, tools and new, genuine parts, Underwood Elliott Fisher can restore top-flight speed, accuracy and durability to your machines—*to see you through.*

Rebuilding by Underwood Elliott Fisher costs little compared to the years of good-as-new performance it ensures. Time payments if desired! Phone for an estimate *today*—no obligation, of course!

UNDERWOOD ELLIOTT FISHER LIMITED
Joseph L. Seitz, President
Head office: 135 Victoria St., Toronto
Branches in all Canadian Cities

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS — CANADA'S *7-OUT-OF-10 CHOICE

Have a "Coke"=Welcome, Friends



"Coke"= Coca-Cola
It's natural for popular names to acquire friendly abbreviations. That's why you hear Coca-Cola called "Coke".

. . . or how to get along in Alaska

Have a "Coke," says the Canadian airman in Alaska, and in three words he has made a new friend. It clicks in the Aleutians as in Alberta. 'Round the world Coca-Cola stands for *the pause that refreshes*—has become the high-sign between kindly-minded strangers.

—the global high-sign

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Montreal and Toronto
Week ending Monday close

Winnipeg and Vancouver
Week ending Saturday close

Quotations here listed are the official stock exchange prices for listed stocks, including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 13

Range 1943 High	Low	Div R'te $	Sep11 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Sept. 6	Week end. Sept. 13 H	L	Cl'se
4.25	.59	.	...	Abitibi	5415	2.63	3.00	2.63	2.73
29½	5	.	...	Do. pref. 6%	8475	25⅞	28	25½	27½
60	12½	.	...	Do. pref. 7%	105	54	60	54	60
113	110	7	6.3	Agnew Surp. p	5	113	111	111	111
11	8	.	...	Algoma Steel c	623	10¼	10½	10¼	10½
90	81	5	5.5	Do. pref.	30	90	90	90	90
102½	100	5	4.9	Alum. of Can. p	751	101⅞	102½	101½	102
133½	105½	8+2	9.2	Aluminium c.	811	108	110	104	108½
46½	42	2.75	5.9	Ang Can Tel p	25	45½	46½	46½	46½
25⅞	21½	1.40	5.5	Asbestos	802	24⅞	25	24⅞	25
21	10	1.25	6.1	Assoc. Brew	361	20⅞	21	20½	20⅞
110½	109	7	6.4	Do. pref.	598	109	109½	109	109½
161	147	6	3.8	Bk. Montreal	111	158	159	158	159
259	223	10	3.9	Bk. N. Scotia	3	252	251½	251½	251½
255	230	10	3.9	Bk. Toronto	21	247½	252	252	252
3.00	.85	.	...	Barker's Brd. c	700	2.50	3.00	2.50	3.00
15½	12	1	7.4	Bathurst Pr.	1215	13⅞	13½	13½	13½
3⅞	1½	.	...	Do. (B)	25	3½	3½	3½	3½
20	14½	1	5.2	Beatty Bros. A	400	19½	20	19½	20
113	110	7	6.2	Do. 2nd pref.	10	112½	113	113	113
11⅞	9½	.	...	Beauharnois	71	11	11	11	11
159	140½	8	5	Bell Telephone	398	158	159	157½	158½
7½	4⅞	.	...	Blue Ribbon	10	7½	7	7	7
40½	29⅞	2.50	6.2	Do. pref.	160	40½	40½	40½	40½
9	3	.	...	Brand. Hender.	5	4	4½	4½	4½
28½	14½	.75*	...	Brazilian Tr.	10672	24½	26⅞	24½	26½
7½	5	.50+.10	8½	Brew & Distil.	115	7	7	7	7
22½	17⅞	1	4.4	Brit. Amer. Oil	1541	21⅞	22½	21⅞	22
26	16	1.50	6.7	B. C. Packers	1495	21⅞	22½	22	22½
29	23	2	7.5	B. C. Power A	132	26½	26⅞	26½	26½
5½	2	.	...	Do. (B)	430	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3½
17	13	.60	3.6	Building Prod.	410	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16⅞
24½	23	1.50	6.1	Caldwell L 1 p	20	23½	24½	24½	24½
11⅞	9½	.80	7.6	Do. 2nd pref.	25	10½	10½	10½	10½
104	99½	6	5.8	Calgary Pwr. p	25	103½	104	104	104
7	2½	.10	...	Canada Bread	140	6½	7	6⅞	7
109½	102	6	5.5	Do. pref.	50	106½	109½	109	109½
8⅞	4½	.	...	Canada Cement	1395	8	8½	7⅞	8
106½	92	5	4.8	Do. pref.	294	106	106	104½	105
22⅞	17⅞	.80	3.5	C. & D. Sugar	1611	22	22½	22½	22½
27	20	1.50	6.5	Can. Forg. (A)	5	23	23	23	23
73	55	.	...	Can. Iron, c	100	72	73	73	73
90	80	6	6.8	Do. pref.	52	89	88	88	88
42	36½	24.50	6	Can. Malting	281	41	42	41	41½
12	5⅞	.60	5.8	Can. Nor. Pr.	295	10½	10½	10	10½
101	85	7	7	Do. pref.	189	98½	101	98⅞	101
93	79½	4	4.3	Can. Packers	80	90	93	91	92
150	125	8	5.5	Can. Perman.	30	148	146	145	146
14½	8⅞	.50	...	Can. Steamsh's.	1306	13½	13½	12⅞	12⅞
38	21	2.50	7	Do. pref.	510	35½	35⅞	34	35
65	59	4	6.2	Can. W. Cable	31	63	65	65	65
24	17⅞	.75*	...	Do. (B)	21	18½	18½	18½	18½
110	106½	6.50	6	Do. pref.	17	109	108½	108½	108½
6½	2⅞	.	...	Can. Bakeries	100	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
92	66	5	5.4	Do. pref.	175	90	92	90	91
144	129	6	4.3	Can. Bk. Com.	175	140	140	138½	139
5.00	1.30	.	...	Can. Breweries	3220	4.63	4.75	4.50	4.50
42	27⅞	3.40	8	Do. pref.	255	42	42	41⅞	41⅞
35	32	1.50+.50	6	Can. Bronze c.	285	32½	32½	32½	32½
108	106	5	4.6	Do. pref.	10	108	108	108	108
9⅞	6½	.50	5.6	Can. Canners	150	9	9	9	9
23⅞	19	1.20■	5	Do. 1st pfd.	245	22⅞	23	23	23
14	10½	.60+.20■	6	Do. 2nd pfd.	1340	13½	13½	13½	13½
12	7½	.	...	Can. Car & F'y	1235	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9⅞
31	27	2.10	7½	Do. pref. old	775	28½	28⅞	28½	28½
27⅞	26	.	...	Do. pref. new	635	26½	27	26½	26½
37½	27½	1+1	5.4	Can. Celanese	460	36½	37½	36½	37½
142½	132	7+.94■	5½	Do. pref.	14	141	142½	141	142½
23	22	1	4.5	Do. Rights	35	22½	22½	22	22
33	17½	2	7.4	Can. Convert.	140	27	27	27	27
19	15	1	...	Can. Dredge	230	17	17½	16⅞	16⅞
35	22	2	5.7	Can Food Prod.	335	35	34	33	33
10½	8½	.60	5.8	Can. G. Inv.	865	10½	10½	10½	10½
5⅞	3½	.10*	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	890	5	5⅞	5	5½
5½	3½	.10*	...	Do. (B)	225	5½	5½	5	5½
169	148	3.75*	...	Can. Indust. B.	146	162⅞	163	162	162
171	160	7	4.1	Do. pref.	8	168	171	168	171
26	10	.	...	Can. Locomo.	445	21	22½	21	22
3½	1	.04	...	Can. Marconi	2450	2	2½	2	2½
12⅞	7½	.	...	Can. Pacific	14496	11½	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞
10½	1⅞	.	...	C Pr & Pa In p	25	8	8	8	8
7⅞	3½	.	...	Can. Vickers, c.	150	6	6	6	6
77	25½	.	...	Do. pref.	50	46	46	46	46
45½	39½	2	4.4	Can. West'ho'se	70	45½	45½	45½	45½
2.75	1.10	.	...	Capital Estates	453	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
14	12	.75	5.4	Catelli Food pf.	200	13⅞	14	14	14
135	125	8	6.2	Cent. Can. L'n	3	135	130	130	130
85	75	4	5.3	Chart. Trust	4	85	75	75	75
.47	.10	.	...	Chem. Research	5820	.25	.25	.15	.15
1.60	1.10	.12	...	Coast Brew	500	1.40	1.60	1.60	1.60
13⅞	9½	.50	...	Cockshutt Plow	1600	12	12⅞	12	12
3½	2½	.20	...	Com. Alcohol c	975	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
15½	9½	.80	5.3	Cons. Bakeries	135	14⅞	15½	15	15½
.45	.05	.	...	Cons Div Sec c	149	.30	.20	.15	.15
11⅞	6	.75	...	Do. pref.	66	10½	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
6½	3	.	...	Cons. Paper	10022	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5⅞
46½	37½	1+1.50	5½	Cons. Smelters	1699	44	45	44	44½
135½	121	8	5.9	Consumers' Gas	477	134	135½	134	135
29	27	2	6.9	Consum. Glass	185	28½	29	28½	29
91	70	7+7▲	8	Corr. P. Box p	15	89	88	86	88
32	22	2	6.2	Crown Cork	5	31	32	32	32
38½	33	3	7.9	Crow's N. Coal	25	37½	38	38	38
16	10	1+.15	7	David & Fre. A	10	16	16	16	16
11	10	.	...	Disher Steel, p.	25	10½	10½	10½	20½
36	25⅞	2.22	6.4	Distill-Seagram	440	34⅞	34½	33½	33½
111½	95⅞	5	4.5	Do. pref.	100	110	111½	111½	111½
167	142½	8	5	Dom. Bank	37	163	162	160	160
31½	24⅞	1.20	4.4	Dom. Bridge	770	26½	27	26½	27
16½	10	.	...	Dom. Coal, pf.	40	13½	13½	13½	13½
36½	22	2	...	Dom. Engineer.	25	32	32	32	32
23	22	1.50	6.7	D. Fabrics 2 p	50	22⅞	22½	22½	22½
30	20⅞	1.10+.35	5	Dom. Found.	805	27	27	26½	26⅞
108	104	6	5.7	Do. pref.	1107	105	105	105	105
126	120	5	4	Dom. Glass c.	25	125	125½	125½	125½
3	1½	.	...	Dom. Square	6	2⅞	3	3	3
11	8	.	...	Dom. St. & C.B.	2366	8⅞	9½	8½	9
10½	5½	.30*	...	Dom. Stores	450	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½
10	6	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch	1100	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8⅞
103	90½	5.50	5.4	Do. pref.	50	103	103	102½	102½
81	74	5	6.5	Dom. Textile, c	252	78	78	77½	78
8	2	.	...	Dom. Woollens	850	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5½
14½	8½	.60	4.6	Do. pref.	335	13	13	13	13
7½	3⅞	.	...	Donnacona P.	1421	6⅞	7	6½	6⅞
8⅞	5½	.	...	Dryden Paper	280	8	8	8	8
14	3	.	...	East Koot Pr p	6	13	5	3	5
1.45	.50	.	...	East Dairies	50	.50	.50	.50	.50
35	14	.	...	Do. pref.	154	29½	31	30	30
16	12	1	6.2	East Steel	326	15	16	15⅞	16
7½	2⅞	.	...	Easy Washing	285	7½	7	6⅞	7
7	3	.	...	Enam. & Heat.	100	5	5	5	5
5½	3	.	...	English Elec B.	40	4	4	3	4
4⅞	2½	.	...	Fairchild Air	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
28½	21	1.50+.25	6	Fanny Farmer	405	28	28	27½	28
6⅞	3½	.25†	...	Fleet Aircraft	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
24⅞	19½	1	4.1	Ford Motor A	2258	24	24½	21	24
.80	.05	.	...	For. Pr. Secs.	100	.60	.50	.50	.50
16½	14	1.40	8.8	Foundation Co.	425	15½	16	15½	16
20	12½	.	...	Fraser Cos.	257	17½	19	15	18½
20½	12½	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	1155	17½	19	17½	18
11½	7⅞	.60	6.3	Gatineau Pwr.	251	9½	9⅞	9½	9½
100	77	5	5.4	Do. pref.	90	94	94	92	93½
101	86	5.50	5.4	* Do. 5½% pref.	150	101	101	98	101
13⅞	7½	.25*	...	Gen. St. Wares	6616	12½	13⅞	12½	13½
109½	94	7+.63■	7	Do., pref.	70	109	109	108	109
95	62	2.50+1*	...	Goodyear Tire c	40	87⅞	89	87	88⅞
6½	3½	.	...	Gt L P V tr c	580	5⅞	5⅞	5	5⅞
23	14⅞	.75	...	Do. Vot. tr. p	165	20½	20½	19⅞	20
7½	3½	.	...	Gt. W. Saddlery	800	5⅞	6½	5⅞	6
8	4½	.	...	Gurd, Chas. c.	85	8	8	8	8
95	70	.	...	Do. pref.	1	95	95	95	95
7⅞	4½	.	...	Gypsum Lime	830	7	7½	7	7
8	4⅞	.	...	Ham. Bridge	895	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6⅞
35½	33	2	5.7	Ham. Cot., pf.	385	35	35	35	35
2.00	1.00	.	...	Ham U Theat c	35	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
4½	3	.20	...	Harding Carpet	25	4½	4½	4½	4½
16½	14	1	6.6	Hinde & Dauch	200	15½	15½	15½	15½
94½	87½	3.50	...	Holt Renfrew p	105	94½	92½	87½	92½
16½	12	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	215	15	15	15	15
105	96	6	5.8	Do. pref.	11	105	105	104	104
13⅞	7	.50	...	Hunts (B)	20	12½	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
185	157	8	4.3	Imperial Bank	29	180	185	185	185
17½	11⅞	.50	3	Imperial Oil	7999	17	17	16⅞	16⅞
12½	10	.40+.15	5	Imperial Tob.	810	12	12½	11⅞	12
7½	6½	6%	...	Do. pref.	710	6⅞	7½	7	7
21	13	♦.25	...	Indust Accept c	100	21	21	21	21
49	35	3+1	8.2	Inter-City Bak.	5	47	49	49	49
13	10	.80	6.2	Inter. Bronze	105	12	13	13	13
23	18½	1.50	6.5	Do. pref.	70	23	23	23	23
17	10½	.25	...	Int. Metal Ind.	135	16	15½	15	15½
100	90	6	6.2	Do. pref.	40	97	96½	96	96
116	112½	4	...	Int. Mill., pf.	190	115	115½	115	115½
39⅞	32	2	5.7	Int. Nickel	3820	35⅞	35⅞	35½	35⅞
24	17	1	4.3	Int. Pete	3933	22⅞	23	22½	22⅞
15	6	.	...	Int. Power, c.	130	10½	12	11½	12
14	3½	.	...	Int. Util. (A)	50	10	10½	10½	10½
.75	.10	.	...	Do. (B)	700	.30	.30	.30	.30
14	10	.	...	Kelvinator	170	13½	14	13½	14
18⅞	10	.	...	L. St. John Pr.	174	16	15½	15½	15½
26½	19	1.20	5	L. of Woods, c	90	24⅞	25	24⅞	25
13⅞	9⅞	.80	6	Laura Secord	400	13½	13½	13	13½
7½	7	.	...	Lindsay, C. W.	20	7½	7½	7½	7½
55	55	2	...	Do. pref.	10	55	55	55	55
22	19⅞	1+.25	5.7	Loblaw (A)	625	21⅞	22	21½	22
21⅞	17½	1+.25	5.9	Do. (B)	310	21	21	20½	21
20	13	1	5.9	Maclaren Pr.	4	18⅞	17	17	17
7½	4⅞	.40	5.5	M L Gardens p	25	6⅞	7½	7½	7½
9½	4½	.	...	Maple Leaf M.	1550	7½	8	7½	7⅞
17	10½	.	...	Do. pref.	1358	15	15	14⅞	15
10	5½	.	...	Massey-Harris	1660	8½	9	8⅞	8⅞
22	14½	1.25	6.1	Do. pref.	1220	20⅞	20½	20	20
9⅞	6	♦.15	...	McColl Fron.	320	8½	9	8½	8½
104	99½	6	5.8	Do. pref.	45	104	103½	103	103
7	5	.60	7.7	Melchers, pref.	47	7	7	6½	7
22	16½	1*	...	Mitchell, Robt.	173	19	18⅞	18½	18½
75	65	7	...	Monarch Knit p	10	75	70½	70½	70½
27½	24	1.50	5.6	Mont. L. & Pr.	3485	26½	27	26	26⅞
51	48⅞	3%	...	Do. Notes	30	50½	50½	50½	50½
1.25	.70	.	...	Mtl Refrig & S	25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
25	18	1.25	...	Do. pref.	25	25	25	25	25
34	23	°1.82	..	Montreal Tele.	35	32	34	34	34
33½	22	.	...	Montreal Trams	225	28	28	28	28
49½	44	2.22+.66½	6	Moore Corp.	440	48	49½	48	49
190	182	7	3.7	Do. pref. (A)	5	190	188	188	188
1.75	.25	.	...	Muirheads, c	495	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.60
12½	11	.80	6.4	Murphy P'ts, c.	25	12	12½	12½	12½
36	26	2	5.5	Nat. Brew. c	687	35½	36	35½	36
9⅞	6	.40	...	Nat. Grocers	465	8½	8⅞	8½	8½
28½	25½	1.50	5.4	Do. pref.	35	27½	27⅞	27½	27⅞
21	12	.	...	N. Sew. Pipe A	30	20	21	21	21
62½	38	4	6.7	Nat. Steel Car	1930	62	62	59	59
18	15	1	5.7	Niag. W. Weav.	20	17	17½	17½	17½
7	3⅞	.	...	Noorduyn Av.	255	5	4½	4½	4½
2.00	.90	.	...	North St. Oil c.	900	1.80	2.00	1.85	1.85
25½	22½	1	4.2	Ogilvie Flour, c	965	23½	23½	23	23½
5	1½	.	...	Orange Crush p	150	4⅞	5	5	5
25	20	2+.20	9	Ottawa El. Rly.	63	24	24	24	24
87	80	5	5.7	Ott. L. H. & P p	10	87	87	87	87
103	88½	5	5	Page Hersey	150	101	101	100	101
55	43½	3	5.7	Penmans, c	25	52	53	53	53
5⅞	4½	.25	...	People's Cr Sec.	300	5½	5½	5	5½
101	100½	7	6.9	Porto Rico Pr p	10	101	100½	100½	100½
11	6	.30	...	Power Corp.	775	9	9	8½	8½
97	85	6	6.2	Do. pref.	16	96½	96½	96½	96½
9	5	.50	...	Pressed Metals	75	8½	8½	7½	7½
19⅞	9⅞	.	...	Price Bros.	1038	17½	18	17½	17⅞
83	60	5.50	6.9	Do. pref.	117	80	80	79⅞	80
8	5½	.40	5.5	Prov. Transport	815	7½	7½	7½	7½
16	13	1	6.4	Quebec Power	152	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15½
10	6	.75	...	Regent Knit	25	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
21	20	1.60	7.6	Do. pref.	5	21	21	21	21
97	85	6.50	7.2	Reliance Gr. p.	105	90⅞	90	90	90
10½	7½	.60	5.7	Rolland Pap. c	10	10½	10½	10½	10½
150½	132	6	4	Royal Bank	87	148	150	145	145
22	15½	.80	4	Russell Indust c	150	20	20½	20½	20½
108	105	5.50	5.1	Saguenay Pr. p	25	106	107	107	107
17	9	.	...	Sarnia Br. (A)	40	16½	16	16	16
4	2	.	...	Do. (B)	100	3½	2½	2½	2½
19½	16½	.90	5	Shawinigan Pr.	1389	18	18	17½	17½
16½	13⅞	.60	4	Sher. Wms. c.	50	16	15	15	15
20	10	.	...	Simpson, A.	155	19	19	19	19
12½	3	.	...	Do. (B)	80	11½	11½	11	11
102⅞	87	6.50+2▲	6	Do. pref.	220	101⅞	102½	101½	102
12	10	.80	6.7	So. Can. Pr.	56	11	12	11	12
106	102	6	5.7	Do. pref.	30	105	105	105	105
4	1	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	1270	3½	3⅞	3	3½
18½	11⅞	1	5.6	Do. (A)	3980	17½	17⅞	17	17½
47	32½	3	6.7	St. Law. Pap. p	50	44½	45	44	45
19½	10	1.25*	..	Stand. Chem.	65	19½	19	19	19
10	7	.62½	...	St Pav & Mat p	905	9½	9½	9½	9½
5½	4	.40	8	Stand. Radio	120	5	5	5	5
22	17	.60+.60	5	Stedman Bros.	25	22	22	22	22
73	59⅞	3	4.3	Steel of Canada	465	68½	69⅞	68½	68½
76½	66	3	4	Do., pref.	80	76	75	75	75
14	10½	.80	5.7	Tamblyn, c	35	14	14	14	14
10	2½	.	...	Thrift Stores c	200	10	10	10	10
30	23½	.	...	Tor Elevators c	135	30	30	30	30
86	68	5	6	Tor. Mtge.	25	81	83	83	83
10½	5	.	...	Twin City	100	8	7½	7½	7½
9	6	.	...	Union Gas	1490	8	8½	7⅞	7⅞
26	20	1.50	6.4	United Corp. A	30	23	23½	23	23½
16	8½	.30	...	Do. (B)	286	13½	12⅞	12½	12⅞
37	32½	3	9.2	United Fuel, pf.	240	33⅞	34	32⅞	33⅞
5½	3½	.	...	Do. (B) pref.	160	5	5	5	5
16	12½	1	6.7	United Grain A	92	15	15	15	15
6	4½	.10+.05†	...	United Steel	655	4⅞	5	4½	4⅞
58	47	4	7.1	Wabasso Cot.	335	56	57	56	56½
56½	47	4	7.2	Walker-Good.	530	56	56⅞	55½	55½
21½	18⅞	1	4.6	Do. pref.	170	21	21⅞	21½	21⅞
1.85	1.25	.05	...	Walkerville Br.	50	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
5.15	3.00	.15	...	West Breweries	100	4.00	5.15	5.15	5.15
8	3	.	...	West C. Flour	44	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
91	40	.	...	Do. pref.	171	85	85	81	81
14	7½	♦.50	..	Western Steel	20	13	13	13	13
17	12	.80	4.9	Weston, George	475	16½	16½	16	16½
105	94	5	4.8	Do. pref.	60	105	105	105	105
8⅞	2½	.	...	Winnipeg El.	1389	6⅞	7	6½	6⅞
63½	20	.	...	Do. pref.	155	55½	58	55	58
18	13	.80+.20	6	Zellers	310	17½	17½	17½	17½
27	24	1.50	5.8	Do. pref.	945	26⅞	26	26	26

■ Participating. ♦ Paid in 1942.
* Interim dividends paid in 1943.
▲ On arrears. † Initial.
° Net after corporate income tax.

Mining Stocks

Week Ending Sept. 13

Range 1943 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Sept. 11 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last Sept. 6	Week Ending Sept. 13 High	Low	Close
.21	.05	.....	....	Aldermac	13,200	.18	.18	.17	.17
6.40	3.00	.....	....	Anglo-Hur.	2,667	5.70	6.40	5.70	6.35
.68	.20	.....	....	Aquarius	4,000	.56	.58	.55	.55
.33	.22	.....	....	Arjon Gold	72,500	.26	.31	.25	.27½
.53	.35	.....	....	Armistice	41,600	.43½	.53	.43	.53
.05½	.02	.....	....	Ashley	3,000	.05	.05	.05	.05
.14	.02½	.....	....	Astoria Que.	495,359	.11½	.14	.12	.13½
3.50	1.35	†.13	....	Aunor Gold	22,150	3.25	3.50	3.10	3.25
.19½	.08½	.....	....	Bagamac	19,000	.15½	.16	.15	.15½
.15	.04	.....	....	Bankfield	11,500	.09	.11	.10	.11
.17	.07	.....	....	Base Metals	7,550	.14	.15	.13	.14
.08½	.03½	.....	....	Bayonne	1,000	.03½	.04	.04	.04
.49½	.10	.....	....	Bear Expl.	14,900	.36½	.39	.36	.37
1.87	.69	†.04	....	Beattie Gold	83,650	1.67	1.87	1.57	1.57
.07	.02	.....	....	Beaufor	1,600	.07	.07	.07	.07
1.10	.50	†.06	....	Berens River	100	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.10
.63	.09½	.....	....	Bidgood	166,800	.38	.47	.35	.38
.12	.08	.....	....	Bobjo	11,100	.09½	.10	.09	.09½
.24	.09½	.....	....	Bonetal	27,000	.21	.23½	.20	.21
.04	.01	.....	....	Bouscadillac	3,500	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
12.00	7.40	1.20	*10.2	Bralorne	4,670	11.50	12.00	11.25	11.75
.01⅞	.00½	.....	....	Brett Treth.	2,000	.01½	.01⅞	.01⅞	.01⅞
.73½	.46	†.09	....	Broulan	49,900	.69	.73½	.68½	.70
4.00	1.60	†.10	....	Buffalo Ank.	30,546	3.45	3.70	3.30	3.50
.09½	.03½	.....	....	Buff. Can.	34,500	.08	.09½	.07	.09½
18.00	11.75	.....	....	Bulolo Gold	410	17.38	18.00	18.00	18.00
.68	.35	†.02	....	Can. Mal.	17,850	.62	.68	.56	.60
1.45	.82	†.06	....	Cariboo	2,300	1.25	1.45	1.35	1.45
.03½	.01	.....	....	Cartier Mal.	500	.02½	.03½	.03½	.03½
1.35	.54	.....	....	Castle Tre.	5,800	1.20	1.25	1.20	1.20
.06	.02	.....	....	Cen. Cad.	7,600	.03½	.04	.02½	.03½
1.75	1.00	.12	7	Cen. Pat.	21,300	1.60	1.75	1.58	1.65
.14	.07½	.....	....	Cen. Por.	19,000	.12	.12	.11	.11½
2.14	.65	†.03	....	Chesterville	51,319	1.60	1.74	1.54	1.55
2.65	1.75	.....	....	Chromium	310	2.00	2.50	2.25	2.50
1.80	1.20	.....	....	Coast Cop.	150	1.30	1.40	1.40	1.40
1.50	.75	†.06	....	Cochenour	33,710	1.45	1.50	1.35	1.36
1.40	.80	†.06	....	Coniaurum	13,475	1.24	1.40	1.30	1.35
.85	.50	†.03	....	Delnite	6,400	.81	.85	.80	.85
.04⅞	.03	.....	....	Denison	1,500	.03½	.04	.04	.04
29.37	18.75	1.60	5.5	Dome Mines	4,510	28.63	29.12	28.00	28.50
.10	.04	.....	....	Duquesne	9,000	.07½	.09	.08	.09
1.82	1.09	.....	....	East Mal.	16,175	1.67	1.82	1.60	1.63
1.62	.80	.....	....	Eldorado	29,575	1.38	1.50	1.35	1.43
4.80	3.10	†.07½	....	Falconbridge	3,015	4.10	4.25	4.00	4.10
.07½	.02½	.....	....	Federal	8,800	.06½	.06½	.05½	.05½
.03½	.01	.....	....	Flin Flon	2,000	.01½	.01	.01	.01
.39½	.18	.....	....	Francoeur	21,600	.34	.39½	.33	.38
.09	.03	.....	....	Gillies Lake	1,500	.05½	.07	.06	.06
.04½	.01	.....	....	Glenora	500	.03	.03½	.03½	.03½
.29½	.12½	.....	....	God's Lake	34,357	.18	.18½	.17	.18½
.06	.04½	.....	....	Golconda	500	.05½	.04½	.04½	.04½
.17½	.10	.....	....	Goldale	33,100	.14½	.17½	.14½	.16½
.20	.12	.....	....	Gold Belt	2,000	.17	.20	.19	.20
.05	.02	.....	....	Gold Eagle	6,500	.04	.04	.03	.03
.15	.03	.....	....	Gold. Gate	138,258	.12	.13½	.11	.13½
.08	.05	.....	....	Grandora	2,000	.07	.08	.08	.08
.07	.02½	.....	....	Grull W.	12,000	.03	.03½	.03	.03½
.24	.11½	.....	....	Gunnar G.	7,500	.18½	.18½	.17½	.17½
.16	.01	.....	....	Halcrow	60,150	.13	.16	.12⅞	.16
.07½	.03½	.....	....	Halliwell G.	165,800	.04	.05	.04	.04½
3.75	2.50	.40	10.9	Hallnor	150	3.60	3.65	3.65	3.65
.98	.40	.06	6.1	Hard Rock	248,350	.58	.98	.59	.90
.06	.02	.....	....	Harker	3,200	.04	.05	.04½	.05
.38	.15	.....	....	Hasaga	1,155	.35	.38	.30	.35
.48	.31	.08	....	Hedley M.	3,000	.32	.34	.31	.31
12.87	8.50	.65	5.1	Hollinger	3,346	12.38	12.87	11.12	12.25
.31	.17	.....	....	Howey Gold	46,351	.29	.31	.28	.30
32.50	26.50	2.00	6.4	Hudson Bay	1,285	31.00	31.75	31.00	31.50
.50	.26	.....	....	Inspiration	4,300	.45	.50	.45	.54
.90	.55	†.05	....	Island	500	.75	.85	.85	.85
.03½	.01	.....	....	Jacola	2,000	.03	.03½	.03	.03
.10	.06	.....	....	Jack Waite	3,000	.07½	.06½	.06½	.06½
.26	.12	.....	....	Jason Mines	14,300	.23	.26	.24	.25
.09	.01	.....	....	Jellicoe	19,000	.04½	.05	.04½	.05
.03	.00½	.....	....	J. M. Cons.	7,614	.02	.03	.01½	.02
.06	.01½	.....	....	Joliet Que.	4,100	.03	.05	.05	.05
10.25	4.75	†.22	....	K. Addison	47,414	8.95	10.25	9.00	9.50
.08	.02½	.....	....	Kirk. Gold	1,355	.08	.08	.08	.08
.40	.19	.....	....	Kirk. H. Bay	800	.32	.33	.32	.33
.90	.55	†.04	....	Kirkland L.	72,150	.80	.90	.81	.85
.12	.09	.....	....	K. Townsite	1,000	.11½	.11½	.11½	.11½
.37½	.19	.....	....	Kootenay B.	1,600	.35	.36	.35	.36
1.40	.40	†.02	....	L. Dufault	7,300	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.10
16.63	10.25	.80	4.8	Lake Shore	5,173	15.87	16.63	15.87	16.12
6.10	3.50	.30	5	Lamaque G.	2,669	5.75	6.10	5.75	6.00
.09½	.03½	.....	....	Lapa Cad.	10,900	.06½	.06½	.05½	.06
.04½	.01	.....	....	Lebel Oro	13,500	.03½	.03½	.02½	.02½
1.27	.60½	.09	*7.5	Leitch Gold	75,185	1.10	1.27	1.10	1.18
1.00	.67	.....	....	Little L. L.	36,425	.77	.85	.80	.83
4.00	2.26	†.18	....	Macassa	8,525	3.90	4.00	3.80	3.85
2.38	1.52	*.10	....	MacLeod C.	39,425	2.24	2.38	2.20	2.38
1.45	.70	†.03	....	Mad. R. L.	65,140	1.40	1.45	1.35	1.35
3.73	1.65	.....	....	Malartic G.	114,900	3.15	3.73	3.10	3.30
.03½	.00½	.....	....	Man. & East.	8,500	.01½	.02	.02	.02
.06	.02½	.....	....	Maralgo	3,000	.05	.06	.05½	.05½
56.00	46.75	3.33	6	McIntyre	1,625	55.00	55.87	54.00	55.87
1.31	.83	†.08½	....	McK. R. L.	18,270	1.22	1.31	1.20	1.27
.05	.01½	.....	....	McLellan G.	1,000	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
.07½	.05	.....	....	McV. Grah.	1,000	.06½	.07½	.07	.07
.24	.10	.....	....	McWatters	35,000	.20½	.24	.20½	.22½
2.25	1.22	.....	....	Min. Corp.	23,210	2.20	2.25	2.15	2.18
.03½	.01½	.....	....	Minto Gold	6,000	.02½	.01½	.01½	.01½
.40	.28	.08	....	Moneta	15,620	.35	.40	.36½	.37½
.52	.35	†.02½	....	Negus Mines	8,550	.43	.52	.46	.52
1.95	1.00	*.10	....	Nipissing	3,300	1.90	1.95	1.70	1.70
52.50	40.00	4.00	7.9	Noranda	3,997	49.50	50.75	47.50	50.00
.35	.16	.....	....	Nor. Canada	1,580	.29	.35	.22	.35
.04½	.02½	.....	....	Norgold	4,500	.04½	.04	.04	.04
1.16	.72	.....	....	Normetals	24,514	1.13	1.15	1.01	1.06
1.13	.60	.03	....	O'Brien	57,015	1.00	1.13	1.00	1.08
.64	.08	.....	....	Omega	110,553	.56	.64	.58	.58
.11½	.02½	.....	....	Ont. Nick.	69,200	.03½	.03½	.02½	.02½
.25	.07½	.....	....	Osisko	27,000	.18½	.23	.19	.20
.13	.09	.....	....	Pac. Nickel	500	.09	.10	.10	.10
1.24	.57	.....	....	Pamour P.	26,555	1.10	1.22	1.10	1.20
.06½	.03	.....	....	Pandora	6,000	.05	.06½	.05	.05
.04½	.02	.....	....	Partanen	15,500	.04	.04	.03½	.04
3.05	2.15	†.15	....	Pato Cons. G.	1,325	2.75	3.00	2.75	3.00
.39	.17	†.01	....	Paymaster	101,400	.30	.37	.30	.33
1.90	1.05	†.06	....	Pend Oreille	1,375	1.54	1.60	1.55	1.55
1.05	.73	†.08	....	Perron Gold	8,508	.87	.98	.80	.95
2.10	1.28	†.05	....	Pickle Crow	27,550	1.99	2.10	1.96	1.99
2.85	1.25	.....	....	Pioneer G.	36,205	2.54	2.85	2.50	2.75
11.50	6.63	†.25	....	Placer Dev.	1,375	11.00	11.50	11.00	11.50
1.20	.52	†.02	....	Powell R.	14,542	1.10	1.20	1.02	1.16
1.10	.56	.....	....	Do., Vot. Tr.	2,500	.95	1.10	.95	1.10
.03½	.01½	.....	....	Prem. Bord.	31,000	.02⅞	.03½	.03	.03½
1.14	.58	.06	....	Premier G.	20,850	1.00	1.14	1.00	1.12
2.50	1.72	.20	8.3	Preston E.	40,985	2.29	2.50	2.28	2.30
.42	.26	†.06	....	Privateer	2,100	.28	.32	.29	.32
.25	.20	†.02	....	Quebec Gold	1,000	.25	.25	.25	.25
.58	.30	.....	....	Queenston G.	15,000	.50	.58	.54	.56
.04	.01½	.....	....	Red Crest	300	.02	.02½	.02½	.02½
.09½	.02	.07	....	Reno Gold	4,580	.04⅞	.04½	.04½	.04½
.09	.03½	.....	....	Roche L.L.	2,100	.05½	.07	.06	.07
4.00	1.86	.20	*5.4	San Antonio	22,557	3.60	4.00	3.60	3.70
.09⅞	.02	.....	....	Sand River	10,700	.06½	.07	.06½	.06½
.55	.18	†.03	....	Senator R.	155,400	.43	.55	.44	.51
.04	.02	.....	....	Shawkey	2,000	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
1.05	.84	†.15	....	Sheep Creek	4,600	.85	.90	.85	.88
1.04	.66½	†.03	....	Sherritt G.	25,234	.90	.94	.90	.93
9.25	5.10	.60	6.5	Sigma Mines	1,530	8.75	9.25	8.70	9.25
.60	.35	.06	10.5	Siscoe	13,700	.55	.58	.55	.57
.60	.29	.....	....	Sladen Mal.	91,550	.48	.60	.50	.55
.03½	.01½	.....	....	Slave Lake	6,000	.03	.03	.02½	.02½
4.15	4.15	†.20	....	So. Amer. Gold	300	....	4.15	4.15	4.15
.06	.02	.....	....	St. Anthony	3,000	.04½	.04½	.04	.04
2.57	1.51	.....	....	Steep Rock	50,150	2.30	2.48	2.25	2.30
.20	.10	.....	....	Sturgeon R.	2,000	.17	.20	.17½	.20
2.35	1.45	.....	....	Sud. Basin	750	2.20	2.30	2.15	2.20
.05	.01½	.....	....	Sud. Cont.	2,500	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
1.14	.60	†.05½	....	Sullivan C.	46,008	.88	1.14	.90	1.10
.27	.07	.....	....	Sunloch	500	.25	.25	.25	.25
.06	.04	.....	....	Surf Inlet	5,000	.05	.06	.06	.06
2.25	1.38	.12	5.3	Sylvanite	3,850	2.15	2.25	2.10	2.20
3.45	1.85	.30	8.9	T. Hughes	11,850	3.30	3.45	3.30	3.45
.12	.05	.....	....	Temiskam'g	42,300	.09	.12	.08½	.09½
.94	.60	†.03	....	Toburn Gold	1,000	.90	.94	.92	.94
.18	.09	.....	....	Towagmac	4,500	.15½	.17	.16	.17
.74	.35	.....	....	Trans. Res.	42,300	.67	.68	.60	.61
45.00	26.00	.....	....	Uchi Bonds	$2,200	35.00	38.00	35.00	38.00
1.85	.95	.10	5.5	Upper Can.	100,219	1.75	1.85	1.75	1.75
7.25	4.35	†.10	....	Ventures	4,638	6.40	7.25	6.50	6.75
5.80	3.40	†.50	....	Waite Am.	5,832	5.65	5.60	5.25	5.25
.02½	.01½	.....	....	Wellington	20,000	.01½	.01⅞	.01½	.01½
.24	.19	.....	....	Wendigo	19,950	.20	.24	.22	.22
.02½	.02½	.....	....	Wesley Gold	2,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
.05	.02	.....	....	Whitewater	16,000	.04½	.05	.04½	.04½
.05	.01½	.....	....	Wiltsey C.	5,000	.04½	.04½	.04	.04
.01½	.00⅞	.....	....	Wpg. R. Tin	3,500	.01½	.01	.01	.01
.04	.00⅞	.....	....	Wood Cad.	2,000	.01½	.01	.01	.01
4.20	2.50	†.35	....	Wright-Har.	9,817	3.50	3.70	3.00	3.50
.10½	.08	.....	....	Ymir Girl	500	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½

Oil Stocks

Range 1943 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Sept. 11 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last Sept. 6	High	Low	Close
.14	.06	.....	....	Acme G.&O.	5,500	.11	.12	.10½	.10½
.18	.09	.....	....	Alta P. Cons.	1,000	.12	.13	.12½	.13
1.60	.13	.....	....	Ajax	900	1.49	1.50	1.40	1.45
.07½	.03½	.....	....	Anaconda	2,000	.05	.04½	.04½	.04½
.82	.45	†.04	....	Anglo Can.	10,350	.69	.70	.64	.70
.59	.19½	.....	....	Br. Dom.	62,500	.55	.59	.54	.56
.13	.04½	.....	....	Brown Oil	1,500	.09	.09½	.09½	.09½
1.75	1.15	†.10	....	Calg. & Ed.	1,800	1.55	1.60	1.50	1.50
.35	.21	.....	....	Calmont	2,500	.25	.25½	.24½	.24½
.23	.16	†.01½	....	Commoil	2,600	.20	.23	.20	.23
.24	.10	.....	....	Davies Pete	8,000	.19	.19	.17½	.17½
.21½	.04½	.....	....	East Crest	163,100	.15½	.17	.14½	.14½
1.75	.78	.....	....	Foothills	1,000	1.42	1.45	1.44	1.44
.17	.10	.....	....	High Sarcee	2,000	.13½	.15	.13½	.15
4.10	2.65	†.15	....	Home	10,170	3.50	3.70	3.50	3.55
.06	.03	.....	....	Homestead	8,800	.04½	.05	.04	.04½
.03	.00½	.....	....	Marjon	2,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
.12	.05	.....	....	McD. Segur	1,000	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
.08½	.05	.....	....	Mercury	2,000	.07	.07	.07	.07
.29	.20	†.02	....	Model	100	.24	.22	.22	.22
.11	.05	.....	....	Nat. Pet.	2,400	.10	.10	.10	.10
.07	.02⅞	.....	....	Oil Select	2,500	.04½	.04½	.04	.04
.73	.38	.....	....	Okalta	3,050	.60	.61	.60	.61
.09	.04½	.....	....	Pacalta	12,500	.04⅞	.04½	.04½	.04½
26.50	21.00	1.00	4.3	Royalite	275	23.25	23.25	22.75	23.00
.08	.03½	.....	....	South End	61,500	.05½	.06	.05	.05½
.10	.04½	.....	....	United Oils	1,000	.07½	.08	.08	.08
.09½	.06	.....	....	Vanalta	1,000	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
.30	.09½	.....	....	Vermilata	209,800	.27	.30	.27	.30
.36	.15	.....	....	Vulcan	100	.15	.21	.21	.21

* Yield including bonus. ° Paid in 1942. † Interim paid in 1943.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal Markets Indust.	Mines	Toronto Markets Ind. & Mines	Vancouver Markets Ind. & Mines
Sept. 14	13,800	5,800	468,000	......
Sept. 13	13,800	7,000	505,000	25,360
Sept. 11	6,700	19,200	447,000	25,300
Sept. 10	24,100	19,400	660,000	17,150
Sept. 9	24,600	34,900	939,000	14,603
Sept. 8	13,600	37,600	1,232,000	21,055

Government Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

Sept. 14, 1943

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
5	Oct. 1943	100	101
2	June 1944	100⅜	101¼
1½	Sept. 1944	100	100⅞
4½	Oct. 1944	103	104
2½	Nov. 1944	101	102
4	Oct. 1945	100	100⅞
2	Mar. 1945	100½	101½
2	Dec. 1946	100	100⅞
4½	Feb. 1946	106½	107
2½	Mar. 1948	100	101
1½	May 1946	99⅞	100½
■2½	Jan. 1948	103½	104½
3½	June 1949	102⅞	103⅞
3½	Oct. 1949	101⅞	102⅞
■3	June 1951	102⅞	103⅞
3½	Nov. 1951	103½	104½
3½	Feb. 1952	104	105
3	Oct. 1952	101½	102½
4	Oct. 1952	106	107
a3	Jan. 1953	104⅞	105⅞
3	June 1955	100	101
■3	Nov. 1956	100	101
4½	Nov. 1956	106⅞	107⅞
4½	Nov. 1957	107½	108½
■3	Mar. 1954	101½	102½
a3	Jan. 1958	103	104½
3	June 1958	99½	100½
4½	Nov. 1958	108⅞	109⅞
4½	Nov. 1959	109⅞	110⅞
a4	Oct. 1960	110½	111½
a3½	Jan. 1961	106	107
3½	June 1966	102	103
a3e	Jan. 1967	102⅞	103⅞
a3e	Nov. 1968	102⅞	103⅞
†3	Perpetual	94½	95½
Dominion Guarant'd Bonds			
Can. Natl. Railways:			
2½	Jan., 1946	100⅞	101⅞
3	May 1944	100⅞	101⅞
3	Dec. 1950	101	102
3	Jan. 1959	99	100½
*4½	Sept. 1951	124½	125½
4½	Feb. 1956	128	129½
*4½	July 1957	129	130½
3	Feb. 1953	100½	101½
4½	June 1955	130	131½
5	Feb. 1954	117½	119
*5e	July 1969	118	119½
*5e	Oct. 1969	129	130½
*5e	Feb. 1970	129	130½
Can. Nat. W. Ind. S.S.:			
5	Mar. 1955	130½	132
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:			
3	Jan. 1962	110	111½
Provincial Gov't Bonds			
New Brunswick:			
4	Nov. 1947	113	116
3	Oct. 1951	98½	100½
3½	Aug. 1949	100	102
3½	June 1956	100½	102½
4½	Apr. '61	120	123
c5	Jan. 1960	126	129
Nova Scotia:			
3	Jan. 1952	99½	101½
3½	June 1956	101	103
3½	Nov. 1950	102½	104½
c4½	Sept. 1952	117⅞	119⅞
c4½	Nov. 1960	124½	126½
c5	Mar. 1960	131	133
Ontario:			
2½	May 1955	100	101½
3	Apr. 1948	100⅞	102½
3	Nov. 1950	99⅞	101⅞
3½	Nov. 1951	101	102½
3½	May 1955	100⅞	102½
4	June 1962	122	125
4½	June 1950	108½	110
*4½	Jan. 1962	129	132
5	Oct. 1948	109⅞	111½
*5	Dec. 1960	134½	137
*5½	July 1946	107½	108⅞
Ont. Hydro Commission:			
3	Aug. 1948	100⅞	102½
3½	Feb. 1953	101	102½
3½	Apr. 1947	103½	104⅞
Prince Edward Island:			
4	Mar. 1954	101	103½
Quebec:			
3	Nov. 1947	100⅞	102½
3½	Mar. 1948	101	102½
3½	Mar. 1959	101½	102⅞
4	Nov. 1952	103⅞	105½
3½	Feb. 1956	103	104½
4½	Aug. 1958	107½	109½
4½	Jan. 1963	111⅞	113½
Alberta:			
4½	Oct. 1956	82½	85½
4	Dec. 1954	80½	84½
*5	Oct. 1959	83	86½
c5½	Apr. 1952	84	88½
6	Mar. 1947	84½	88½
British Columbia:			
4	Dec. 1957	116½	119½
*4½	Jan. 1951	119½	122½
c4½	Oct. 1953	118½	121½
c5	Apr. 1954	123	126
5½	Feb. 1945	102	105
6	Feb. 1947	108	110½
Manitoba:			
c4	Dec. 1957	110½	113½
c4½	Dec. 1956	113½	116½
*5	Dec. 1959	119½	122½
5½	Oct. 1955	112	115
6	Apr. 1947	106	109
Saskatchewan:			
4	Sept. 1954	89	93
4	Nov. 1960	88	92
c4½	Oct. 1951	101	104
c4½	Mar. 1960	96	99
5	Aug. 1958	98½	101½
5½	Oct. 1952	99½	102
6	Mar. 1952	100	102½

*-Payable Can., N.Y. £. c-Payable Can. & N.Y. a-Payable N.Y. †Callable on or after Sept. 15, 1966. d-Traded flat. Interest being paid at 50% of coupon rate, minimum rate 2%. e-Callable at a premium. ‡-N.Y. funds. ♦ Calculated to 1950 average maturity. ■Callable on or after earliest maturity shown and payable at maturity at 101.

Unlisted Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Toronto)

Sept. 14, 1943

	Bid	Ask.
Industrial:		
Andian National.	26	27
Anglo C. Tel. A.	8½	9½
Atlas Steels, c.	26⅞	28⅞
Do., pref.	105	108
B. C. Pulp, c.	11½	12
Do., pfd.	70	75
Barrymore Cl., p.	46	..
B. C. Sugar	72	77
B. C. Tel., p.	115	..
Brown, com.	1⅞	2½
Do., 6% pfd.	33	35½
Burns & Co., A	9	9½
Do., B	4½	5½
Canada Tea, p.	39½	..
Can. Indust., A	161	163½
Can. Mach., c.	8	9½
Can. Ing. Rand	63	..
Can. Mot. L.A.B.	9	9⅞
Cap. W. Cloth	5	..
Do., pref.	18½	21½
Col. Realty	3	..
Chase, A. W., p.	16½	20
Colonial Steam.	65	68
Copeland F. un.	15	..
Corr. Box, c.	3½	..
Dover Ind.	7½	..
Dunlop T., p. $25	24	..
Fed. Grain	4½	..
Do., pref.	86	..
Galt Brass, c.	11	..
Goderich Elev.	11	..
Guard. Realty, p.	18	20
Guelph Carpet, c.	16½	..
Gurney Fdy., p.	2½	..
Hart Battery	5½	..
Hayes Steel, c.	16½	..
High. Dairy, pf.	45	..
Inglis, John	8½	9⅞
Ingram & Bell, p.	92½	..
Kingst. ship., c.	12	13½
Loblaw Inc., c.	12	14
Minn. & Ont., c.	8½	9
Mt. Royal Htl., c.	3	..
M'row Screw, p.	100	..
Do., com.	15½	..
Moirs, pfd.	40	..
Morrison Br. un.	..	16
Neilson, Wm. C.	10½	..
Do., p.	101	..
N. Meth. Ldy., p.	76	..
Ont. Tobacco, p.	15	20
Quinte Milk	2½	..
Prov. Paper, p.	100½	102½
River. Silk, B	2½	..
Stand. Fuel, p.	63½	..
Stedman, pf. $50	54½	57½
Sutton Horsley	.75	1.25
Tor. Carpet, c.	70	..
Do., pref.	72	..
Un. Steel, A, pf.	24	24½
Viceroy Mfg., c.	12½	..
Do., pref.	20	23
West. Grain, un.	..	33½
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
British Mtge.	117	..
Brockville Tr.	45	..
Capital Trust	..	30½
Comm. Fin., c.	7	8
Eastern Tr.	150	..
Grey B. Tr. $50	45	..
Guelph & O. $50	48½	..
Indust. Mtge.	..	30
Lambton Loan	34½	..
Lond. & W. Trust	35	..
Midland Loan	14½	..
Montreal Tr.	65	75
N. S. Trust	142	..
Premier Trust	35	..
Royal Trust	65	75
Sherbrooke Tr.	120	..
Sterling Trust	53	..
Trusts & Guar.	36	38½
Victoria Trust	73	..
Waterloo Trust	100	..
Insurance Stocks:		
Brit. Amer.	51	..
Canadian Fire	73	..
Canada Life	330	..
Confed. 30% pd.	129	..
Continental L.	..	31
Crown Life	252½	..
Dominion Fire	135	..
D. of Can. Gen.	125	140
Dom. Life	176	..
Empire, 25% pd.	6	7½
Excelsior 40% pd.	78	..
Great-West Life.	245	..
Halifax Fire	15½	16½
Imperial Life	250	265
Manufac. Life	235	250
Monarch Life	33	36
Maritime Life	21	..
National Life	8½	10
Sov. L. 25% pd.	15	..
Sun Life	330	350
Tor. General	4½	5½
Western Assce.	45	47½
Do., pref.	40	..
Western Life	12	..
Investment Trust Shares:		
Deb. & Sec., pf.	73	..
Inv. Found. un.	43	..
Sec's. Hold., pf.	19	..
Th. Can. Inv. Tr.	2½	2⅞
Theatre Stocks:		
Allen's St. Cath. units	65	..
Do., Kingston	65	..
Do., Toronto, p.	34½	..
Mansf. Theat., p.	61	..
Para. Kitch., p.	47½	..
Do., Oshawa, c.	10	..
Do., Oshawa, p.	83	..
Power Issues:		
Can. W. N. Gas	27½	..
Do., pfd.	105	..
Gt. Lakes Pr., p.	102	..
N. B. Tele.	11½	13½

Unlisted Mines

Toronto, Sept. 14, 1943

	Bid	Ask
Albany R (new)	.11	.12
Algoma C	.28	.31
Amalg K	.16½	.18
Amalag L	.62	.65
Amicmica	.21	.24
Annamaq	.11	.13
Area	.13	.15
Arntfield	.02	.02½
Banca	.47	.50
Athona	.03	.04
Barber L	.10	.11
Brock	.12	.14
Calder B	.05	.06½
Cent Mani	.03	.03½
Cheminis	.12½	.13½
Classic S	.16½	.19
Clifton C	.10	.12
Cock R L	.04	.05
Columbie	.10	.13
C Chiboug	.13	.15
Cont Tin	.18	.20
Crowshore	.03	.06
De Santis (new)	.06½	.08
Dona Pat	.07	.08
Detomac	.25½	.28½
Eastward	.14	.16
Electra	.08	.08½
Enter Fn	1.35	1.45
Goodrock	.05	.07
Grt Lk Ir	.13	.15
Gunflint	.20	.23
Harpers M	.10	.13
Hayes Ca	.04	.04½
Highbridge	.08	.11
Hoyle n	.13	.15
H P Porc	.06	.07½
Laguerre	.16	.18
Lk Geneva	.04	.06
Lar-Add	.09	.11
Larder U	.13	.17
Largold	.18	.27
Magnet C	.30	.35
Majormica	.27	.32
Marbenor	.24	.26
Martin B	.06	.07
Matach C	.15	.17
Metalore	..	.16
Moff Hall (new)	.08½	.09
Mosher	.11½	.12½
Moosew'd	.16	.18
McManus	.04	.05
McMar'ac	.14½	.15½
Nat Malar	.33	.35
Naybob	.02	.02½
Nickel Of	1.15	1.25
Norbeau	.40	..
North Tin	.01	.02
Norseman	.15	.18
Oklend	.05	.06
O'Leary M	.04½	.05½
Opemiska	.08½	.10
Orpit	.04½	.05½
Pacific R	.75	.80
Pascalis	.33	.35
Pontiac Rou (old)	.14	.15
Pelangio	.09½	.10½
P Coldwell	.38	.43
Presdor	.03⅞	.04½
Propriety	9.00	9.50
Quebec M	.21	.23
Rand Mal	.29	.31
Raylartic	.17	.19
Rebair	.42	.47
Rhyolite	.01⅞	.02½
Ritoria	.05½	.07
Rouge D	.12	..
S A G A	.50	.55
Sheldon	.20	.22
Springer	.63	.65
Stadacona	.12	..
Thomsn L	.14	.16
Tomah Ir	.67	.72
Tombill	.11	.13
Tovarich	.08½	.09½
Un Mining	.06	.08
Wesley	.02½	.03
W Shore	.06½	.07
Y David'n	.25	.27

Oil Royalties

Producing Wells — Prices and Payments

	Aug. daily quota bbls.§	Mar. 15 daily quota bbls.§	April pay. 1% $	May pay. 1% $	June pay. 1% $	Total to June 30 1% $	Offering price* per 1% $
Ace No. 1 gross	300	386	166.30	152.18	129.08	5,147.00	....
Alta. Oil Inc. No. 1 gr.	65	65	28.40	26.80	26.80	3,792.00	1,900
Do., No. 1 net	65	65	74.80	22.00	21.20	4,287.60	....
Do., No. 2 gr.	300	389	138.80	126.40	140.00	5,255.20	4,300
Do., No. 2 net	300	380	121.20	104.00	121.60	6,721.00	3,300
Allied No. 1 pfd.	93	93	35.05	36.80	38.86	1,749.77	1,300
Arrow No. 1 net	115	135	36.00	45.00	35.00	1,038.15	1,300
Do., No. 2 net	150	170	49.00	57.00	56.00	1,883.20	1,300
Atlas No. 1 net pfd.	80	....	....	‡36.40	39.20	......	1,300
Atlas-Br. D. No. 2 net	400	450	218.00	309.20	262.80	......	5,300
Atlas-Br. D. No. 3 pfd.	350	430	....	....	....	......	5,700
East Crest No. 5	115	115	57.20	66.00	63.60	727.20	1,300
Independent No. 1 pfd.	175	200	107.60	106.09	86.89	......	3,100
Do., No. 1 gr.	175	200	95.40	93.74	82.32	2,729.68	....
Major Oil No. 1 pfd.	50	95	140.40	30.00	40.00	1,055.70	....
Do., No. 1 gr.	50	95	48.40	38.80	37.60	1,882.60	....
Do., No. 2 net	330	350	138.00	154.80	137.20	5,476.80	4,300
Do., No. 2 gr.	330	350	156.00	171.60	156.60	7,084.20	5,600
Do., No. 3 net	450	588	252.00	242.40	228.40	7,658.80	7,300
Do., No. 3 gr.	450	588	264.00	253.60	244.80	......	....
Do., No. 4 pfd.	75	125	54.00	39.60	20.40	......	....
Do., No. 4 gr.	75	125	56.00	37.20	30.00	......	....
Do., No. 7 pfd.	350	500	298.40	287.20	272.80	2,370.80	7,100
Do., No. 7 gr.	350	...	....	208.80	198.40	......	....
Do., No. 7 dfd.	350	500	....	....	....	......	4,000
Do., No. 8 pfd.	190	225	99.60	108.80	107.20	957.60	3,100
Do., No. 8 gr.	190	225	80.40	84.80	89.20	1,360.40	3,300
Do., No. 8 dfd.	190	225	....	....	....	......	1,300
Do., No. 9 gr.	200	320	160.40	174.80	160.80	2,073.40	5,000
Do., No. 9 pfd.	200	320	184.80	196.40	173.60	934.40	4,700
Do., No. 9 dfd.	200	320	....	....	....	......	1,300
Miracle No. 1 net	320	300	79.15	110.51	104.18	5,623.18	3,300
Do., No. 1 gr.	320	300	113.40	153.37	142.41	5,661.41	5,300
Do., No. 2 pfd.	135	200	119.86	87.31	68.04	......	2,300
Do., No. 2 gr.	135	200	108.40	77.10	57.69	1,444.77	....
Miracle No. 3 pfd.	180	...	....	....	....	......	1,400
Do., No. 3 gr.	180	...	....	186.62	122.83	......	4,400
National Vulcan	150	...	....	....	....	......	2,600
Twin City No 2 gr.	180	...	....	86.04	93.10	......	....

* Approximately 25% over dealers' bid price.
§ Approximate. ‡ April payments.

Wheat Prices

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week of Sept. 13, 1943

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1943 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close Sep. 13
		Wheat			
1.13⅜	1.07⅞	Oct.	1.13⅜	1.09¼	1.13⅜
1.12½	1.06¼	Dec.	1.12½	1.07½	1.12⅜
1.12	1.06½	May	1.12	1.06½	1.11⅞
		Oats*			
.51½	.51½	Oct.	.51½	.51½	.51½
.51½	.51½	Dec.	.51½	.51½	.51½
.51½	.51½	May	.51½	.51½	.51½
		Barley*			
.64¾	.64¾	Oct.	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
.64¾	.64¾	Dec.	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
.64¾	.64¾	May	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
		Rye			
.99¾	.90¾	Oct.	.98¾	.96⅞	.98⅜
.98½	.90⅜	Dec.	.98½	.95⅜	.98½
.99½	.92⅛	May	.99½	.96⅜	.99½

*At ceilings.

Cash Quotations

	For Week Sept. 13, 1943 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
Wheat				
1 Nor.	1.15⅞	1.11⅜	1.11⅝	1.10⅝
2 Nor.	1.09⅞	1.06⅜	1.06	1.05¼
3 Nor.	1.05	1.02¼	1.02⅜	1.01⅜
4 Nor.	1.01⅜	.98⅜	.99⅝	.97⅞
5 Wheat	1.00⅛	.97⅜	.99⅛	.96⅛
6 Wheat	.99⅜	.96⅜	.98⅜	.96
Oats:				
2 C. W.	.51½	.51½	.51½	.51½
3 C. W.	.51½	.51½	.51½	.51½
Barley:				
1 Feed	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
2 Feed	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
Rye:				
2 C. W.	.98⅜	.97⅛	.98¼	.96⅛

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

No. of Securities	Mach. and equip. 8	Pulp and paper 7	Milling 3	Oils 4	Textiles and clothing 10	Food and allied prod. 12	Beverages 7	Bldg. mater. 15	Power and traction 14	Banks 8	Total utilities 18	Total co's. 94
(Base 1935-39=100)												
*1935 to date:												
High	134.5	234.4	149.7	123.7	135.7	118.3	138.2	153.4	146.8	118.2	145.0	134.1
Low	69.7	51.6	61.2	41.2	78.4	73.5	79.3	68.7	60.2	69.0	65.2	61.1
1943: Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	90.3	75.3	82.4	62.9	114.3	88.2	109.7	84.0	88.5	76.7	90.0	76.3
Feb.	94.0	75.8	88.3	67.2	117.4	88.1	111.8	85.0	88.0	78.6	88.0	78.7
Mar.	96.7	77.1	89.5	65.6	118.1	81.6	113.9	85.3	88.6	80.2	92.1	79.1
April	100.8	79.6	93.3	67.7	121.1	87.4	128.2	89.5	95.8	80.9	101.4	82.6
May	104.0	89.3	91.6	67.9	119.9	88.7	128.1	91.4	101.0	80.5	106.2	83.7
June	108.6	94.7	96.0	73.2	124.0	89.4	133.5	93.1	111.1	81.4	111.1	86.3
July	110.5	106.8	94.1	84.9	126.0	91.5	137.9	94.5	111.3	81.7	112.4	91.0
1943: Weekly Figures:												
Aug. 5	109.1	106.0	93.0	81.7	125.0	93.1	139.3	93.4	110.5	80.9	110.3	89.1
Aug. 12	108.5	106.2	92.6	81.2	125.2	95.8	134.4	93.9	109.7	82.6	109.4	88.5
Aug. 19	109.9	106.5	92.6	82.7	127.3	93.2	139.7	93.6	108.6	83.2	109.5	89.2
Aug. 26	109.3	103.8	92.7	81.9	126.0	93.2	137.6	93.3	108.0	83.4	108.7	88.7
Sept. 2	110.1	101.5	90.3	82.8	125.9	91.6	138.8	92.5	108.1	83.2	109.4	89.0
Sept. 9	111.4	103.5	90.6	83.7	125.5	92.3	138.1	92.1	110.0	83.6	109.6	89.3

*High and low for years from 1935 to date inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
Sept. 14	122.05	98.67	74.38	24.92
Sept. 13	122.17	98.84	74.91	25.05
Sept. 11	122.51	100.44	74.80	25.21
Sept. 10	122.10	100.96	75.14	25.31
Sept. 9	122.16	100.99	75.25	25.14
Sept. 8	121.57	100.71	75.09	25.17
Month ago	122.84	94.33	76.00	25.55
Year ago	84.13	59.72	59.23	15.63
High 1943	124.65	100.99	76.40	26.82
Low 1943	98.88	70.64	63.57	18.14

Montreal Stock Exchange Averages

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Cbd.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
Sept. 14	62.1	80.3	74.3	114.89	78.95
Sept. 13	62.0	80.4	74.3	116.72	79.06
Sept. 11	62.0	80.5	74.4	116.67	78.91
Sept. 10	62.0	80.6	74.4	117.13	*78.66
Sept. 9	62.0	80.3	74.2	118.09	78.48
Sept. 8	60.8	80.1	73.7	113.15	78.05
Month ago	61.5	80.5	74.2	120.79	71.00
Year ago	42.3	54.4	50.4	50.43	38.58
High 1943	63.5	82.4	75.9	129.86	79.08
Low 1943	51.8	63.4	59.5	74.07	49.15

STOCKS NOT TRADED THIS WEEK

	Div. rate %	Last sale	Sept. 13 Bid	Ask
Acme Glove	...	7½	4	..
Do., pref.	6.50	71	..	..
Agnew Surp.	.80+.20	13	14	..
Aluminium, pf.	6	119½	123	..
Amal. Electric	.60	11	..	11
Amer. Cyn. (B)	.60	37	33	..
Assoc. T. & T.A.	...	1	1⅞	..
Do., pref.	♦1.02	32	35	36
Ault & Wiborg	5.50	103	103½	..
Bk. Can. Nat.	6	131	132	..
Barber Ellis	.37½*	8½	6	..
Barker's Bread, pf.	...	30	28	..
Beath & Sons	.80	8	7	8
Beatty Bros. (B)	...	10	14	..
Beaver Lumber	...	5½	5½	..
Do., pref.	...	110	102	..
Belding Cort.	4+2	87	86½	..
Do., pref.	7	120	118½	..
Bertram & Sons	.30+.10	8	9	10
Bilmore Hats	.60	8⅞	8½	8⅞
Blue Top Br. (A)	.60	12½	13	..
Do. (B)	...	13	16½	18
Brant, Cord., pf.	1.30	26	26	..
Bright, T. G.	...	6½	5	6½
Do., pref.	6	92	98	..
Bruck S. Mills	.40	8	7½	8½
Burlington St'l	.60	10½	10½	..
Caldwell Linen	†.25	5½	5	5½
Can. Bread, pf. (B)	2.50	53	58	60
Can. Cr. Stone	.40	5	4⅞	..
Canada Cycle, p.	5	105½	105½	..
Can. Forg (B)	♦1.50	30	30	42
Canada Life	.20	360	..	..
Can. Starch	.50	11	10	..
Do., pref.	7	110	110	..
Can. Vinegars	.40+.10	8⅞	8	..
Can. Cottons	4+2	103½	103½	..
Do., pref.	6	126	122	..
Can. Fairb., pf.	6	110	103	..
Canadian Fire	4	71	70	..
Can. For. Inv.	2	31	27½	30
Do., pref.	8	105	105	..
Can. Gen. Elec.	8	205	205	..
Can. Gen. Secs. (A)	...	6½	5⅞	..
Do. (B)	...	6½	5⅞	..
Can. Int. I. Tr.	...	.40	.50	.90
Do., pref.	2	53	..	..
Can. Lt. & Pr.	1	15	14½	..
Can. Oil	1+.20	22	18	22
Do., pref.	8	130	128	130
C. Pr. & Pa. In, c.	...	.60	.60	.95
C. Tube & Sl.	...	6	..	..
Do., pref.	1.75*	105	..	..
Do., 2nd pref.	...	7	..	..
Can. Wallpaper (A)	1	10	12	..
Do. (B)	1	12	12	14
C. Wire Box	1.50+.25▲	18½	17⅞	18½
Carnation, pfd.	4	117	117	..
Catelli Food, c.	...	11	11	11⅞
Celtic Knit	...	1.60	1.50	..
Ch. Gai Wines	...	4½	4½	5
City Gas & El.	...	.25	..	.25
Claude Neon	...	.12	.12	.20
Coll. Terminal	.25	5⅞	5⅞	7
Do., pref.	.25	5½	5⅞	7
Comm. Alcohol, pf.	.40	6½	..	6½
Conduits Nat.	.40*	4	3½	4½
Cons. Fire Co.	...	..	3⅞	..
Cons. Press	.40	6	5½	6
Cons. Sand., pf.	4	78	75	..
Cosmos Imp.	1.20+.15	24½	24½	25
Cres. Cream, pfd.	4	45	45½	..
Crown Dom. Oil	...	1.25	1.25	..
Cub Aircraft	...	1.05	1.10	..
Dairy Corp.	...	4½	4½	7
Do., pref.	2.50*	41	41	43
David & Fre. (B)	...	2	1	2
de Havilland	...	4½	4½	4⅞
Do., pref.	...	85	66½	72
Disher Steel, c.	...	1.25	1.10	1.25
Dom. Ang. Inv.	4	23	30	..
Do., pref.	5	75	80	..
Dom. Envelope	...	6	6	7
Do., pref.	...	50	52	..
Dom. Fabrics	.60*	9½	9⅞	10½
Do., pref.	3	50½	50½	..
Dom. Glass, pf.	7	154	155	..
Dom. Oilcloth	1.20+.40	29	28	29
Dom. Scot. Inv.	...	1.00	.70	2.00
Do., pref.	2*	33	31	33
Dom. Textile, pf.	7	155	155	..
East Koot. Pr., c.	...	.60	..	.80
East Theat.	♦.50	6½	7	..
Economic Inv.	1.90	30	30	34
Electrolux	...	9⅞	9½	9⅞
English Electric A	1.12*	23½	21⅞	23½
Equitable Life	.15	6	7	8
Fam. Players	1.50	26	25½	26
Federal Fire	2.50+.50	..	51½	..
Federal Grain	4▲	82	..	..
Fleury Bissell	...	1	1	..
Do., pref.	...	20	19	24
Ford Motor (B)	1	23½	23	..
Freiman	...	1.10	1.00	..
Do., pref.	6	75	75	..
Goodyear Tire, pf.	2.50	56	53	54⅞
Gt. Lakes Pap.	...	5⅞	5⅞	6½
Do., pref.	.75	20⅞	17½	20½
Gt. West Life	15	240	240	..
Gt. W. Saddlery, p.	3	32	33⅞	40
Greening Wire	.60	12½	12½	13½
Guaranty Trust	5	..	104	108
Halifax Ins.	.80	15⅞	15½	16
Ham. U. Theat. pf.	5	97	97	101
Hillcrest Coll.	...	.50	.50	1.00
Holt Renfrew, c.	...	6	5	..
Home Invest. ($40)	...	13	15	..
Do., part. certs.	...	10	17½	..
Humberstone S.	.75	11	10	12
Hunts (A)	.50	12½	12½	15
Huron & E. Mt.	4	66½	67½	68
Do., 20% pd.	.80	11	11½	12
Hydro Electric	...	4	4	4½
Imperial Life	15	..	..	274
Imp. Varnish	.50+.10	9⅞	9	9½
Do., pref.	1.50	29	28½	30
Indust. Accept., pf.	5	93	87⅞	95
Inter'c Coal	3	40	..	..
Do., pref.	8	125	..	..
Int. Coal & Co.	.03	.34½	.36	..
Int. Metal Ind., p. A	6	97	95	97
Int. Nickel, pf.	7	160	152½	..
Int. Paints	...	3	2⅞	3½
Do., pref.	1+.50▲	18	16½	19
Int. Pap. & P.	...	15½	..	..
Do., pref.	5	63½	..	..
Int. Power, pf.	7	110	108	110
Jam. Pub. Ser.	.68	11	11	12
Do., pref.	7	101	101	..
Lake of Woods, pf.	7	128	127	..
Landed Bank	4	58	55½	65
Lang, J. A.	.70+.30	14½	..	16
Langley's pf.	3	27½	27	30
Legare, pf.	...	10½	10½	12
Levy Bros.	.10*	3	2⅞	..
Mackenzie Air	...	1.00	..	..
M. L. Gardens, c.	...	6½	6	..
Maritime Tele.	.70	15	16	..
Do., pref.	.70	17	17	..
Marcus Loew's	...	25	32	..
Do., pref.	7	103	101	..
Melchers, c.	...	1⅞	1	..
Mercury Mills	...	8	..	8
Mitchell, J. S.	2.50	44	45	..
Mod. Contain.	1.20	16½	16½	18
Do., pref.	5.50	100	98	..
Monarch Knit, c.	...	3	3	6
Monarch Life	12%	33	35	..
Montreal Cot.	4	72	..	75
Do., pref.	7	125	124	..
Mont. Is. Pr.	...	.25	.25	1.00
Montreal Loan	1.25	17	17	..
Moore Corp., p. (B)	7	276	..	..
Muirheads, pf.	...	5⅞	7½	..
Murphy Paint, pf.	5.50	..	99	..
Nat. Breweries, pf.	1.75	40½	39½	..
National Tr.	8	160	160	175
North Star Oil, pf.	.35	4½	4½	5
Nor. Can. Mtge.	...	6½	6½	9
Nor. Trusts	...	12½	12	..
N.S.L. & Pr.	6	80⅞	80⅞	..
Do., pref.	6	109	108½	..
Ogilvie Flour, pf.	7	160	162	166
Ontario Loan	5	105	105	113⅞
Ont. Silknit	...	1½	..	4
Do., pref.	3	38	37	45
Do., Scripts	1	12	12	14
Ont. Steel	1	14½	14	15
Do., pref.	7	120	113½	..
Orange Crush, c.	...	2½	2½	..
Ott. Car Air	...	6	..	6
Ott. L.H. & Pr., c.	.60	8½	8½	8½
Pacific Coyle	.03	.35	.33	..
Pantepec Oil	...	8	8⅞	9½
Paton Mfg.	3*	55	52½	..
Do., pref.	7	120	112	..
Penmans, pf.	6	127	126	..
Photo Eng.	.75	13	12½	13½
Power Corp., 2nd p.	3	42½	42	44
Que. Telephone	.30*	4½	4½	..
Real Estate L'n	2	28	28	33
Reliance Grain, c.	...	16	13	15
River S. Mill	2	23⅞	24	25
Rolland Pap. pf.	6	95⅞	..	96½
Russell Indust. pf.	7	190	183½	205
Sangamo	.30	15	17	35
Scythes & Co.	1+.50	14½	14⅞	19⅞
Do., pref.	1.75	25	25	..
Sher. Wms. pf.	7	123½	125	130
Silverwoods	.40	9⅞	9⅞	10½
Do., pref.	.40	8⅞	8⅞	9
Simon & Sons	.60+.15	11½	11½	11½
Do., pref.	7	110	105½	..
St. Law. Flour	1.40+.50	35	35	..
Do., pref.	7	120	125	..
Stand Clay	...	4½	4	6
St. Pav. & Mat., c.	...	2½	2½	2½
Sterling Coal	...	3	3½	5
Stop & Shop	...	.25	.25	1.00
Stuart, D. A., pf.	.80+.25	12½	12½	14
Supersilk, H. A.	...	3	3	3½
Do. (B)	...	3	3½	..
Do., pref.	5	80	80	85
Sup. Pete. Ord.	1	28	27	30
Do., com.	1	28	27	30
Tamblyn, pf.	2.50	53	52½	..
Thayers	...	1.25	1.25	..
Do., pref.	2	25	25	29
Thrift Stores, pf.	...	22	22⅞	25
Tip Top Tailors	.30	9½	8½	9
Do., pref.	7	106	107	109
Tooke Bros.	...	1½	1½	..
Do., pref.	...	25	23	..
Tor. Elevators, pf.	2.62½	52½	53	54
Toronto Gen. Tr.	4	75	79	85
Traders Bldg.	...	46½	50	..
Traders Fin. (A)	...	12	9⅞	..
Do. (B)	...	8	9⅞	..
Do., pref.	6	90	85	90
Do. (A) rights	1	9½	13	..
Do. (B) rights	1	9½	13	..
Tuckett Tob., p.	7	152	151	..
Twin City, pf.	3.50	80	78	..
Un. Amuse. (A)	.80	16	16½	..
Do. (B)	.80	16	14½	..
United Distill.	.10*	2.25	1.25	2.50
United Secs.	...	8½	..	10
Viau Bisc.	...	6	..	6½
Do., pref.	5	60	60	..
Wellington Fire	2.50+1	..	58½	..
W. Koot. Pr. p.	7	136	..	160
West Grain	...	1	..	..
Do., pref.	...	25	..	..
West Grocers	3+2	65	60	90
Do., pref.	7	120	120½	..
Willson Stat., pf.	♦5°	75	..	..
Wilsils	1	17⅞	17⅞	18½
Wood, A&J, p	7	84½	84⅞	86
Woods Mfg., pf.	...	95	95	..
York Knitting	.40	7	7	7½
Do., 1st pref.	7	..	100	..

*Interim dividends paid in 1943.
♦Paid in 1942. ▲On arrears.

Mining Stocks

	Div. rate %	Last sale	Sept. 13 Bid	Ask
Arno	...	.02½	.02½	.02½
Brazil Gold	...	.01½	..	.02⅞
Bunker Hill	...	.04	.03⅞	.04
Camp Bird	...	.04½	..	..
Cent. Manitoba	...	.04	.03	.03½
Century Mining	...	.06½	.06	.08
Coniagas	...	1.20	1.10	1.25
Dentonia	...	.00⅞	.00⅞	..
Forty-Four	...	.35	.40	..
George Copper	...	.06	.17½	..
Goodfish	...	.02	.01⅞	.02½
Graham Bosquet	...	.03½	.03½	..
Grandview	...	.13	.12½	..
Great Falls M.	...	.03⅞	.02½	..
Home Gold	...	.00½	.00⅞	.00½
Indian Mines	...	.01½	..	.01½
Kerr Lake	†.05	.11	.11	..
McGillivray C.	†.01	.22	.20	..
Mentor Exploration	...	.15	.13	..
Northern Empire	▲.30	2.00	1.62	2.25
Prospectors Air's	...	.23	..	..
Quatsino	...	.02½	.02½	.03
Quemont	...	.12	.09½	.10
Reeves McDonald	...	.28	..	.35
Silbak Prem.	†.11	.75	.75	..
Taylor Bridge	...	.05	.03½	.05
Wood Cadillac	...	.01½	.01	.01½

Supplementary Stock Quotations

(Furnished by Plaxton, McDonnell & Co., Toronto)

September 14, 1943

Miscellaneous Stocks:	Bid	Ask.
*Acme Farmers, pf.	83	89
Allens Lond. Thea., pfd.	45	..
Atlas Steels, 7% 2nd pf.	105⅞	108½
Brantford Roofing, c.	2½	3½
Can. Co-op. Wool.	8	10
Can. Fairbanks, com.	22	..
*Can. Gen. Rubber, pfd.	..	21
Can. Investors Corp.	5½	6½
Can. Paving 1st pfd.	1½	..
Can. West. Lumber, c.	.60	.95
Cawthra Apts. pfd.	3	..
*Claude Neon 7% pfd.	5⅞	..
Commer. Life 10% pd.	6	..
Eastern Steel 5% pref.	20⅞	21⅞
†Easy Wash. 7% pref.	10⅞	11½
Fed. Fdries & Steel c	.19	.25
Franco Oils	.35	.41
Highland Dairy, c.	1	..
Homewood Sanitarium	83½	..
Hudson's Bay Ord	8½	9½
Insce. Exch. Bldg. c.	1½	1½
Milton Brick, com.	.08	.15
*Monarch Mtge. units	1	..
Nat. Hosiery com.	.95	..
Do. pref.	1.10	..
†Nor. Amer. Elev. 1st pf.	86	..
*Do., 2nd pref.	27	..
Do., com.	.40	2.00
Nor. Telephone, c.	1	..
Numaque Mining	.05	..
Pacific Coast Terminals	6½	9
Que. Pulp & Paper pfd.	23½	25½
Ritchie Cut Stone pfd.	1½	4
P. L. Robertson Mfg. c.	22½	..
Do., $2.50 pfd.	43	45½
Sawyer-Massey com.	.75	1.15
St. John Dryd. 5½% pfd	97	100
Sincennes McN. com.	2	2½
Un. Farmers Co-op.	3	3½
Waterloo Mfg., com.	5	6
York Trading, com.	3½	5

*Issue carries arrears.
†Currently paying on arrears.

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$11.50	$11.61	$10.61
Hogs	16.83	16.80	16.00
Copper, lb.	*.12	.12	.12
Cotton, lb.	.2109	.2104	.1968
Sugar, raw, lb.	*.0374	.0374	.0374
Wheat, Man. (bu.)	1.15⅞	1.10⅝	.89⅝
Coffee, lb.	*.09⅜	.09⅜	.09⅜
Hides	*.15½	.15½	.15½
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	102.8	102.9	99.1
Dow Jones (fut.)	93.24	93.11	85.33
Fishers	110.6	110.5	107.2
Monthly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.):			
Retail (Aug.)	119.2	118.8	117.7
W'sale (July)	100.1	99.5	96.0
U. S. (June)	103.8	104.1	98.6
Gt. Brit. (June)	163.1	163.3	159.8

Note:—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100 †Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good, over 1,050 lb., top price Toronto. Copper - electrolytic. New York, No. 7 coffee. Rio. Sugar—96 degrees centrifugal, c/f New York. Wheat — No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W.-Pt. A. basis. Cotton, raw, spot, N.Y.

*Ceiling prices fixed by the office of Price Administration.

Bond Tenders

12% Sept. 16, Canada Treasury Bills—$55,000,000 dated Sept. 17, 1943, payable Dec. 17, 1943.

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

Sept. 14, 1943

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid Sept. 14	Ask.	Bid Sept. 7
▲Alg. Cen. H.B.R.	5	'59	29	32	28½
†Assoc. Tel. & T.	5½	'55	94	97	94
B. C. Power	4½	'60	102	104	102
B. C. Tel.	4½	'61	107½	109½	107½
†Calgary Pwr.	5	'60	111½	113½	111½
Do.	5	'64	108	110	108
†Can. Nor. Pwr.	5	'53	107½	109½	107½
*Dom. Gas & El.	6½	'45	110½	112½	110½
Gatineau Pwr.	5	'49	102	104	102
*Do., A	3⅞	'69	107½	109½	107½
♦Do., B	3⅞	'69	103	105	103
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	4½	'56	102	104	102
Do.	5	'57	102	104	102
*Int. Hydro-El.	6	'44	66	69	66
▲Inter. Power	6	'55	103	..	103
L. St. Law. Pwr.	5	'53	101½	...	101½
Macl'n-Que. Pr.	4	'59	103	105	103
Mtl. L. H. & Pr.	3½	'56	105½	107½	105
Do.	3½	'73	102½	104½	102½
Do.	3½	'63	102½	104½	102½
†Mtl. Tramways	5	'51	104½	106½	104½
†Do.	5	'55	93	95½	92½
Nat. Lt. & Pwr.	4½	'61	101	104	101
N. S. Lt. & Pr.	4	'57	102½	105	102½
Ottawa L.H.&P.	4	'57	102½	105	102½
Ottawa V. Pwr.	5	'59	102½	105	102½
†Power Corp.	4½	'59	100	102½	100½
Quebec Pwr.	4	'62	104	106	103½
*Saguenay P., A	4½	'66	117	119	117
♦Do., B	4½	'66	106½	108½	106½
St. Maurice Pr.	4½	'70	105	107	105
Shaw. W. & Pr.	4	'61	104½	107	104½
†Do.	4	'70	114½	116½	114½
Do.	4	'69	105	107½	105
Union Gas	4½	'50	101	103½	101
°Twin C. R. Tr.	5½	'52	102	104	101½
†United Secs.	3	'52	96½	99	96½
‡Wpg. El., ser. A	5	'65	96	98½	96½
Do., B	5	'65	93	95½	93½
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
†Abitibi P. & P.	5	'53	74	77	72
Do., C.O.D.	5	'53	74	77	72
Acadia Sugar	4½	'55	101	103	101
Do.	6	'54	102	104	102
†Alta. Pac. Grain	6	'46	....	....	105½
Algoma Steel	5	'48	103½	106½	103½
Atlantic Sugar	4	'51	101½	103½	101½
†B. C. Pulp & P.	6	'50	97	100	97
‡† Do.	7	'50	80½	84½	80½
*Brown Co.	5	'59	80½	83½	81
Burns & Co.	5	'58	83	86	83½
Canada Cement	4½	'51	103	105	103
Canada Electric	4½	'65	97	100	97
Can. Paper	4½	'52	100	103	100
Can. Steamship	5	'57	104	106	104
Can. Canners	4	'51	102	104	102
*Can. Int. Paper	6	'49	109½	111½	109½
‡Can. Locomotive	6	'53	102½	105½	102½
‡†Candn. Vickers	6	'47	99½	102½	99½
C. P. R.	3½	'51	101	103	101
Do.	4	'49	104	106	104
†Consol. Paper	5½	'61	85	88	84
Dom. Coal	4½	'52	100½	103½	101
Dom. Scott. Inv.	4	'52	100½	103	100½
Dom. Stl. & C.	6½	'55	106½	109	106½
Dom. Tar	4½	'51	103½	106	104
Dom. Woollens	6	'53	100½	103	100
†Donnacona Pap.	4½	'56	86½	89½	86½
*Dryden Pap.	6	'49	105	107	105
†East. Dairies	6	'49	92	94½	91½
Famous Players	4½	'51	102½	104½	102½
†Federal Grain	6	'49	106½	108½	106½
†Fraser Cos.	6	'50	104	106	104
Galt Brass	5	'50	96½	99½	96½
Gen. Stl. Wares	4½	'52	102	104½	102½
*Great L. Paper	5	'55	99½	102½	100½
*Gurney Fdry	5½	'49	94	97	94
†Gypsum Lime	5½	'48	105	107	105
Ham. By-Pr. C.	5	'55	102	105	102
Do.	6	'56	101	104	101½
Ham. Cotton	4½	'50	101½	...	101½
Inter-City Bak.	5½	'48	102½	105	102½
Indust. Accept.	4	'52	96	98	95½
Ins. Ex. Bldg.	3	'61	57½	60	58
*Inter. P. Nfld.	5	'68	101½	103½	101½
*Inv. Bond & Sh.	5	'47	52	..	52
†Kingston Elev.	6	'50	104½	107½	104½
Lake St. J. P.	5½	'61	95	98	95
Do.	5	'61	74	77	74½

Municipal Bonds

Sept. 14, 1943

	%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Yld. %
†Halifax	5	1961	116.00	119.00	3.56
Hamilton	5	1950	111.00	114.00	2.72
Montreal	5	1945	98.00	102.00	*
Ottawa	4½	1945	103.00	104.50	2.07
†Quebec	5	1959	118.00	121.00	3.30
Saint John	5	1950	106.00	110.00	3.45
†Toronto	4½	1955	123.00	125.50	2.00
†Vancouver	5	1950	113.50	117.50	4.31
Winnipeg	5	1944	100.00	102.00	1.96

†Payable Can. & N.Y. *Flat.

Oil Stocks

Amalgamated	...	.10	.10	..
Common Pete.	...	.26	.24	.27
Dalhousie	...	.40	.38	.43
Grease Creek	...	.01	.01½	.03½
Madison	...	.03	..	.02⅞
Marvel	...	.01	.01	.03
Mill City	†.03	.06½	.07	..
Nordon	...	.05½	.04½	.06½
Pacific Petroleum	...	.40	.38	.40
Petrol Oil & Gas	.02	.25	..	..
Royal Canadian	...	.03½	.03½	.04
South West Pete	...	.23	.25	.35
Spooner	...	.07	.07½	.10
Sunset	†.02½	.08½	.07½	.08
Texas Can.	...	1.70	1.00	1.90
Vanalta	...	.07½	.07½	.08

† Interim paid in 1943.

Annual Meetings

1943:	Company	Place
Sept. 17	British Dom. Oil	Toronto
Sept. 17	Canada Packers	Toronto
Sept. 22	Lake Shore Ms.	Kirkland Lake
Sept. 24	Power Corp. of Can.	Montreal
Sept. 25	Alberta Pac. Grain*	Winnipeg
Sept. 27	Kerr Lake Mines	New York
Sept. 27	Paymaster Cons.	S. Porcupine
Sept. 28†	Eastern Dairies*	Montreal
Sept. 28	Tooke Bros.*	Montreal
Oct. 13	South Amer. Gold	New York
Nov. 9	Credit Fonc. Fr.-Can.‡	Montreal

†Postponed from Aug. 24. *Bondholders. ‡Special.

Corporation Bonds (Cont'd)

	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid Sept. 14	Ask.	Bid Sept. 7
Legare	6	'61	94½	97½	94½
Maple L. M.	3	'58	100	102½	100
Man. Sugar	5	'60	104½	107½	104½
Massey-Harris	4½	'54	100½	103½	101
McColl-Fron.	4½	'49	102½	105	103
McCormicks	4	'52	100½	103	100½
Do.	4½	'52	101½	..	101½
Mercury Mills	5	'59	101½	103½	101½
Mersey Paper	5	'57	96	99	96
†Do.	6	'49	95½	99½	96½
°M. & O. Paper	5	'60	108	110	108
Moirs Ltd.	6	'53	93	..	93
‡Mtrl. Drydocks	6	'48	95½	98½	96
Montreal Apts.	4	'54	55	58	55
N. S. Stl. Coal	3½	'63	86	89	86
Price Bros.	5	'57	101	103	101
Do.	4	'57	93½	96½	93½
*Prov. Paper	5½	'47	104	107	104
Reliance Grain	4½	'52	100	103	100
†Restigouche Co.	6	'48	104	106	104
Rolland Paper	4½	'51	102½	104½	102½
Ruddy, E. L.	6	'48	95	..	95
Silv. Dairies	6	'66	99	102	99
Simpsons, Ltd.	4½	'51	102½	104½	102½
Smith, Howard	4½	'51	103½	106	104
Stand. Lime	6	'44	99	..	99
Sterling Coal	6	'45	100	103	100
Stop Shop	3	'47	77	80	77
United Amuse.	5	'56	102½	105	102½
United Corp.	5	'53	100	..	100
*United Gas	5½	'48	107	109	108
†Western Grain	6	'49	99	102	99½

*Payable in Can. or U. S.
†Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K.
°Payable in U. S.
♦Payable in Canada only.
‡Traded without accrued interest.
▲Payable in Canada or U. K.

Dividends Declared

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
Alum. of Can., pfd.	1.25	Nov. 1	Oct. 1
Agnew Surpass, pf.	1.75	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
American Cyanamid	†.15	Oct. 1	Sept. 11
Do., pfd.	†.12½	Oct. 1	Sept. 11
Asbestos	.20+.10	Sept. 30	Sept. 1
Assoc. Brew.	.25	Sept. 30	Aug. 31
Do., pref.	1.75	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Beatty Bros. A	.25	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Brantford Cord., pf.	.32½	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Bell Telephone	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 23
Biltmore Hats	.15	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Bralorne Mines	.20+.10	Oct. 15	Sept. 25
Blue Ribbon, pfd.	.62½	Nov. 1	Sept. 30
Brazilian Tr. pf.	1.50	Oct 1	Sept. 15
B.C. Elec. Pr. pf.	1.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
B.C. Power (A)	.50	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Bank of Nova Scotia	2.50	Oct. 1	Sept 15
Broulan Porc.	.03	Sept. 30	Aug. 31
Belding Cort.	1	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do., pref.	1.75	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Brit. Amer. Oil	.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 8
Building Prod.	.15	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Burlington Steel	.15	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Calgary & Ed.■	.05	Oct. 15	Sept. 11
Canada Cement, pf.	1.25	Sept. 20	Aug. 25
Can. Nor Power	■.15	Oct. 25	Sept. 20
Do., pref	■1.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Can. Perm. Mtge., c.	2.00	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Canada Bread, pfd.	1.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 18
Do., B pref.	.62½	Oct. 1	Sept. 18
Canada Packers	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Can. Steamships, c.	.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Can. Canners	12½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., 1st pf.	.25+.05	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., 2nd pf.	.15+.05	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Canadian Car pf.	.52	Oct. 11	Sept. 21
Canadian Oil pfd.	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Central Can. Loan	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Canada Cycle	.30	Sept. 30	Sept. 10
Do., pref.	1.25	Sept. 30	Sept. 10
Can. Cottons	1.00	Oct. 1	Sept. 3
Do., pfd.	1.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 3
Can. Food Prod.	.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Can. Industries	1.25	Oct. 30	Sept. 30
Do., 7% pf.	1.75	Oct. 30	Sept. 30
Can. Gen. Elec.	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 13
Can. For. Invest. c.	■1.30	Nov. 1	Oct. 1
Can. For. Inv., pf.	■2	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Can. Breweries, pf.	.85	Oct. 1	Aug. 16
Can. Westinghouse■	.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Cel. of Amer., c.	†.50	Sept. 30	Sept. 17
Do., prior pfd.	†1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 17
Do., 2nd pref.	†1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 17
Do., pref.	†1.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 17
Consumers' Gas	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Central Patricia	.03	Sept. 30	Aug. 31
Can. Wire Box A	.37½	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Chart. Trust	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Cockshutt Plow	.25	Dec. 1	Oct. 30
Can. Celanese	.25+.25	Sept. 30	Sept. 17
Do., pref.	1.75	Sept. 30	Sept. 17
Can. Food Prod.	.50	Jan. 1	Nov. 30
Comm. Alcohols	.05	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Do., pref.	.10	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Dominion Bank	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
David & Frere A	.25	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Dairy Corp.	1.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Distillers Corp. pfd.	†1.25	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Dominion Stores	.10	Sept. 20	Aug. 25
Dominion Tar	1.37½	Nov. 1	Oct. 1
Dominion Textile	1.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 3
Do., pfd.	1.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 15
Dome Mines	■.40	Oct. 30	Sept. 30
Dom. Foundries, c.	.35	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Dom. Glass	1.25	Oct. 15	Sept. 27
Do., pf.	1.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 27
Economic Invest., c.	.62½	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Easy Wash., p.	.17½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., arrears	‡17½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Fanny Farmer, c.	†.37½	Oct. 1	Sept. 11
Federal Pet., c.	.01½	Sept. 28	Aug. 31
Ford of Can. c. A, B	.25	Sept. 18	Aug. 28
Four Star Pete., c.	.01	Sept. 28	Aug. 31
Famous Players	.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Foundation Co.	.35	Oct. 22	Sept. 30
Freiman, A.J., pf.	1.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Gatineau Power	.15	Sept. 30	Sept. 1
Do., 5% pfd.	1.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Do., 5½% pfd.	1.37	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Gen. St. Wares c.	.25	Sept. 20	Aug. 23
Gt. West. Sadd. pf.	.75	Oct. 5	Sept. 4
Do., 2nd pref.	.75	Oct. 5	Sept. 4
Gt. L. Paper A B p.	.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Goulds Pumps, pf.	†1.75	Oct. 2	Sept. 22
Greening Wire	.15	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Goodyear Tire	.62	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., extra	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref	.62½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Gt. West Life	3.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Ham. Cotton, pfd.	.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Ham. Un. Theat., p.	1.25	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Hinde & Dauch	.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 4
Humberstone Shoe	.75	Oct. 7	Sept. 15
Huron & E. Mtge.	1%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Imperial Tob.	.10	Sept. 30	Sept. 14
Do., pf.	3%	Sept. 30	Sept. 14
Inter City Bak. c	.75	Sept. 30	Sept. 14
Inter. Bronze	.20	Oct. 15	Sept. 15
Do., pf.	.37½	Oct. 15	Sept. 15
Intern. Metal A	.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref. A pf.	1.50	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Intern. Power pf.	1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Inter. Nickel, com.	†.50	Sept. 30	Aug. 31
Inter Nickel, pf.	†1.75	Nov. 1	Oct. 4
Inter. Paper, pfd.	1.25	Sept. 30	Sept. 22
Invest. Found.	.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 15
Indust. Accept. pf.	1.25	Sept. 30	Sept. 1
Jam. Pub. Serv.	.17	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do., pfd.	▴1.75	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Kirkland Lake G.	.02	Nov. 4	Oct. 1
Lamaque Gold	.10+.10	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Langley's pref.	■.50	Dec. 11	Dec. 3
Landed Banking	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Lang, J. A. & Sons	.17½	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Marcus Loews, p.	1.75	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Maritime Tele.	.17½	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Do., pf.	.17½	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
McColl-Fron. pfd.	1.50	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Modern Contain.	.30	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Do., pref.	1.37½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Moore Corp.	.55½	Oct. 1	Sept. 8
Do., A. B. pref.	†1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 8
Murphy Paint	.20	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Do., pref.	1.37½	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Mtl. C.&D. Bank	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Montreal Telegraph*	.48	Oct. 15	Sept. 15
Nan.-Dunc. Util.	.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
National Grocers, p.	.37½	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
National Trust	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
National Brew.	.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 3
Do., pref.	.44	Oct. 1	Sept. 3
Nat. Steel Car.	1	Oct. 15	Sept. 15
Niagara W. Weav.	.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 8
Nor. Ont. Power	.12	Oct. 25	Sept. 30
Do., pref.	1.50	Oct. 25	Sept. 30
North Star Oil, pd.	.08¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
N. S. L. & Pwr. ord.	1.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Ogilvie Flour	.25	Oct. 1	Aug. 30
Ontario Loan	1.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Ont. Steel Prod.	.25	Nov. 15	Oct. 15
Do., pref.	1.75	Nov. 15	Oct. 15
Ottawa Elec. Rly.	.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Ottawa L. Pr.	.15	Oct. 1	July 9
Do., pref.	1.25	Oct. 1	July 9
Petrol. Oil	■.02	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Page-Hersey, c.	1.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Perron Gold	■.02	Sept. 30	Aug. 31
Photo Engravers, c.	.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Pressed Metals	†.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Preston E. D., c.	.05	Oct. 15	Sept. 15
Price Bros., pf.	1.37½	Oct. 1	Aug. 30
Power Corp., pfd.	■1.50	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Do., 2nd pfd.	■.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Porto Rico Pr., pf.	1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Premier Gold	.01½	Oct. 15	Sept. 15
Regent Knit. c.	.25	Oct. 15	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	.40	Dec. 1	Nov. 2
Riverside Silk, A.	.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 17
Royal Crest., c.	.01	Sept. 28	Aug. 31
Russell Ind.	.20	Sept. 30	Sept. 10
Do., pref.	1.75	Sept. 30	Sept. 10
St. Law. Flour	.35	Nov. 1	Sept. 30
Do., pref.	1.75	Nov. 1	Sept. 30
Sher. Williams	.15	Nov. 1	Oct. 10
Do., pref.	1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Sheep Creek G.	.03	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Simpsons, pf.	1.62½	Nov. 1	Sept. 30
Silverwood D.	.20	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do., pref.	.20	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
South Can. Pwr. pd.	■1.50	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Stand. Fuel, pfd.	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., arrears	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Stand. Radio A, B	.10	Oct. 10	Sept. 21
Stedman	.15	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Do., pf.	.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Smith H. Paper, pf.	1.50	Oct. 20	Sept. 30
Simon & Sons	.15	Sept. 30	Sept. 8
Do., pref.	1.75	Sept. 30	Sept. 8
Sun Life Assn.	3.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
South Amer. Gold	†.10	Oct. 4	Sept. 24
Sylvanite, c.	.03	Oct. 15	Sept. 1
Tamblyn, G.,	.20	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Do., pref.	.62½	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Teck-Hughes Gold	■.10	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Tip Top Tailors	.07½	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Do., pfd.	1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Tor. Gen. Trusts	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Toronto Mortgage	1.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Traders Fin., pf.	1.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
United Fuel A	.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Viau, pref	1.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Vulcan-Brown, c.	.01	Sept. 28	Aug. 31
Wabasso Cotton	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Wr.-Hargreaves	.07½	Oct. 1	Aug. 26
Weston Geo., c.	.20	Oct. 1	Sept. 4
Wilsil	.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
West. Grocers	.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	1.75	Oct. 15	Sept. 15

†N. Y. funds. ■Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board. ‡Payment eliminates arrears. *Net after corporate income tax.

▴Subject to Jamaican Inc. Tax (30%).

Dividend Deferred:

de Havilland Aircraft, pf. ...... Sept. 15

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Due	Price
Shawinigan W.	*4%	1961	Oct. 1	103
Can. Breweries A	5½%	1946	Sept. 15	102
Do., ser. B	5%	1951	Sept. 15	100½
Do.	4½%	1945	Sept 15	102
Hamilton Cotton	4½%	1950	Nov. 1	101½
Springer Sturgeon	6%	1944	Sept. 30	101
Ottawa L. Pr.	3½%	1948	Oct. 1	101
Fam. Players† A		1951	Oct. 20	102
Do., (B)‡		1951	Oct. 20	102
Do., (C)■		1951	Oct. 20	102
Nat. L. & Pr., C	4½%	1961	Sept. 20	▴

*$2,224,000. †$485,500. ‡$33,000. ■$66,000.

▴Tenders for $15,000.

Drilling Wells

Well:	Drilling depth ft.	Offering price per 1%
Maryland Pete. pfd.	8,723	$3,200
Major Oil, No. 6 pfd.	8,404	3,400
Major Oil No. 6 gr.	8,404	7,506
Empire, pfd.*	....	1,100

*Ontario Acreage Royalty.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Sherwin - Williams Company of Canada, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the one hundred and twenty-ninth quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%), being at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum for the quarter ending August 31, 1943, on the Preferred Stock of the Company has been declared payable to Shareholders of record the 10th day of September, 1943, and that cheques will be mailed October 1, 1943.

Books not closed.

By Order of the Board.

P. W. HOLLINGWORTH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Que.
September 1, 1943.

Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

Dividend No. 18

A semi-annual dividend of two cents per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared payable November 4th, 1943, to shareholders of record October 1st, 1943.

Taxes imposed on shareholders' dividends will be deducted where applicable.

By Order of the Board,
H. F. Cassidy,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, September 10th, 1943.

Chartered Trust and Executor Company

DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of Chartered Trust and Executor Company for the quarter ending September 30th, 1943, payable October 1, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1943.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
E. W. McNEIL,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto,
September 8, 1943.

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Preference Dividend No. 52

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar and sixty-two and one-half cents ($1.62½) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Six and one-half per cent (6½%) Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company has been declared payable November 1, 1943 to shareholders of record as at the close of business on September 30, 1943. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.
Frank Hay,
Secretary.

Toronto, September 9, 1943.

The Dominion Bank

Dividend No. 244

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October, 1943, making a total distribution of eight per cent for the fiscal year. The dividend will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, the first day of November, 1943, to shareholders of record of the 15th October, 1943.

By Order of the Board.
ROBERT RAE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 9th September, 1943.

The Wabasso Cotton Company, Limited

Notice of Dividend

A quarterly dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of The Wabasso Cotton Company, Limited, payable on the 1st October, 1943, to shareholders of record as at close of business on 20th September, 1943.

By Order of the Board.
H. W. CAPEL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Que.,
9th September, 1943.

THE Calgary & Edmonton Corporation Limited

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five cents per share was declared 30th August, 1943, payable 15th October, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 11th day of September, 1943.

Payment of the said dividend has been approved by the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

The Transfer Books of the Corporation will be closed from the close of business on the 11th day of September, 1943, to the opening of business on the 22nd day of September, 1943.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
C. E. REECE,
SECRETARY.

Dated at Winnipeg, Man., this 7th day of September, 1943.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Head Office : Montreal

Stock Transfer Department

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three dollars twenty-five cents ($3.25) per share on the capital stock of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1943, and will be paid on October 1st, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1943.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed from September 16th to September 30th, both dates inclusive, for the preparation of the above dividend.

By Order of the Board,
F. J. CUNNINGHAM,
Secretary.

The Toronto Mortgage Company

Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

1st October, 1943,

to Shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board,
WALTER GILLESPIE,
Manager.

2nd September, 1943.

Grain Markets

Italy Brings Spurt in Prices

Heavy Demand Continues With Rush to Ship Pronounced

From Our Own Correspondent

Winnipeg.—Strength of the wheat market during the past week, which has seen an advance of several cents a bushel in prices, is attributed largely to development of the campaign in Italy. Evidently the Allies have undertaken a responsibility for feeding a section of the European population, a responsibility which is likely to increase from month to month, and presumably Canadian wheat is one of the chief foods likely to be supplied.

Thinking along these lines is intensified by announcement of large orders for flour placed with Australian and Canadian millers, which flour, it is widely assumed, is being accumulated, not so much in relation to needs in the United Kingdom, as to needs of populations now, or recently, under German domination.

At the same time reports are widely circulated of a heavy movement of wheat in prospect down the lakes for the remainder of the current season of lake navigation. It is understood that Canadian and United States governments have been in consultation with respect to making available a very considerable tonnage for transportation of wheat. Much of that wheat is doubtless planned to be placed in the east for milling on the orders just referred to, and much of it also is designed to be moved into the United States, the needs of which country for feed grain from Canada are continually being emphasized.

Strength Continues

Concurrently, strong buying in the futures and cash market appears to be related to the movement of Canadian wheat to the United States, not only the 25 million bushels understood to be in process of accumulation for shipment to Mountain and Pacific Coast States, but also further quantities understood to be required by farmers in eastern States. The cash market is steadily absorbing every bushel offered for immediate sale at the lake-head, while cash wheat in general, No. 1 Northern in particular, and the October future, stand at substantial premiums over wheat for deferred delivery.

Corresponding strength continues in the coarse grains market. The preoccupation of the whole grain trade and of the railways as well, is to get every possible bushel forward from the country as rapidly as possible. Earlier this year it might have been said that the desire to get grain forward was primarily based on the desire to make available in country elevators more room for grain to be delivered by farmers. That motive is still important, but much more important now is the motive of satisfying a market demand.

There has been talk of the possibility that lakehead elevators might be emptied of wheat before the close of navigation, based on the expectation that boats would carry grain away more rapidly than it could be replaced by the railways. But the railways are making a valiant effort to increase grain loadings in the country, and deliveries at the lakehead between now and the close of navigation are bound to be heavy. Heavy also will be car loadings for shipment westward.

In the movement of coarse grains from the country preference is being given for shipments destined to eastern Canada. Forwarders, by arrangement with the Dominion Government which pays the freight charges from the lake-head on such grain and assumes carrying charges in eastern elevators, are making every effort to see that eastern needs are satisfied, and that the demand from the United States does not interfere with such supply. Nevertheless a fair amount of business is being worked across the border, with the Canadian Wheat Board collecting substantial "equalization fees" to offset the difference between prevailing market prices in the United States, and the ceiling prices at which such grains have to be sold in Canada.

One peculiarity, not to say absurdity, continues to prevail in the wheat market. No. 1 Northern has been quoted at a premium of 2½ c. per bushel over No. 1 Hard, a higher grade. There is comparatively little of the latter in store, not enough to interest forwarders, whose commitments for overseas shipments have been made in No. 1 Northern, and under the anti-mixing provisions of the Canada Grain Act, no mixing of the two grades is allowed in shipments out of terminal elevators. No wheat currently shipped is being graded No. 1 Hard, and it may be assumed that any owner whose grain was handicapped by being put into the highest grade would make vigorous protest and claim to have it reduced to No. 1 Northern.

The Business Of Farming

By GORDON L. SMITH

Seldom has there been a more striking example of the extreme weather hazard faced by agriculture than that provided by the present season. Last year, with about the same plant capacity and almost as much labor, the Canadian wheat crop totalled about 600 million bushels. This year it will not amount to quite half that volume. And the shrinkage in other cereal production has been on almost a corresponding scale. Indeed in eastern Canada, for the first time in many years there has been a near failure in spring grain production.

* * *

Weather is Responsible

This enormous difference has not been due to sudden change in the weather. Drought, in comparison with that of a few years ago, was only mildly serious this season. Most of the falling off, especially in western Canada, traces to the fact that summer rains were just a few weeks later than usual. Total precipitation, it is true, was lighter, but had showers come just a little earlier the grain crop might easily have turned out 50% greater, and had the growing season in Ontario and eastward been just a shade earlier and a little drier, grain crops would have been very much larger.

Shortage of labor and farm machinery handicapped crop production this year, but the biggest factor as usual was unfavorable weather.

* * *

Lucky to Have Carryover

Canadian farmers are fortunate indeed in having a large carryover of feed grains in western Canada from the bumper crop of 1942. Without this reserve there would have been absolutely no alternative to a wholesale liquidation of livestock, with a consequent alarming falling-off in meat, dairy and poultry products. As it is, due to the difficulty of moving grain over congested shipping lines from West to East, there is almost certain to be some livestock liquidation in eastern Canada. But if the feed can be moved it should be kept within reasonable proportions.

* * *

Cutting Tobacco Loss

Ten million pounds or about 20% of the Ontario flue-cured tobacco crop was destroyed by an early frost last week. The loss is heavy but not nearly as crippling as it would have been in the earlier days of tobacco growing. In this type of agriculture scientific methods have materially aided in meeting and reducing such hazards.

At one time the tobacco crop was taken off all at one time. Gangs went through the fields and stripped off all the leaves. If frost hit just before this operation, the crop was almost a total loss. In recent years, however, a new plan of continuous harvesting has been developed. Now, as soon as the first leaves are ready, they are stripped off the plants and the others left to mature later. The process is repeated at weekly or ten-day intervals until the whole crop is harvested. When frost hit the tobacco belt the other night 75 to 80% had been harvested.

Of course, hand in hand with the development of better and safer harvesting methods has gone introduction of better and faster maturing varieties, more modern machinery, better methods of culture and fertilizing.

* * *

New Export Pattern?

Because it may be used as a pattern for marketing other lines of agricultural production, the new government plan of handling the field seed crops, is being watched with a good deal of interest. Normally Canada produces a surplus of such seeds and this is exported by the big wholesalers largely to the United States and the United Kingdom. Complicating the procedure is the fact that this exportable surplus varies greatly from year to year and in different lines. Sometimes there is a surplus in several of the four major lines—alsike, red clover, alfalfa and timothy—sometimes instead of a surplus there may be a shortage and Canada is forced to import.

On the grounds that it was in the national interest to protect the domestic supply in wartime, and that in certain lines artificial shortages might be created by over-export, the Government stepped into the picture this year and took control of all exports.

In addition to a domestic ceiling price on retail sales, an official export price has also been set. Wholesalers are buying up the crop in the usual way, but any exports they wish to make must go through the government agency. The latter presumably will not export any type of seed suitable for Canadian sowing, unless it is assured that there will still be plenty left for the domestic trade next spring.

Any profits made on this export, over fixed buying price and handling charges—and there are expected to be some—will be distributed to all growers on the basis of all seed delivered, whether or not that particular grower's seed actually went for export. At the time of sale to the trade, the grower is furnished with a participation certificate, value of which will depend on these export profits.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¾% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable October 1st, 1943, to shareholders of record at close of business September 15th, 1943.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

TORONTO, Ontario.

Gairdner Partnership Becomes TSE Member

Gairdner, Son & Co., recently organized brokerage company, has announced its membership on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Partners in the new firm are:

J. A. GAIRDNER, J. P. CRYSDALE, G. P. WATT, A. G. WALWYN and J. H. GAIRDNER.

Announcement is also made of the election to the board of directors of Gairdner & Co., investment dealers, of:

C. W. MACLEAN, R. P. HOWARD and J. H. GAIRDNER.

The post of assistant manager of the Montreal office of the company will now be held by E. J. Allman.

WPB Tightens Control Of Special Paper Grants

Additional newsprint paper granted to American publishers by the War Production Board during the third quarter through to Sept. 7 amounts to 4,427 tons.

Indications are that the appeals for tonnage allowed in the third quarter will be considerably less than in the second quarter, when the tonnage involved totalled 57,962. During the first quarter the WPB allowed 66,352 tons.

A. Christie Heads Grain Exchange

Alex Christie, vice-president of the Canadian Consolidated Grain Co., was elected president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange at the annual meeting. He succeeds Kenneth A. Powell who has been elected to the exchange council.

Vice-presidents elected were Clarence H. Smith and W. J. Dowler.

Members elected to the council for a two-year term were H. L. Flood, C. C. Head, John W. Horn, George S. Mathieson, C. Leo Simmonds and K. A. Powell.

Elected to the committee of arbitration were John B. Fisher, F. C. Dowler, G. N. Heinbecker, R. B. Hickham, N. L. Loach, R. A. Purvis and Herbert Sellers.

Purchasing Agents Meet In 19th Session Sept. 25

The postwar world, visualized in regard to its impact on the activities of the purchasing agent, is the theme of the 19th annual business conference of the Canadian Purchasing Agents Associations meeting at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Sept. 25, 1943.

Chairman A. G. Sullivan, president and head of the Montreal group, will open proceedings which include speeches by:

L. F. WINCHELL, vice-president & general manager, Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. of Canada Limited: "Some Postwar Thinking."

D. B. McCOY, general sales manager, Steel Co. of Canada: "Wartime Shipping."

B. A. TRESTRAIL, co-ordinator of personnel, John Inglis Co.: "Jack Canuck the Crusader."

J. G. CLARK, store superintendent and director, The Robert Simpson Co. Limited, Toronto: "Postwar Employment Situation."

Dr. IVAN R. McHAFFIE, manager, research & development, Canadian Industries Limited, Montreal: "Plastics."

S. W. FAIRWEATHER, vice-president, research & development, C. N. R., Montreal: "The Future of Railways."

Hon. George A. Drew, Prime Minister of Ontario, will address the luncheon meeting, while the speaker at the dinner will be Squadron Leader J. D. Parks.

The Week in Business

	Aug.	July	June	May	Year Ago
Financial Post Production Index	....	254.4	252.7	256.8	214.5
National income, D.B.S. (c)	...	§749	§752	§752	658
■Dom. war expend. (million $)	436.3	264.2	256.3	272.2	171.9
■Dom. total revenue (do)	208.7	283.0	198.8	205.1	164.3
■Dom. total expend. (do.)	470.3	498.9	322.0	325.0	299.8
Dept. store sales index no.	....	144.9	131.0	138.6	145.5
■Retail sales index no.	....	155.8	155.5	154.5	150.4
■Wholesale sales index no.	....	174.8	174.3	163.6	154.3
Country store (% change pr. yr.)	....	+17.6	+14.9	+13.8	+10.6
Divd. payment index§	124.2	124.2	123.5	122.7	123.5
Bank deposits (1935-39=100)	....	....	....	171.0	167.6
Cash and cheque pay. index	....	174.7	171.3	215.7	146.7
Bank debits (1935-39=100)	....	158.2	147.5	183.0	133.0
Money supply (c)	....	4,851	4,883	4,727	3,686
NEWSPRINT % OF CAPACITY—					
Production ratio	....	....	69.6	68.6	65.6
Shipment ratio	....	....	73.7	69.6	68.4
RAILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS—					
Tons (D.B.S. index)	....	190.3	214.5	190.8	188.1
Cars (D.B.S index)	....	148.0	147.0	142.5	141.4
COST OF LIVING—					
D.B.S. index	119.2	118.8	118.5	118.1	117.7
EMPLOYMENT INDEX No. D.B.S.—					
All industries	....	183.7	181.2	178.2	175.7
Manufacturing	....	226.5	224.2	222.9	209.5
Payrolls (June 1/41=100 (b)	....	145.7	143.6	139.8	129.5
■Payroll index (a) (1937=100)	....	225	225	225	204
RAILWAYS—	1943	1942	1943	1942	Change
			Jan. 1 to date		%
■Carloadings (week Sept. 4)	69,353	67,530	2,311,174	2,291,581	+0.8
■C.P.R. gross (week Sept. 7) $	5,786,000	4,455,000	198,602,000	169,468,000	+17.2
C.N.R. gross rev. ... (July) $	39,832,000	33,133,000	250,316,000	202,548,000	+23.6
C.N.R. net rev. .... (July) $	8,696,000	7,732,000	53,631,000	45,751,000	+17.2
C.P.R. gross rev. ... (July) $	26,642,582	21,926,008	162,874,113	142,959,100	+14.0
C.P.R. net rev. ..... (July) $	3,930,047	3,268,451	25,133,209	25,216,534	—0.3
IRON AND STEEL—(July)—					
Pig iron production (tons)	151,369	172,153	1,019,158	1,146,153	—11.0
Steel production ... (tons)	250,508	256,560	1,749,661	1,815,798	—3.6
CONSTRUCTION—					
Contracts awarded (July) $	16,166,900	32,093,400	118,293,700	167,040,600	—29.2
Building permits .. (July) $	9,697,625	10,677,733	44,964,922	61,979,026	—9.2
Cement prod., bbls (May)	705,544	789,828	2,174,353	2,392,443	—9.2
AGRICULTURE—					
Flour prod., bbls. .. (July)	1,945,123	1,590,219	14,104,738	11,315,427	+24.6
■Cattle sales▴ ... .. (Aug.)	126,045	98,176	699,782	708,029	—1.1
■Hog sales▴ .... (Aug.)	400,253	331,246	4,133,894	3,939,989	+4.9
SEA FISHERIES—‡					
Catch cwts. .. ... (June)	1,069,732	992,079	3,685,576	4,417,285	—16.6
Landed value ..... (June)	5,711,877	3,716,970	14,816,993	10,452,840	+41.8
NEWSPRINT—					
Production, tons .. (July)	262,323	241,178	1,705,993	1,899,352	—10.2
Exports, tons ... .. (July)	269,139	226,971	1,630,131	1,747,258	—6.6
MINING AND OILS—					
Coal prod., tons ... (July)	1,365,648	1,497,196	10,259,354	10,965,905	—6.5
Gold rec. (fine oz.) .. (July)	327,836	431,435	2,245,747	2,801,623	—9.9
Petroleum prod., brl. (June)	826,119	856,746	5,037,870	5,240,038	—3.6
ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT—					
Total monthly 1,000 kw.h.'s	3,404,077	2,965,671	23,028,472	21,578,055	+6.7
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS—					
■Shoes, prod., pr. ... (July)	2,848,408	2,597,862	20,251,037	19,091,132	+6.1
Cotton consump., lb. (July)	14,280,748	17,012,696	109,795,767	116,639,598	—5.9
Cigarette cons., No.† (July)	820,512	843,605	6,361,795	5,479,226	+16.1
FINANCE—					
Bank debits† ...... (July) $	4,405,946	3,704,133	29,873,333	25,295,840	+18.1
Bond sales† .... (June) $	392,922	298,653	3,409,431	2,021,668	+68.6
Life insurance sales (July) $	51,228,000	44,868,000	332,103,000	283,648,000	+17.1

‡Unrevised figures covering N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., B.C.
▴Total at yards and plants. †000 omitted. ■Millions of dollars.
§Supplied by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. *1935-39=100. (c) 000,000's omitted.
(a) Compiled by Canadian Bank of Commerce. (b) All industries. §Estimated.

Sees The End Of Limitation Wheat Acres

(Continued from page 1)

duction of grain consuming livestock, has depleted its wheat reserves. The first requirement will take 150 million bushels of wheat this year, it is stated, and livestock feeding account for perhaps 350 millions.

Our Carry-over

If those two estimates are added together they will be found to be just a hundred million bushels short of Canada's record wheat carry-over this year. Total at the end of the wheat year, July, 31, was 601.5 millions. This is a tremendous amount of wheat, taxing permanent and temporary storage space to its very capacity.

Normally it would be like a great black cloud hanging over the market. But today, in the opinion of many grain men, this carry-over is a great asset but one that may be found too small for the demands of the next few years.

Carry-overs in other countries, with the exception of Australia and the Argentine, are considered insignificant and even the two exceptions mentioned have no blocks comparable to ours.

This year the Canadian wheat crop will probably not exceed 300 million bushels or about half the record harvest of last fall. Out of this 300 million must be set aside at least half the total for seed, feed and food requirements of Canada itself, leaving at the outside only 150 million for export.

At our present rate of export this will not be sufficient, perhaps not nearly sufficient, to meet current demands of the United Nations. And on top of this current demand, may come the extras required for feeding newly occupied territory.

Should Revise Policy

Under the circumstances, argue a number of grain authorities, Canada should now think seriously of revising its restrictive wheat growing policy. For the five years prior to the war our wheat acreage averaged slightly over 25 millions. Today, as a result of a combination of acreage reduction bonuses and rigid limits on farm grain deliveries, it has been cut to well under 20 million a shrinkage of around 25%.

During the same period our acreage of coarse grains has been stepped up to meet increased livestock expansion, especially of hogs. Annual output of the latter in the four western provinces alone has advanced from 1.25 million head to 4.5 million. That is a big, a very big change indeed in four years.

Hog Expansion Too Great?

Some observers think that this development has gone far enough, some, perhaps that it has gone too far. So long as the war lasts, they see a huge market for bacon, but within a relatively short time after the peace is signed in Europe, they see Denmark and other European hog producers coming back. For wheat and flour, on the other hand, they see an almost unlimited demand for at least two to four years, and with real peace in Europe and an end to extreme nationalism, a huge export for Canada indefinitely.

Rather than a sudden and painful liquidation of a substantial part of our western hog expansion six months or a year after the war, these observers would gradually taper off livestock increases now and take the official brakes off wheat. In this way, they argue, the situation would be allowed to adjust itself gradually.

Hog production on the current or even an increasing scale would carry along on its own momentum for a year at least but wheat acreage could be expected to show some reasonable increase. The present hog-wheat price ratio favors the former commodity and should prevent too sudden a change either way.

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Big Flour Order Said Not New

Recent Ottawa announcement that Canada had an order for a million tons of flour for the United Kingdom has created little stir in milling circles.

The statement is regarded as simply confirmation of open orders on which mills are working steadily and as sort of a balance to the newly announced deal between Britain and Australia whereby the former agrees to purchase 400,000 tons of Australian flour this year.

Canadian mills, it is understood, have been working at full capacity of available manpower and have sufficient orders in sight to continue to do so until the end of the year at least. Current output is running about 85% of total machine capacity. With more manpower this might be stepped up somewhat closer the theoretical 100% but such a gain would not permit the taking on of any huge new orders now even if they did materialize.

The million ton "order" from Great Britain, it is understood, closely approximates present export which is running around slightly over a million barrels a month, a figure not approached since before 1930.

Australian mills on the other hand are understood to have been very hard hit by the war and the recent deal with Britain is in the nature of real relief. A most important part of Australia's flour export used to go to the Phillipines, China and Japan. All this is cut off now. Offsetting the loss, but to a lesser extent has been the new consumption of American armed forces.

Flour Mills Rate 18.7% Increase

July Production of 1.9 Million Bbls. Brings Annual Total to Record

In July, last month of the crop year, production of wheat flour from Canadian mills advanced over that of June and brought the annual total to the highest figure on record, 23.5 million. This represents an increase of 18.7% over the 1941-42 crop year and of more than 40% over the average of the ten years 1932-33 to 1941-42. July production amounted to 1.9 million bbls.

During the 1942-43 crop year there were 104.8 million bushels of wheat milled, a 19% increase compared with the previous year. In the millings of other grains no such jump is found except in mixed grains, where the increase also amounted to about 19%. Corn and oats millings showed a decrease with barley registering a slight rise.

Throughout July daily milling capacity is reported at 90,015 bbls. of flour, but during the 26 working days only 84.6% of this was utilized. Weighted average of working capacity for the crop year amounted to 86.8% compared with 73.5% for 1941-42.

Milling Statistics

	1942-43	1941-42
	(000,000)	
Flour prod. (bbl.)	23.5	19.6
Wheat ground (bu.)	104.8	88
Oats milled (bu.)	15.2	15.9
Barley milled (bu.)	5.5	5.2
Corn milled (bu.)	2.6	2.6
Mixed grains milled (bu.)	31.5	26.4
Aver. working capacity	86.8%	73.5%

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Chartered Accountants Plan for the Future

That the accounting profession has long since ceased to be one of mere checkers and adders is evident from a glance at the ground covered at the recent annual meeting of The Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants. Emphasizing this point the retiring president mentioned the opportunities for bringing about a better understanding of the financial conditions and the operating results of public companies. There is, he said, lack of knowledge concerning the reasons for the historical conventions in accountancy and also regarding the scope of auditing. He added: "I believe that management of industry would welcome the disappearance of many of the conventions and the adoption of a set of financial statements that would be more intelligible to the public at large." In order to take its share in planning for the future, the Association is establishing a Post-war Planning Committee which will embrace such studies as taxation, company law, and the presentation of financial statements.

One of a series of brief discussions of the work of the professional accountant.

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Municipal Matters

OMA Gunning for More Taxes

Main Objective is to Tax Crown-operated War Industries

Still campaigning for municipal rights to tax heretofore exempt properties, the Ontario Municipal Association has set its sights on Crown-operated war industries and publicly owned utilities.

Here are some of OMA's current objectives as set forth in resolutions passed at its 45th annual meeting in Toronto recently.

Taxation

● On Crown-operated war industry properties, OMA will ask Dominion Government to reconsider question of paying municipal taxes and business assessments, and will seek provincial support for this application.

● On publicly owned utilities the association will submit a brief to the Ontario Government requesting legislation to provide for assessment and taxation in the same manner as privately owned utilities are now taxed.

OMA is repeating a 1941 request that proposed revision of Ontario's Assessment Act include restrictions on exemption from property taxation.

In its brief requesting legislation for public utilities taxation, OMA will ask provisions (a) that where land and buildings are taken over by any public utility such land and buildings shall continue to be assessed and taxed as if privately owned, and (b) that in respect to buildings owned and occupied by any public utility now exempt from taxation, such new legislation will provide clearly for taxation of such properties.

Two years ago a special committee of the association reported as "one of the most disturbing phenomena in municipal finance" a heavy increase in the per cent of exemptions on the total assessment in the cities—14.40 in 1930 and 18.52 in 1940. Not only did the relative weight of the exemptions increase, but the exemptions increased absolutely, from just under $303 millions in 1930 to nearly $382 millions in 1940, and from $220.83 per capita in 1930 to almost $258.49 per capita in 1940. At the same time taxable assessment in the cities decreased from about $1.8 billion in 1930 to about $1.68 billion in 1940, while per capita taxable assessment in the cities decreased from $1,312 to about $1,137.

● Churches and schools—The report showed a 1940 total of exemptions of the cities at over $409 millions, with municipal and government property accounting for over $189 millions; another $35.6 millions representing property of public utilities owned by the municipalities and the province; $99.1 millions for educational institutions including seminaries of learning whose exemptions totalled $14.2 millions; hospitals $26.76 millions, churches $44.55 millions; cemeteries $4.17 millions; miscellaneous properties $9.4 millions including $5.13 millions for charitable institutions and $1.99 millions for YMCA-YWCA.

Mines Taxation

● A mines taxation resolution is forerunner to an OMA request that in revising the Assessment Act the government make an amendment to give effect to the following:

1. Mining land should be assessed at actual value whether the mine is operating or not;
2. Assessed valuation of mining property be increased by the value of ore as determined by revised Section 39 for preceding year, and all buildings, plant and machinery exempted; or be increased by valuation of buildings, whichever is greater;
3. As an alternative, if the assessment is to be made by the Ontario Mines Assessor, the amount of real property be determined in accordance with the suggested amendment to Section 39 of the Assessment Act;
4. That provision be made for appeal against the mining assessment by an interested party through the regular assessment appeal channels;
5. That all procedure for assessing mines for municipal taxation be provided in the Assessment Act, instead of being partly affected by the Mining Tax Act as at present.

● Assessment of corporation income was the subject of another resolution. The association will ask the Provincial Government to introduce legislation at the next session authorizing Ontario municipalities to assess corporations for a special business tax on the same principle as municipal corporation income tax is collected from corporations receiving income not derived from the business in respect of which they are now liable for business assessment.

Public Works

● To enable municipalities to proceed with local improvements not exceeding $1,000 without Ontario Municipal Board approval, OMA will ask Provincial Government to amend the Local Improvement Act. A better service would be given the community without appreciable increase in the general tax rate, it is claimed.

● Amendment to the Power Commission Act also will be asked, this to require Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission to pay local improvement obligations chargeable against Hydro properties; this stipulation to be included in all up-to-date agreements.

● A Local Improvement Act amendment providing for assessment on a cost-per-foot-frontage basis of property benefitted by treatments of roads using all dust layers substituted for street oiling is also to be requested.

● With regard to assessment of private drains under the same Act, an amendment will be asked providing that in future the cost of private drains and lateral construction will be assessed against the lot which the lateral or drain is to serve on an equal rate-per-foot-frontage basis of construction of the property benefitted, and not spread over the frontage of each lot on a different rate-per-foot-frontage for each lot.

● Provincial grants toward highway maintenance in cities and towns are sought. The association points out that such municipalities construct and maintain the highways in their respective areas but obtain no revenue towards their upkeep, although the gasoline tax is levied on motor vehicle owners to provide for fair contribution of construction and maintenance costs.

● Postwar Work Funds—Amendment to the Municipal Act will be asked to permit setting up reserves for specified purposes with Municipal Board or Municipal Affairs Dept. approval, and to make use or depletion of such reserves subject to the same approval.

Passage of an Act by the provincial legislature will be asked, this enabling municipalities to set aside each year a portion of current revenues and/or annual surpluses in order to build up a fund that will permit them to finance local improvements regardless of the financial status of the municipality and difficulty of selling debentures.

Housing

● Ontario Department of Health will be asked to establish minimum housing standards so that they may be applicable to any municipality by by-law of its council.

The OMA executive proposes to give close study at once to the problem of providing housing accommodation for low-income groups, with a view not only to protection of the interests of municipalities but those of probable tenants as well. The problem is to be studied in its entirety, including wartime as well as postwar aspects.

Fuel

● Provincial development of peat bogs as a public utility to ensure adequate domestic fuel supply will be asked by the OMA following passage of a resolution tabled by the City of Brantford. Pointing out that there are large areas of Ontario peat bogs strategically situated with respect to large communities and transportation facilities, the claim is made that their development would not only aid in the constantly recurring fuel shortage caused by U. S. labor trouble, but also would cut the high cost of fuel to consumers.

Reforestation

● A large-scale reforestation program for northern mining areas is recommended to the Provincial Government and encouragement of the establishment of plastic and cellulose industries strategically located in the same, as a guard against provincial liability when mines are exhausted.

Welfare

● After-care of indigent patients from tuberculosis sanatoria who are usually unable to work for from three months to a year and whose proper housing and feeding costs $25 to $40 a month was a 1941 request. OMA is again asking the Provincial Government to assume 100% of cost.

Government will be asked also to class miners' tuberculosis, which is contracted after two years of underground exposure, as an industrial disease, and make it compensable under Section 115 of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

As regards municipal liability for general hospital care, and as a result of the rapid shifts of population in war industry, provincial legislation will be sought providing that indigent patients should be resident in a municipality for 12 months, instead of three as at present, before the municipality becomes responsible for their care.

● Toward Better Social Legislation—OMA is asking provincial government to set up a committee of municipal and provincial representatives to draft recommendations regarding more progressive social and health legislation and to present these recommendations to the Dominion government.

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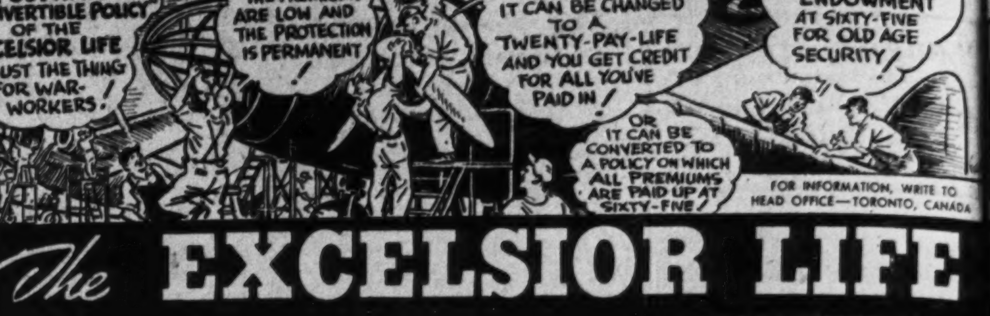
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Dosco Plans Step Up In Plate Mill Activity

Dominion Steel & Coal Corp.'s plate mill at Sydney, N.S., will go on a 24-hour basis by the end of the year in order to meet continued heavy demand for steel plates for ships. The plate mill is now operating on two eight-hour shifts daily.

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More Gold Mines to Close If Crews Cut Any Further

Bottom of Manpower Barrel Scraped, Ontario Mining Association Warns, Pointing Out Underground Forces Dangerously Low

Any further enforced reduction in underground crews (now down 38%) will not only result in the closing of further gold mines but will place on the government the responsibility for looking after many surface and mill employees not regarded as suitable for base metal mining.

That is the conclusion reached by an Ontario Mining Association survey of the Ontario gold mining situation; a survey which involved extensive tabulation of actual returns from 39 Ontario gold mines which had 32% fewer men working in June than during the period Jan. 1-April 30, 1941.

Could Employ Over 5,000

If other restrictions and handicaps are not imposed and if more manpower and equipment are made available, the gold mines concerned estimate that they can give employment to an additional 5,460 men within 12 months of the cessation of hostilities over and above the 11,927 men employed in June. This would represent a return of gold mine employment to the level existing early in 1941 when gold was still in demand and when Ottawa authorities were seeking maximum production from the industry.

Labor engaged underground is the governing factor on the production level at any mining operation and the particularly marked decline in underground labor is regarded as grave since mines already have been using every possible pressure to force all men, physically capable of the work, to go underground.

Underground Employment Drops

The 39 gold mines for which comparative figures have been obtained show labor employed underground as follows:

	Average Jan. 1-Apr. 30 1941	June 1943	Decrease	Per cent decrease
Underground ...	11,264	*6,832	4,432	38.3

*Includes 282 men engaged in recovery of tungsten.

Similar comparisons for other labor show the following:

	Average Jan. 1-Apr. 30 1941	June 1943	Decrease	Per cent decrease
Ore treatment	1,063	938	125	12
Service shops, etc.	2,684	1,660	1,024	28.2
Other surface	1,010	1,119	+109	+12

Included in service shops, mentioned above, are 251 men engaged in wartime machine shop work with an annual production of over $2 millions. The "other surface" labor category includes men whose employment varies seasonally, chiefly men unfit for heavy labor.

Figures on total employees, given below, include shift bosses, foremen, staff, etc.; elements not capable of being reduced proportionately with the total labor force. Break-down is:

	Average Jan. 1-Apr. 30 1941	June 1943	Decrease	Per cent decrease
Underground ...	11,901	7,345	4,556	38.3
Ore treatment	1,230	1,091	139	11.3
Service shops	2,966	1,858	1,108	38
Other surface	1,444	1,633	+189	+13.8
	17,541	11,927	5,614	32

Reduced employment is reflected in a decreased tonnage of ore milled which is given as follows:

Average Daily Tonnage

Jan. 1-Apr. 30 1941	Apr. 1-June 30 1943	Decrease Tons	Decrease %
29,407	22,290	7,116	24.2

Development Away Down

Normally one would expect a drop in tonnage nearly proportional to the 40% drop in underground labor; to keep the tonnage up, forward development has been sacrificed as evidenced by the following figures:

Men Engaged in Development

Jan. 1-Apr. 30 1941	Apr. 1-June 30 1943	Decrease Men	Decrease %
1,520	649	871	57.3

The conditions governing the necessity for continuous development work vary greatly at different mines. At a mine like Coniaurum in Porcupine, for example, the ore occurs in relatively small pockets or plums; continuous development is required to keep the mill going. In a mine like Beattie in Quebec, a large uniform body of low grade ore will usually permit the almost complete cessation of development work for reasonable periods.

Living Off Reserves

The large decrease evidenced above means, however, that in the main the gold mines are living off their ore reserves and are not charging to operations the required amount of development work which goes with a properly run mining operation. The profits of these mines, therefore, are exaggerated beyond the true figures. Additionally, it is obvious that production, without development work, cannot be maintained, even in mines with larger ore bodies and reserves. When broken ore reserves are being used in this connection, the time limit is shortened.

Of the total of 11,965 employees shown as being engaged in these 39 mines in June, 1943—

9,311 are married
5,318 are over 40 years
Average age is 38.3 years.

Of the total, 2,752 have no children or dependents, and to move such workers would not disrupt any home. Of the total, 2,348 are unfit for hard physical labor on account of age or disability.

Nearly 6,000 In Forces

From 43 Ontario gold mines (including some closed) records show that 5,899 men have already left to join the armed forces. Figures are incomplete, however, in that no final figures are available for some mines that have ceased operations.

The figure of 5,460 mentioned previously as the number of men the mines would be prepared to take on over a period of 12 months in the reconstruction period makes no allowance for possible employment at new mines to be opened up or old mines to be reopened. Consideration has been given, however, to reinstatement of development work recently reduced and the catching up on such development where this is possible.

While the 39 member gold mines of the Ontario Mining Association showed a total of 11,965 employees of all classes for June, 1943, these 39 mines, together with those already closed and a few non-member mines, showed a total of 20,436 employees for the period Jan. 1-April 30, 1941.

A survey for the Province of Quebec, similar to that made by the Ontario Mining Association may be released shortly, it is understood.

Reco Mountain Mill Operating

Mill at the property of Reco Mountain Base Metal Mines turned over for the first time Sept. 3 and production was expected to start by noon the next day, H. R. Bain & Co. states in a release.

A telegram from A. H. Honsberger, mine manager, to H. R. Bain & Co., reads as follows:

"Mill turned over completely last night and most preliminary adjustments have been made. Will be feeding ore to ball mill by noon today."

A market for output has been arranged with the Metals Reserve Co. Plans call for milling 150 tons of ore daily, it is stated.

New Schedule For Airlines

Institution of three new daily flights, Toronto to Winnipeg, Toronto to New York and Toronto to St. John's, Newfoundland, has been announced by Trans-Canada Air Lines, the new schedule took effect Sept. 15.

Improved connections with American Airlines at Windsor have resulted, also, in twice-daily direct services between Toronto and Detroit and Chicago, both going and returning. A new morning flight from Toronto to Montreal and Ottawa is also included in the new setup.

The flight to Winnipeg, it is expected, will relieve congestion on the transcontinentals and increase space for wartime needs. Planes will leave at 12.45 midnight and arrive in Winnipeg at 6.50 a.m.

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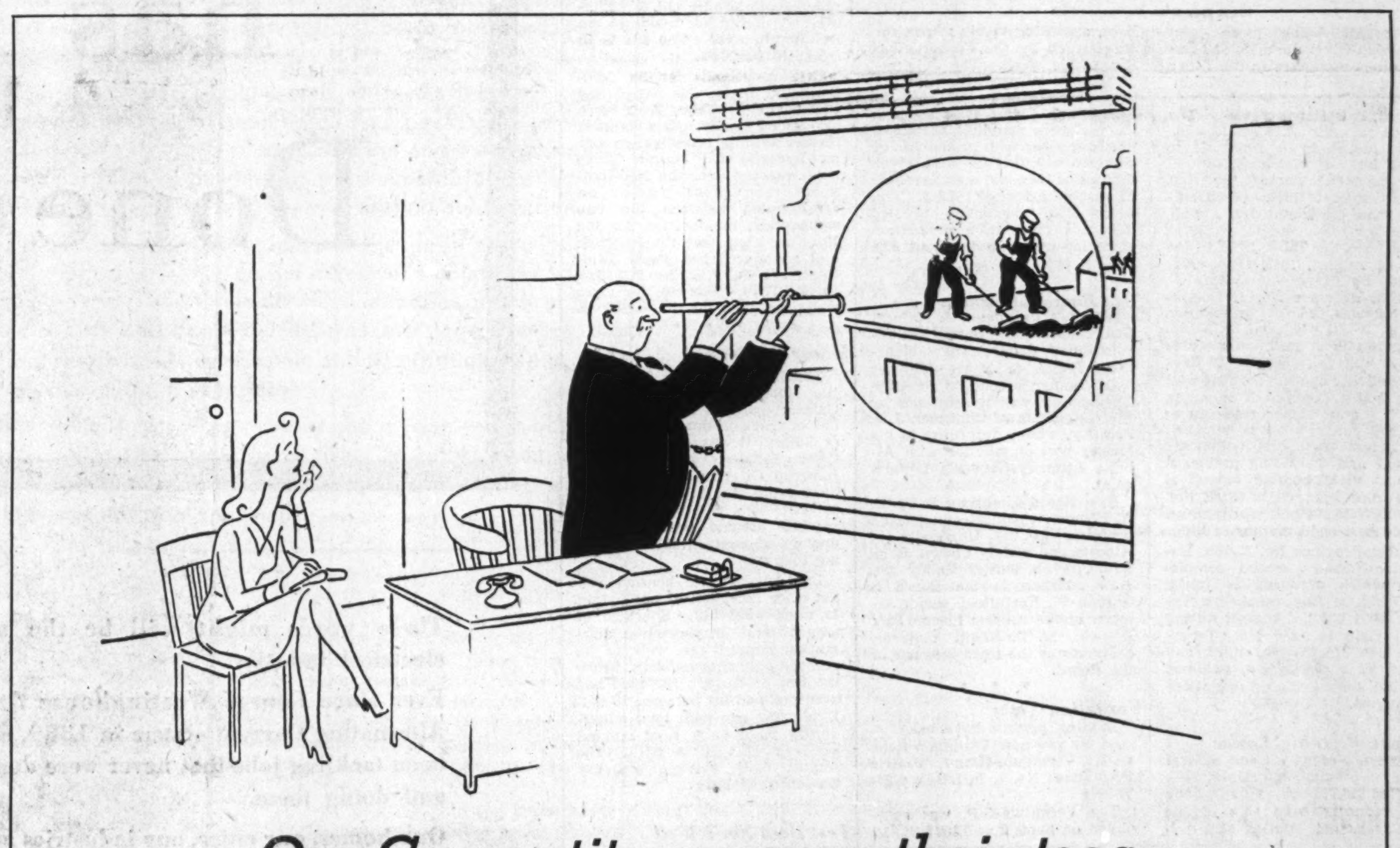

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Iron Ore Development

Steep Rock Work Steps Along

Iron Mine Operations "Substantially on Schedule" so Far

By GORDON M. GRANT

With plans translated into action, rapid progress is now being made by Steep Rock Iron Mines in its drive to get into production by August, 1944. Bulk of the tunnelling and open cut work necessary for diversion of the Seine River—an essential preliminary to draining Steep Rock Lake—is well on the way with operations "substantially on schedule."

Actual pumping of Steep Rock Lake will start next November, it is expected. No difficulties are anticipated in securing needed pumps for this work when the company is ready for them. Only part of the 121 billion gallons of water in the part of the lake to be drained will have to be removed before mining can commence.

Despite wartime difficulties delaying many projects these days, Steep Rock Iron Mines is substantially on schedule with its huge development near Atikokan, west of Port Arthur, The Financial Post is informed. Present indications are that mining of iron ore will commence by the scheduled date, Aug., 1944, and that the cost will be within estimates laid down, it is stated.

While labor has been a problem, many items in the development program have been completed, others are nearing the completion stage, and it appears that actual drainage of the main part of Steep Rock Lake will get under way in November.

Diversion Big Item Now

By-passing the waters of the Seine River around to the north of Steep Rock Lake rather than through its main sector is still engaging most of the company's attention. But this phase of the program will soon be over, it is indicated.

Instead of passing through Marmion Lake and southwest into Steep Rock Lake, the water will soon be travelling westerly into Finlayson Lake via the Raft Lake cuts, and from Finlayson Lake through the Esker cut, down the surface channel cut; over Witchita Falls, and into the west arm of Steep Rock Lake which won't be drained.

The long tunnel already driven at the south end of Finlayson Lake as a precursor to the Esker cut (now being finished) has been functioning well. Water has been flowing through it normally and down the channel to the west arm of Steep Rock Lake. Surface of Finlayson Lake, which was down 30 ft. on Sept. 1, is dropping about six inches a day. Its level will be reduced 59 ft. altogether. Lowering of the water of Finlayson is allowing completion of the Raft Lake and Esker cuts in dry ground, thus greatly expediting both these projects.

Cuts Progressing

The Esker cut, which will replace the tunnel, is well on the way: 90% of the dirt has been removed and only a few thousand yards of rock remain to be taken out. The cut was located to give a rock "sill" for the water to flow over when completed.

The Raft Lake cuts are not advanced so far as the Esker cut but it appears they will be finished in November.

Preparing for the time when the Raft Lake cuts will be actually completed and when the waters of the Seine will flow by gravity from Marmion Lake to Finlayson Lake (via Raft Lake) to the west bay of Steep Rock Lake, work is well advanced on preparing Steep Rock Lake itself for drainage. At the narrows in its middle, preparations are well under way for sealing off the west arm which won't be drained for the present at least.

An island at the narrows has greatly simplified the job of cutting the lake in two. The larger of two coffer dams from island to shore has already been completed and part of the smaller dam is finished. The latter can't be fully completed, of course, until the Seine River is actually diverted and the flow of water cut off.

Tunnel Through Island

Special arrangements are being made at the little island in the narrows to facilitate pumping Steep Rock Lake waters into the undrained west arm. A 400-ft. long tunnel has been driven through the island to provide passage for the waters and a simple basin will be completed as a gathering place for the water at the eastern end of the tunnel. This basin can be covered in during winter so it can be heated if desired so drainage of the lake can proceed regardless of zero weather. Completion of a tunnel for the waters means a saving in pipe.

To Raise Spillway

After diversion of the waters of the Seine is accomplished, work will be undertaken to turn the present spillway at the east entrance of Steep Rock Lake into a dam by raising it some five feet.

A foot of water is passing over it at present and it is thought that raising by 5 ft. will be adequate to prevent incursion of Marmion Lake waters into Steep Rock Lake when mining commences; there will be special locks at the Raft Lake cuts and the level of Marmion Lake can be controlled at will, providing an additional safeguard.

Deliveries Good

Through co-operation of Ottawa and Washington authorities needed equipment and supplies have been secured in remarkably good time considering the delays so prevalent in deliveries these days. Rumors have been reported to the effect that the 14 pumps required for pumping out Steep Rock Lake won't be available when needed but, as far as officials are concerned there is stated to have been nothing whatever to indicate pumps will not be available when wanted. They are expected to be on the property by the time scheduled. The 14 pumps will be mounted on seven barges close to the island in the narrows.

The pumps have a capacity of 23,000 gallons a minute each or over 300,000 gallons a minute for all 14. Altogether there is understood to be 121 billion gals. of water to be removed. Fortunately, though, it won't all have to be removed before mining can start. When the first 80 ft. of the lake is withdrawn, it will be possible to start removal of overburden on top of the "B" ore body which will be made ready for mining. Studies are now being made of the exact technique to be used in removing "B" ore body overburden. It is likely to be sluiced off.

Most of the items of the development program not already mentioned have been completed. When the cuts and dams are finished, and the water control works have been installed, the development phase will be largely ended until drainage has proceeded considerably. The property will be equipped initially for production of two million tons of ore a year. When mining first starts, ore will likely be drawn at considerably less than capacity. But over a period of years it is hoped to mine at a much higher rate than even two million tons a year.

Mining INVESTMENTS

Manpower for base metals is one of the top-ranking problems facing manpower authorities these days. With gold mines down to the point where further men cannot be released without jeopardizing that industry entirely, first class, physically-fit manpower for base metals mines must apparently be sought in other directions.

In the United States, over 3,500 soldier-miners have been released from the U. S. Army, this manpower being shared about equally by copper and zinc mines. In practice, the copper mines there have tended to get perhaps somewhat more than 50% of the men due to urgent need for crews at some mines.

Unquestionably there are many skilled miners in the Canadian Army who, if released, would serve to correct the manpower shortage in our own non-ferrous metal mines. Disbanding of reserve divisions in Canada may make further miners available for base metal mines but it is doubtful if enough skilled men will be released to solve the problem.

* * *

A recent move by the United States to simplify importation of copper, lead and zinc into United States does not offer much encouragement to people who have been hoping that the U. S. would remove tariffs on non-ferrous metals in line with the principles laid down in the Atlantic Charter.

With the U. S. requiring huge quantities of each of these metals for its war program, the United States' buying agency, the Metals Reserve Co. has been accepting metals waiving the import tariff concerned—four cents per pound for copper, one and one sixteenth cents per pound for lead, and seven-eighths of a cent a pound for slab zinc. In practice, this tariff was also remitted when other purchasers than the Metals Reserve Co. desired to bring these metals into the U. S.

New regulations have now been instituted to allow U. S. purchases of copper outside the country to secure remission of 99% of the import tax when the metal is exported any time within the next three years. With the U. S. so short of non-ferrous metals—U. S. domestic producers have no need to fear competition—it had been hoped that action might have been taken to remove the tariffs concerned entirely, but the latest action simply alters and does not abolish U. S. tariffs against these raw products. The day has not yet arrived when Canadian metals can hope to pass regularly over the international boundary untaxed.

* * *

Canadian gold stocks appear to have found as much favor as any other single group of stocks from individuals seeking outstanding postwar possibilities.

Many gold issues have passed their peacetime peaks. Prices in many cases not only capitalize profits which may be expected when more normal operation is possible but future expansion besides. Possibly, some issues have reached too high a level. But it is surprising how many gold mines show sufficient merit to warrant expansion later on. For these, "something extra" on the market price is not surprising.

The marking up of a new record share volume for the war period could be primarily attributed to activity in the gold issues.

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(PHOTO RICE)

HERBERT W. MOLSON

(PHOTO RICE)

HON. ALPHONSE RAYMOND

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The Week in Oils

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY.—The three joint Dominion Oil Co. and Nassau Explorations producers in the Taber oilfield yielded a total of 9,646 bbl. of crude oil during the month of August, it is stated officially. The output raised total from the wells from inception to Aug. 31, to 68,642 bbl., of which 49,788 bbl. was produced during the first eight months of 1943. (With output from the Plains No. 2 well, some 39,000 bbl. to date, added in, yield from the Taber field to the end of August, 1943, totals over 107,600 bbl.)

Taber-Province No. 1, Dominion-Nassau's first completion (June, 1942), produced 5,472 bbl. on pump in August, an average of 189 bbl. daily for the 29 days the well was operating. This well is actually capable of pumping steadily at a higher rate (up to 240 bbl. daily), but was curtailed in August because of temporary storage and marketing problems. August yield boosted output to date from this well to 63,066 bbl. of which 44,212 bbl. was pumped in the first eight months of 1943.

Taber-Province No. 37-18b, Dominion-Nassau's second completion which produced an initial 1,402 bbl. in July, pumped a further 4,054 bbl. in August, raising total yield to 5,456 bbl. Taber-Province No. 57-18b, third and latest joint completion, swabbed 120 bbl. during testing operations in August.

* * *

Output Running Lower

Alberta's crude oil and natural gasoline production in July, 1943, totalled 816,776 bbl., while revenue to producers from sale of the crude product totalled $1.3 millions, according to the return for July issued by the Conservation Board this week. The July return boosts oil production for the first seven months of 1943 to 5,684,267 bbl., with gross revenue to producers standing $8,999,954. This compares with production of 5,989,495 bbl. in the first seven months of 1942, and a gross return in that period of $9,166,269. The July, 1943, production boosted Alberta's cumulative production since inception up to about 62.4 million bbl.

* * *

New Board Chairman

Alberta's Petroleum & Natural Gas Conservation Board has reconstituted under a new chairman, Lands & Mines Minister N. E. Tanner announced recently. The change was necessitated by the resignation of Chairman J. J. Frawley, who is returning to his former post of solicitor with Alberta Attorney-General's Department.

New Board Chairman is Dr. E. H. Boomer, chemical engineering professor at the University of Alberta and widely known as an authority on Turner Valley gas. New addition to the Board is Gordon W. Northfield, senior assessor of the Alberta Income Tax Branch. M. D. Kemp, engineer, continues as the third member of the Board.

* * *

Vermilion Tests

Drilling permits have been issued for two new Vermilion field tests, Vermilata-Grand Prairie Petroleums No. 1, in L.S.D. 4-29-50-5w4.

The Vermilata-G.P. was completed on Sept. 6 at 1,806.5 ft., in the top of the lower Cretaceous oil sand.) Rigging is up at the Pioneer No. 2 site.

Drilling permit has also been released on Pacific Oil & Refining-Twin River No. 2 well, in the Del Bonita Area. The site is in L.S.D. 13 2-2-20w4.

Drilling permits for the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Nos. 1 and 2 wells in the Taber Area were also issued Friday. As a result of further seismic investigation (by an Imperial Oil seismic party now working over the Mid-Continent reservations under an arrangement between the two companies), the location for the No. 1 well has been revised from that announced last week. Mid-Continent No. 1 is now in L.S.D. 10 12-8-17w4. The rigs for these wells are now on the locations.

* * *

Moose Pumps Oil

The Moose Oils No. 2 well on the Moose Dome, southwest of Calgary, pumped a total of 1,016 bbl. of crude oil during the month of August, it was stated officially today. Deliveries by truck to the Imperial Oil refinery at Calgary during the month totalled about .981 bbl. This well was reopened in July after a two-year shutdown, and pumped 421 bbl. during that month.

The August yield boosted output since inception of production to some 7,526 bbl. Shortage of tankage and transportation difficulties require the well to be pumped only spasmodically. Since the end of August, the well has been pumped for between 10 and 13 hours a day with total output during these daily runs ranging between 17 and 28 bbl. (The August daily average recovery was about 35 bbl.)

* * *

Test Deca No. 1 Well

Deca No. 1 at Athabaska halted drilling at 1,380 ft. and is now making a test of a gas flow encountered at 621 ft. Following this test, casing will be run and tests made of a second gas zone at 1,303 ft. and a zone showing oil saturation from 1,344 ft. to bottom at 1,380 ft.

Devonian test No. 2, central west flank Madison lime producer completed some weeks ago, has been assigned its initial allotment. The quota, retroactive to Aug. 15, provides for production of 4,500 bbl. per 30 days period, with daily maximum set at .175 bbl. Brown 6, Foothills 15, Imperial H.B. 15, Maryland 1 and Royalite 67, now on steady production, have not yet been assigned quotas.

Northwest H.B. No. 13, deep test of the east side lime, was closed in Tuesday morning for a pressure build-up test of the lowest porous section. This zone, from 9,335 to 9,420 ft. has been acidized and gun-perforated, and developed an oil yield with booster gas aid of about 170 bbl. daily. The upper zone will be tested later.

Important changes in the management of the Dominion Oil Co. a subsidiary through Standard of British Columbia of Standard Oil of California, were announced this week. John O. Galloway, geologist who has directed the Standard of California field operations in Canada since their inception, has been appointed President of Dominion Oil, succeeding Lloyd N. Hamilton.

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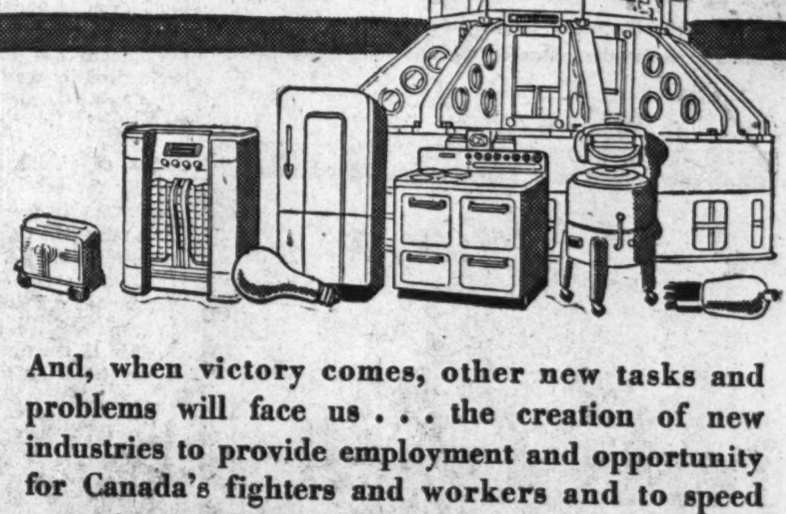

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And, when victory comes, other new tasks and problems will face us . . . the creation of new industries to provide employment and opportunity for Canada's fighters and workers and to speed peacetime production . . . the development of more and better electrical devices to bring more of the good things of life to all our people.

We will have to do things that have never been done before. But that should present no obstacle to a free people, working together to utilize the experience, ingenuity and resources which we in Canada possess . . . and using to the full the power of mankind's greatest, most versatile servant, Electricity!

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THE FINANCIAL
POST
Canada's Foremost Business Newspaper

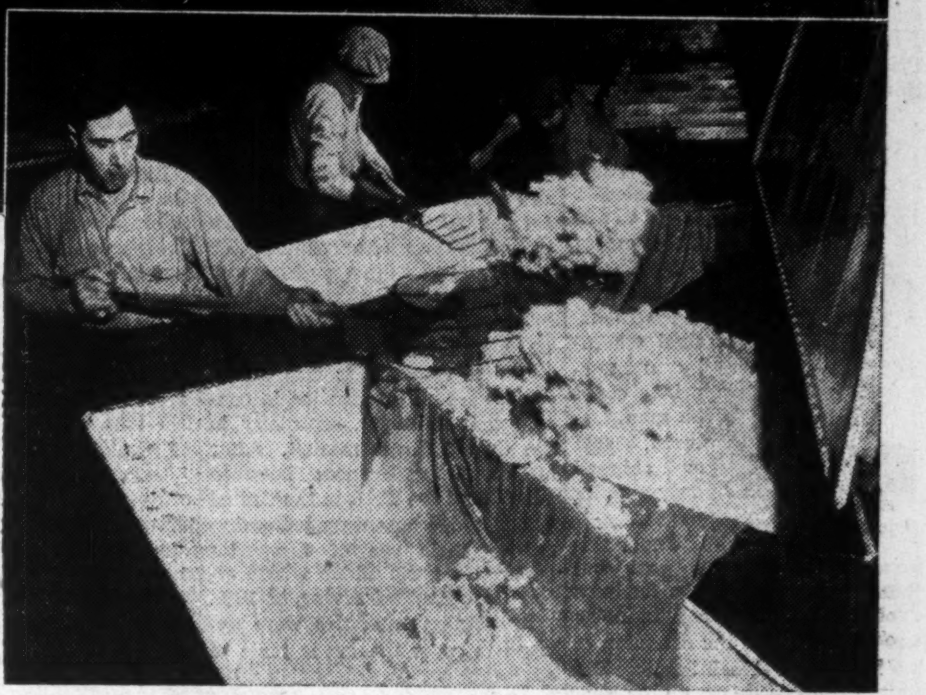
Toronto, September 18, 1943

Pulp & Paper— 25th Annual Report

Recognition of Essentiality Is Industry's Urgent Need

As Suppliers of War Materials and an Important Part of Canada's Foreign Trade Structure, Pulp and Paper Group Claim Preference for Labor Needs — Require 20,000 Additional Woodsmen During Coming Season

Basic cause of Canada's growing pulpwood shortage is labor scarcity, husky woodsmen like these, 20,000 additional of whom are needed for log-cutting this season . . .



. . . to permit the pulp and paper industry to continue supplying raw materials used, as pictured above, in making explosives . . .

BY JOHN LANGDON

Long the leading manufacturing industry in Canada, pulp and paper faces one of its most difficult periods at a time when its products were never worse needed.

Its immediate problem is a growing shortage of pulpwood—estimated at 20% of the wood currently being used. It requires from 1¼ to 1¾ million cords more pulpwood to be able to maintain present production schedules—already pared far below demand —after next May.

Its longer range problem, and the basic cause of the immediate pulpwood problem is shortage of labor, particularly of labor to cut the pulpwood. It is seeking at least 20,000 additional woods workers during the coming season; would like several thousand more.

All this, moreover, comes at a time when the industry has two major functions—two special claims for preferment:

1. Its products — pulp, paper, building boards, etc.—are needed for direct war uses; and,

2. It continues to be a vital component of Canada's whole foreign trade picture, a place it has enjoyed for years and which has to be maintained if the industry—and Canada—is not to be unduly handicapped after the war.

Industry spokesmen point to the extent to which the press of the entire free world depends on its products; they remember that before the war from 15% to 20% of the value of Canada's entire export trade came from its mills and timber limits.

They fear the illwill on the part of foreign customers, particularly those in the United States, if the Canadian newsprint mills are unable—through no fault of their own—to meet even the minimum needs of our Allies. They think that any such illwill or misunderstanding is likely to lead to a search for sources of pulp and paper other than Canada at the first opportunity.

For a solution to these problems, the industry maintains that recognition of its essential character is required. It argues that much of its labor shortage can be satisfied by use of farm workers during off-periods in farm work—periods when woods operations are normally at their height. It is willing and anxious to use up to 20,000 internees or war prisoners to get out its pulpwood. A start in this direction has been announced by National Selective Service.

But for these remedies to be effective, industry leaders admit, action from the Dominion Government, is essential for only from that source can the power to direct labor into pulp and paper operations come.

This year the industry expects to produce 3,040,000 tons of newsprint paper. About 6% is needed for the restricted home consumption. The balance is for export.

Canada has undertaken this year to supply newsprint requirements on the following basis:

	%
United States	73
United Kingdom	29
Latin America	81
Australia	45
All other non-Axis countries	70

Thus, it is claimed, the industry is performing an essential function in maintaining a vital information service, even though on a curtailed basis, in every part of the world outside the sphere of the Axis powers.

More impressive is the record in meeting pulp demands. This year the manufacturers are called upon to meet the complete requirements of the British Commonwealth of Nations (aside from the United Kingdom) and of all Latin America. In addition it will provide 70% of Britain's needs and 12% of those of the United States.

Nearly 8½ tons out of every 10 tons of pulp and paper to be made in Canada this year are for export. They are materials of war, just as much as ships, guns, tanks, aircraft or munitions.

This is a tremendous wartime task. It will require 7.8 million cords of pulpwood to produce the 5.5 million tons of pulp and paper required.

The distribution of the tonnage and the pulpwood required for 1943 is set out below:

	Tons of Pulp and Paper	Cords of Pulpwood Required
Canada	1,021,566	1,294,350
United States	3,843,425	5,479,303
British Commonwealth and other countries	680,423	1,036,565
Total	5,545,414	7,810,218

It will be noted that Canada's share is only 16.6% of the pulpwood required. The United States takes 70.2%, and the British Commonwealth and other countries, 13.2%.

The over-all quantity shown is the minimum amount considered necessary for effective prosecution of the war. Non-essential use has been virtually eliminated. Further economies might be made, possibly equivalent to 75,000 cords, a small help in relation to the prospective shortage of nearly 1¾ million cords of pulpwood.

All these export shipments, to Britain, the United States and elsewhere, have first to be licensed by the countries receiving them. They can, therefore, be counted as essential war needs in the view of the governments of the receiving countries.

Nor should it be overlooked that all of these receiving countries have severely curtailed the use of pulp and paper. For instance, Britain has reduced her pulp usage to 20% of the pre-war level.

Such drastic reductions in consumption, as in the case of the United Kingdom, have been accomplished when Britain was fighting a "defensive" warfare. As the offensive war on which the United Nations have now embarked gathers a greater momentum, it is expected there will be a substantially increased war need for pulp and paper.

There is a need to maintain more widespread operations of the armed forces as to communications, the packaging of food, containers for shells and ammunition, wood pulp for nitrating explosives, etc.

There is also a need to re-establish some of the basic amenities of life in the occupied countries as they are liberated during the progress of the offensive war. Some of the primary essentials in these countries as liberated are the dissemination of authentic news, re-establishment of the interchange of communications, and the distribution of foodstuffs and clothing.

For all of these, pulp, paper and paper products will be needed in large quantities and quickly. There is only one place for them to come from—Canada.

> "Wood pulp is entirely too popular. It is essential for many uses other than the manufacture of newsprint. It is nitrated into explosives. It is the basis of many plastics which substitute for metal; it is made into synthetic fibres, 70% of which go into "front line" uses such as tires, fragmentation bombs, powder bags and various types of military clothing.
>
> "When made into paper board, it 'forms the best possible container for small-arms munitions' and packaging of various types ranging from blood plasma to food and medical supplies. In the heavier form of building board it substitutes for lumber in airplane, submarine and even in army housing construction.
>
> "In the form of paper it enters into the life of every individual and every industry, if only to the extent of the letterhead which confirms the order and the label which identifies and directs their shipment. Birth and death certificates, marriage licenses, draft cards and ration books, wood pulp and its product, paper, assure and direct us all the way through life.
>
> "It is obvious that when military and civilian needs both draw on the same source the latter is likely to suffer when supplies are limited, even when the civilian needs are rated as essential or, in fact, are not wholly civilian." *—The New York Times.*

In past years the industry has done a good job in "selling the public" on its importance in the peacetime economy of the country.

As an employer of labor, user of hydro-electric power, purchaser of materials and supplies and in the net value of annual production, the industry has no equal in Canada. For years it has been the largest single factor in maintaining a favorable balance of trade for the Dominion.

During the early part of the war, the industry held a peculiarly important place in the war economy. Through export sales it provided the Dominion with a quarter of a billion dollars of foreign exchange, mostly in U. S. dollars, each year. This made it possible for Canada to finance purchases of war materials and supplies from the United States.

This was prior to Dec., 1941, when the U. S. entered the war. Since then foreign exchange, especially U. S. dollars, became relatively less important. Transactions under the Hyde Park agreement helped assure Canada sufficient trade to balance her financial transactions with the United States.

To meet the pulp and paper needs of the Dominion alone would be no problem. But satisfying the requirements of other members of the United Nations and those countries outside the domination of the Axis powers is another question.

This is made clear by examination of the current marketings of the two main divisions of the industry—newsprint and pulp.

Consider Postwar

For the last 25 years the industry has been consistently one of the most important manufacturing industries in Canada.

It has headed the lists in net value of production and in wage and salary distribution since 1920.

Pulp and paper has been the chief contributor in sustaining Canada's favorable balance of trade.

It is the largest single industry employer in Canada.

The mills, located mainly in isolated places, are the sole support of the contiguous communities.

It pays $20 millions a year for hydro-electric power; $60 millions for transportation; $30 millions in taxes; $14 millions for chemicals; $13 millions for coal and other fuels. In addition it buys $18 millions of pulpwood from farmers and settlers.

War Job Unappreciated

Up to this time, the pulp and paper industry had based its story to the public, and incidentally the government, on its importance as a provider of foreign exchange. Perhaps, some now admit, too little stress was placed on the part directly played by it in the war effort.

Paper is a necessity in the conduct of any business. The business of war is no exception.

Paper's role in war is to expedite and assist. Transactions must be recorded. information must be transmitted. Goods must be packed for shipment.

Pulp has replaced cotton linters in the manufacture of explosives.

Pulp is used in the manufacture of rayon and employed in the making of parachutes, clothing for the armed forces, tires for motor vehicles, hospital supplies and many other war uses.

The industry makes containers for shells; packages for munitions; chart, map, blueprint and photographic papers.

Paper is used in the component parts of submarine detector apparatus; electrical apparatus; electrical insulation; cables, radios, etc.

Building board has replaced lumber in construction of barracks, hospitals and administration buildings for the armed forces. Canadian-made board is used in Canada, Britain, Newfoundland, the West Indies, Iceland, Africa and wherever the forces of the United Nations are located.

The task of the pulp and paper industry, it is argued, is not just one of domestic concern, it is world-wide and essential to the war effort of the United Nations.

Canada's industry can meet every wartime need. It has the equipment, technical skill, hydro power and timber limits. But without manpower to get the pulpwood to the mill, all these are useless.

After next May, maintenance of pulp and paper supplies for the United Nation's war needs depends upon the government's recognition of its essentiality, the industry claims, and, in turn, making available more manpower.

Here is the way the U. S. News, Washington weekly, reports the situation to its own readers, following a first hand survey in Canada:

"Canada, not over-populous, is hard pressed for manpower. It has many uses for its labor and for the electricity that goes into its paper mills. And it has many demands for the wood that comes out of the North. Paper is only one of them. . . . .

"And labor is the toughest phase of the problem. The wood for next year's paper will be cut between September and April. It is a hard winter job. But the armed forces are taking many timbermen. War industries are taking others.

"Canada has National Selective Service. It can draft men to work as well as fight. . . . But the labor office, in dividing up the dwindling supply must consider the competing claims of munitions plants, shipyards and all sorts of wartime services. If it could put 20,000 to 25,000 men into the woods this winter, it could bring out enough wood to maintain supplies. It doesn't have the men. . .

"Canadian officials say they have lived up to their agreement to supply 210,000 tons a month. They think there has been too much criticism by the U. S. press. For they like their paper industry. It is their biggest capital investment. It puts dollars in the bank. They don't want to harm the industry. They need the dollars."

. . . the rayon which is employed in making parachutes, clothing for the armed forces, hospital supplies and other war items . . .

. . . such as containers for shells, packages for small arms ammunition, gun barrels, ordnance parts moving from plant to plant . . .

. . . and the fabric which goes into army truck tires like these to make them tough enough to stand the strain of mobile warfare.

Twelve-Point Program Aids War Effort

Since the onset of war Canada's pulp and paper industry has carried out a twelvefold program to co-operate with the Government in the war effort and, at the same time, consolidate and protect its place in the domestic economy.

The record of the industry in wartime follows:

Canadian Forestry Corps: Wide collaboration and ready relief of trained men; in record time it despatched overseas this effective unit of the Canadian Active Army — 7,000 strong — all woods workers.

* * *

Wartime Machine Shop Board: Initiated and completely financed at the outset by the industry, it has provided millions of dollars worth of intricate machine parts and eliminated bottlenecks in heavy war industries.

* * *

Personnel Survey: Initiated and completely financed by the pulp and paper trade, precisely qualified key technical personnel from within the industry have been provided to man new war industries, and make possible loans of groups of skilled workers to meet emergency demands in munitions industries getting under way.

* * *

Training Courses: Initiated and completely financed by the industry, junior workers have been developed effectively to replace experienced workers in mills and woods operations released for service in the armed forces or munitions plants.

* * *

Army Woodcraft Courses: At urgent request of Minister of National Defense, the pulp and paper industry organized, equipped, provided instructors and carried out special courses in woodcraft for Army personnel.

* * *

Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada: Originated and initially financed at a capital cost of $365,000, and with a technical and woodlands research section sustained by total annual contributions of about $75,000 from this industry, was at the outset of war placed at the disposal of the Government for war purposes. Its facilities are today being used on highly confidential and effective war projects.

* * *

Wartime Service Dept.: Since the inception of Wartime Industries Control Board, has minimized the problems of various controls in making effective necessary wartime controls in the pulp and paper industry.

* * *

Industry Pulpwood Committee: Initiated and completely financed by the industry, has assisted Timber Controller in making effective Government policies throughout its widespread woods' operations in areas accessible to Government officials only at enormous money and time cost.

* * *

Department of Trade Service: Initiated and completely financed by the industry, it has been collaborating with the Department of Trade and Commerce and other departments in dealing with wartime emergency demands from British Commonwealth and other United Nations, for pulp, paper and paper products, in many cases relieving these departments of all arrangements involving technical and specialized knowledge of the products required and quick contact with sources of supply.

* * *

Statistics: At its own expense the industry has expanded its statistical service to provide Government departments quickly with data not otherwise available except under delay and at substantial cost.

* * *

Control Administrators: Provided on short notice some 12 administrators and other senior key staff from within the industry to promote and enforce policies of WPTB, resulting in substantial curtailment of consumption.

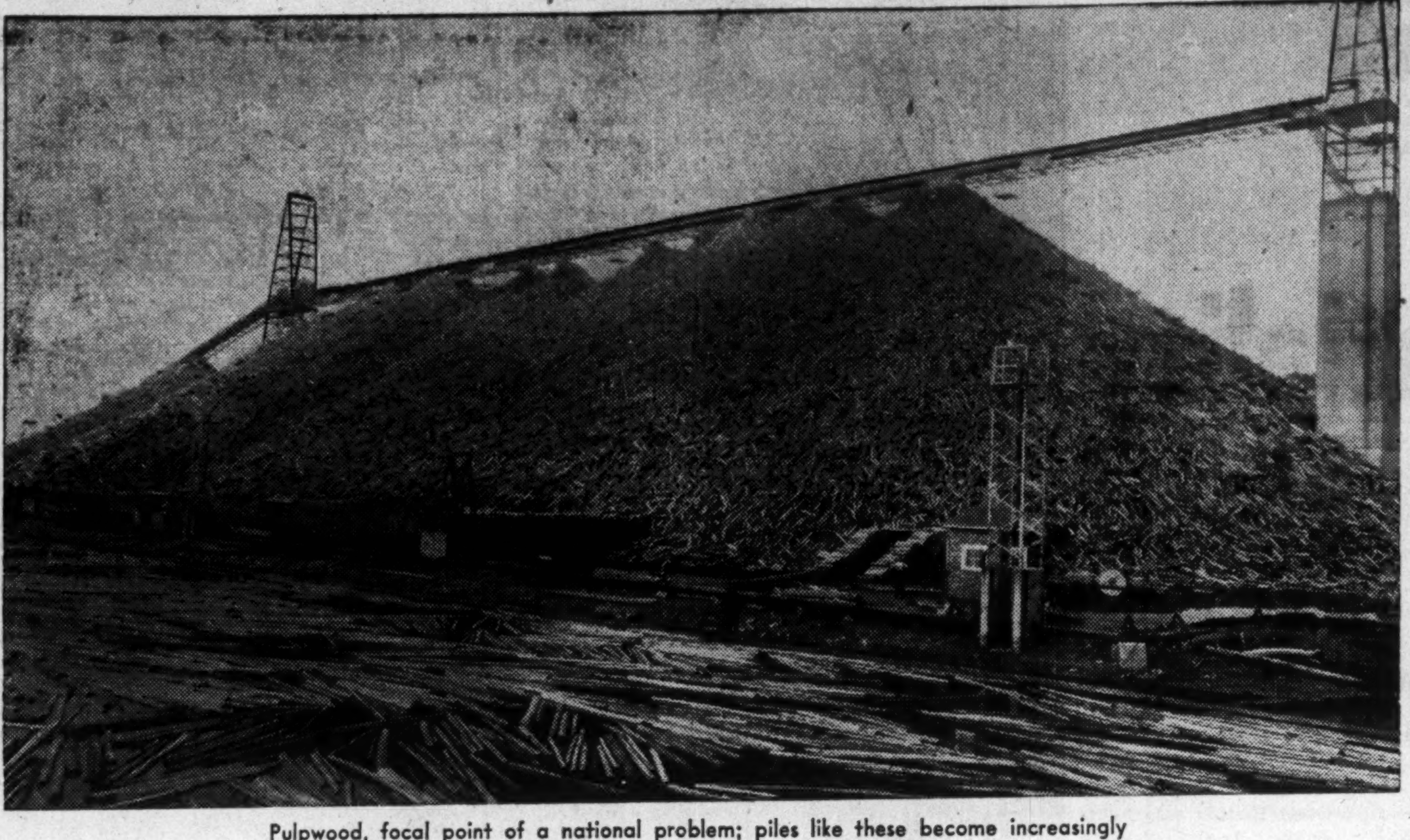
* * *

Postwar Reconstruction Committee: Initiated and completely financed by industry, with a full-time executive director and staff, this committee has attacked solution of the postwar problems of the industry.

Paper for World's Press

Newsprint Goal 3,040,000 Tons

Labor Lack Hits Current Production Rate For Industry



Pulpwood, focal point of a national problem; piles like these become increasingly smaller as the manpower shortage continues to get in the way of replacement. As a result, Canada's newsprint mills are operating only at 65% capacity.

One year ago the Canadian newsprint industry looked with considerable uncertainty at what might develop over the ensuing 12 months. Now the situation is still confused, even more so, and radical changes are not outside the realms of possibility.

Over the past year the industry has had to contend with power shortages, transportation difficulties, labor unsettlement, rising costs, restricted output and complete government regulation. Nevertheless the industry has managed to meet all, or the great part, of the demands made upon it by publishers in Canada, United States, Britain, South America and other markets.

For the 1943 calendar year the industry plans on a production of 3,040,000 tons. Of this quantity, 190,000 tons are earmarked for Canada, 2,510,000 for the United States, and the balance for overseas customers.

Last year the industry produced 3,177,000 tons and shipped 202,000 to the domestic market; 2,810,000 to the United States; and 195,312 tons overseas.

In the fall of 1942, the Wartime Prices & Trade Board set up a Newsprint Administrator.

The present administrator, Guy Hoult of Montreal, succeeded R. L. Weldon last summer.

MR. HOULT

By Nov. 1, 1942, a ruling was issued whereby newsprint could be manufactured, sold or shipped only under permit.

Under this arrangement, a joint pool was formed whereby all the business available to Canadian industry was pooled under the direction of the Newsprint Administrator. Definite ratings were set up for each manufacturer which assured him of a fixed percentage of the available business.

Where an operator was unable to produce his allotted tonnage, because of wood shortage, power shortage or for any other cause, the order was turned over to another manufacturer for completion.

Profit Pool Established

The operator giving up tonnage drew down his normal profit from a pool operated by the Canadian Commodities Stabilization Corp. The funds from this pool were created by payments received from the operators taking on the additional tonnage, as they were only permitted to retain the normal cost.

This pooling arrangement is still in effect and likely will continue for the duration.

Following the bringing into operation of the Shipshaw power development on the Saguenay River, the power situation eased, but it was not until about three months ago that deliveries to the newsprint industry returned to normal. At that time the industry was not concerned about its power supply. It had other problems on its hands.

The shortage of power, pulpwood and manpower, created a situation whereby it was necessary to secure a reduction in consumption of paper, especially in the United States market. After numerous conferences between WPTB and the WPA in the United States, publishers were ordered to reduce their use of newsprint paper to a basis which would effect an estimated saving of 10%.

Production schedules were devised to meet the lower scale of consumption. The Canadian mills agreed to deliver to the United States 210,000 tons monthly; 190,000 tons to the domestic market and somewhat larger tonnage for overseas.

So far this year the Canadian mills have operated at somewhat under 70% of capacity. This contrasts with 72.2% in 1942; 78.9% in 1941, and 78.3% in 1940.

For all of last year Canadian mills produced the relatively high figure of nearly 3.2 million tons, or a little over 200,000 tons less than the average of 1942 and 1941.

To date this year the industry has turned out 1.7 million tons, as against a little less than 1.9 million tons for the first seven months of 1942.

Production of Newsprint
(In tons)

	1943	1942	1941
Jan.	233,544	311,904	261,298
Feb.	221,807	278,101	245,607
Mar.	246,855	295,835	275,769
Apr.	229,573	277,741	279,996
May	254,046	251,831	284,767
June	257,845	242,762	273,697
July	262,323	241,178	293,483
Aug.		253,239	293,054
Sept.		257,618	298,276
Oct.		271,555	318,787
Nov.		251,147	300,308
Dec.		244,183	300,823
Total		3,177,094	3,425,865

Big setback this year has been the dropping off in American shipments. For example, in the first seven months of 1943 deliveries were 131,000 tons less than for the like period a year ago. It is to be expected that the rate of decline will accelerate in the closing months of the year with an over-all reduction of some 300,000 tons well within the realms of possibility.

Overseas shipments, which fell off very sharply last year, have shown an increase. This has been due largely to recent improvement in the shipping situation, which is now the dominant factor in regulating overseas trade.

Shipments to United States
(In tons)

	1943	1942	1941
Jan.	189,676	257,476	192,144
Feb.	193,042	227,925	185,618
Mar.	215,162	266,034	212,727
Apr.	204,265	209,419	226,830
May	217,660	230,496	241,437
June	228,123	225,510	231,583
July	239,391	201,756	233,159
Aug.		222,634	230,284
Sept.		260,859	238,949
Oct.		268,329	247,231
Nov.		227,736	261,611
Dec.		212,658	268,429
Total		2,810,832	2,770,002

Shipments Overseas
(In tons)

	1943	1942	1941
Jan.	9,904	16,820	36,659
Feb.	14,757	21,209	39,920
Mar.	17,223	23,429	36,772
Apr.	22,621	12,122	42,002
May	23,849	18,746	32,664
June	24,710	11,101	34,115
July	29,748	25,215	51,053
Aug.		17,496	51,117
Sept.		14,932	49,697
Oct.		9,596	38,662
Nov.		10,532	39,741
Dec.		14,114	35,495
Total		195,312	487,897

To the end of July, reduction in shipments from Canada, compared with the like period last year, was 6.8%. This is substantially short of the 10% goal set by the production authorities in Canada and the United States at the beginning of the year.

Compared with the first seven months of 1942, apparent consumption in the United States for the like period this year has dropped off only 0.5%. Compared with the base year, 1941, the decline amounted to only 3.8%.

Difficulties of the Canadian industry centre around the fact that, if the mills maintain deliveries to the U. S. market at the rate of 210,000 tons a month for the balance of the year, they will seriously deplete their pulpwood reserves. Instead of operating at just under 70% in 1944, it might be necessary for them to drop below 50% if they continue to use wood at the present rate without a marked pick-up in supply of incoming pulpwood.

Manpower Lack is Key

Lack of manpower has created a serious situation, not only for the newsprint industry but for the pulp and paper industry as a whole. The publishing industry not only is threatened with a lack of paper, but there may be a serious shortage of nitrating pulps for explosives and other pulp and paper products without which the war cannot be effectively carried on. Strong representations have been made by the industry to the Canadian Government to recognize pulp and paper operations as essential and to make available more manpower, especially prisoners of war and internees, so that the supply of pulpwood can be increased and the production of pulp and paper maintained at essential levels.

Price Increases

The decline in production, combined with higher operating costs, placed the Canadian newsprint manufacturers in a position where their demands for a higher price for their product had to be recognized by the price-fixing authorities in the United States and Canada. After a lengthy investigation and numerous conferences, a price increase of $4 a ton was authorized and put into effect as from March 1 last.

The size of the increase was disappointing. Further representations were made during the summer months and again the price fixing authorities of the two countries agreed to a further advance of $4 a ton, making the base price $58 a ton delivered to New York as from Sept. 1.

The new price represents an average over the year of $54.66 a ton, or $4.66 more than was secured by the Canadian operators last year. This increase, substantial as it may appear on the surface, does little more than cover the advance in costs. Had the advance not been granted, the Canadian operators faced prospects of a sharp drop in earnings for 1943 compared with those reported in 1942.

Abitibi Power

Ranking second among Canada's top flight newsprint producers in point of capacity, Abitibi Power & Paper Co. has been operating under receivership since Sept. 10, 1932, Receiver and Manager being G. T. Clarkson.

But with the Ontario Government favoring an early termination of the receivership, and a Privy Council decision handed down in mid-1943 setting aside an order for sale of the company's assets, the chance of an early reorganization, in which both bondholders and shareholders will participate, seems brighter.

Several plans are already under consideration by common and preferred shareholders' committees working jointly and it appears likely that some plan may be submitted shortly for approval of bondholders. One plan, which has secured considerable support from junior issue holders, would pay a further 8% on principal of bonds and would retire interest arrears over a 12-year period, not making allowance for interest on interest which it is reported the Privy Council would not allow anyway.

Restrictions on consumption of newsprint placed in effect in the United States and Canada are being felt by Abitibi in common with other newsprint producers, and output this year is not expected to be more than 66% of which might have been turned out, working at capacity. The company is allowed to turn out 13.01% of the 3,040,000 tons al-

(Continued on page 19)

"It is not given to the cleverest and the most calculating of mortals to know with certainty what is their interest —

Yet it is given to quite a lot of simple folks to know every day what is their duty."

CHURCHILL at Quebec
August 31st, 1943.

It is known to the great body of Canadians — the cleverest and the simple folks alike — that to invest in and to hold Canada's Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates is not only in their interest but is their proud duty.

This space contributed by a member of Canada's Newsprint Industry.

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(Albalized Cellate Pulp)
Gives paper the brightness of the best sulphite and the strength of rugged kraft.
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A CELLULOSE PRODUCT OF BROWN CORPORATION
QUALITY

SOLKA*
A group of premium fibres — pure, strong, durable — for the finest quality papers.
MADE FROM NORTHERN SPRUCE
A CELLULOSE PRODUCT OF BROWN CORPORATION
QUALITY

DUR-ALBA*
(Hardwood sulphite)
A short, high white, bulky fibre for superfine papers or blending with longer, stronger pulps to improve formation, finish, watermark, bulk and opacity.
MADE FROM NORTHERN BIRCH
A CELLULOSE PRODUCT OF BROWN CORPORATION
QUALITY

REGULAR LA TUQUE SULPHATE
The highest quality No. 1 spruce kraft pulp. It combines extra strength with light color and extreme flexibility.
MADE FROM NORTHERN SPRUCE
A CELLULOSE PRODUCT OF BROWN CORPORATION
QUALITY

A fine sheet of paper depends not only on the papermaker's skill, but also on the quality of the pulp from which it is made.

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The high quality and widespread use of these famous pulps make them vital cornerstones in the great Canadian paper industry.

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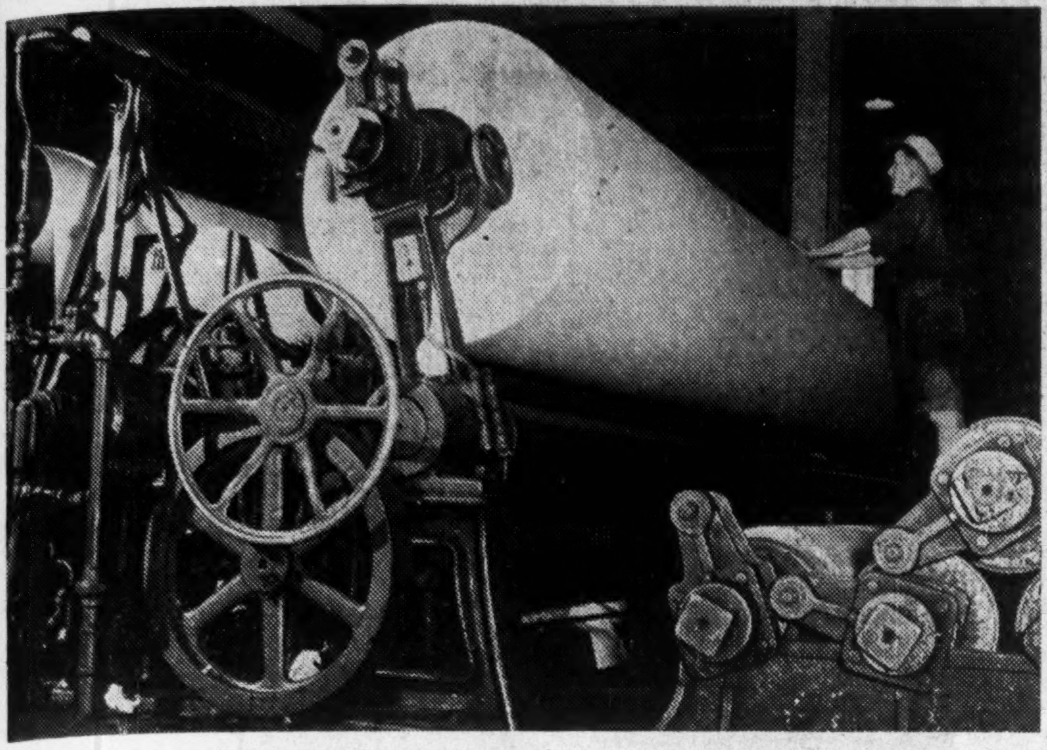


The finished product. An almost indispensable means of carrying on business at any time, paper has taken on added importance in wartime through wide use in munitions and supplies. Above: rolls of finished paper in a Canadian mill.

(Continued from page 18)

lotted to all Canadian newsprint producers for 1943. This means up to 395,504 tons can be turned out compared with 412,873 tons produced in 1942.

Await Tax Ruling

No ruling has yet been reported as to standard profits under the Excess Profits Tax and an accurate determination of tax liability has not yet been possible. Operating profits realized after provision for 1942 taxes were $8.4 millions against $9.1 millions in 1941.

Increase in the price of newsprint from $50 to $58 per ton during 1943 is expected to offset much, if not all, of Abitibi's decrease in production and possible increase in unit operating costs. The increases in newsprint prices in 1943 are stated to have been made only to offset increased costs, but, from information available, it appears that the increases should also assist in making up for the lower level of production.

In more ordinary times, Abitibi experiences difficulty in negotiating contracts with newspaper consumers due to operating under receivership. This is one important reason why interested parties would like to see the receivership terminated at the earliest possible opportunity.

Pay on Bonds

Substantial operating profits realized in recent years have permitted payments to bondholders who have now received back a total of 42% of their principal with interest allowed to accumulate. Distribution of principal rather than interest has saved bondholders a substantial sum in income tax, but the tax payable on interest must now be taken into consideration in formulating plans for taking the company out of receivership. Accrued interest to Dec. 31, 1942, totalled $33.3 millions and is now greater than the remaining balance payable on principal account.

From the standpoint of continued operation under war conditions, Abitibi appears to be relatively well situated. Transfer of electric power from the newsprint industry to war industry has not been serious as yet but if it should become serious, Abitibi does not appear likely to become a heavy sufferer. Most of its plants are in outlying sections of Ontario and in some remote areas where alternate uses for power required are not available. The possibility also exists that if electric power should be taken from the company, newsprint production might be shifted, as has already been done, so that the company would not be greatly affected.

At the moment newsprint rationing appears more serious from the company's standpoint than possible loss of electric power.

Anglo-Canadian

Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Mill operates at Quebec City the seventh largest newsprint mill in Canada. Under a ruling laid down by the Newsprint Administrator, it is entitled to 4.70% of all the business available to the Canadian industry. On this basis, it should operate at slightly better than 70% of capacity for all of 1943, which would give it an output of between 140,000 and 145,000 tons.

In normal times Anglo-Canadian marketed a large share of its output with the Rothermere group of papers in England and the Hearst papers in the United States. Because of shipping restrictions, the amount of paper delivered by the company to its English connections has been sharply curtailed in the last three years and its marketing in the States increased.

There is no direct public investment interest in the enterprise, control being held by interests closely associated with the Rothermere estate. Consequently no financial statement has been made public by the company for some time.

In the last two years operating revenues are understood to have been on a better scale. Previously the company experienced difficulties and prior to 1940 it had been found necessary for the controlling interest in England to advance funds to the company. This was done to cover interest on the debentures, all of which are held by Daily Mail Newspapers Ltd., London. Heavy obligations were incurred in this respect and finally, in 1940, a reorganization was carried out.

In addition to its newsprint business, Anglo-Canadian is also actively interested in the sale of surplus sulphite pulp. Furthermore, toward the end of last year, it became associated with the Morton Drydock & Shipbuilding Co. and George C. Davie & Son, in operating the new outfitting yard for convoy escort vessels built by the Dominion Government at Quebec harbor.

J. R. Booth

Control of J. R. Booth Ltd., with the exception of its lumber division, was purchased last month by W. Garfield Weston, who recently bought the E. B. Eddy Co. With the purchase went control of the company's subsidiary, Pulp & Paper Ltd.

A new company, Booth Lumber Ltd., has been formed to take over the present lumber division of J. R. Booth Ltd., consisting of sawmills at Ottawa and Tee Lake, Que., and extensive timber limits in Ontario and Quebec.

The pulp and paper division of J. R. Booth is relatively small. Newsprint capacity amounts to about 15,000 tons annually. In addition, there is a diversified line of book, kraft papers and paperboard.

The Booth enterprise has always been privately owned and no financial or operating statements made public. The scale of activities has been well maintained and demand for certain lines greater than capacity. Last year the company undertook the construction of a new addition to its mill, involving an outlay of over $150,000 with equipment.

Can. International

Canadian International Paper, subsidiary of International Paper Co., is the largest pulp and paper enterprise in the Dominion. Plants are at Dalhousie, N.B., Three Rivers, Gatineau, Que., Kipawa and Hawkesbury, Ont. Currently operations of the newsprint division are around 70% of capacity and expectations are that production for the current year will be somewhere in the neighborhood of 485,000 tons.

In addition, the company operates two important high-grade sulphite pulp mills which have been operating at capacity for some time. Also the company, jointly with Masonite Corp. of the United States, operates a plant at Gatineau to manufacture Masonite products. Operations are rounded out by the inclusion of a number of sawmills which give the company an important place among lumber operators in eastern Canada.

Last year Canadian International Paper, including a small subsidiary directly under control of International Paper, produced 814,865 tons of pulp and paper. This was practically the same as in the preceding year, but it is noted that a decline of about 24,000 tons in production of newsprint and 35,000 tons of corrugated board, were offset by a slightly larger gain in the output of pulp.

Particulars of production for 1942, with comparative figures for 1941, follow:

	Tons 1942	Tons 1941
Newsprint	494,400	518,232
Dissolving pulp	141,221	123,772
Other sulphite pulp	116,459	107,046
Corrugating board	14,893	49,231
Other grades	47,892	15,357
Total	814,865	813,638

Under present curtailment orders the company's pulp mills are permitted to operate at capacity. The three newsprint mills, however, are restricted to approximately the industry average of a little better than 69%.

Despite the falling off in production of newsprint this year, revenues are expected to hold up to, and may exceed, those for 1942 if the market for pulp continues strong. The increase of $4 a ton in U. S. funds on the price of newsprint on March 1 and a similar advance on Sept. 1 should result in offsetting the increased cost of production and the lower volume of output.

Public investment interest in the company is limited solely to the first mortgage bonds. Canadian International is one of the few Canadian newsprint companies which has met uninterruptedly all obligations on its bonded debt.

Since the middle of 1941, International Paper Co. has not received any funds from its investment in Canadian International Paper.

Consolidated

Provided the industry reaches its production objective of 3,040,000 tons in 1943, Consolidated Paper Corp. will be credited with 392,160 tons, or 12.90%. To date this rate of production has been maintained, but whether or not it will hold during the last quarter of the year depends upon the pulpwood situation which, at the moment, is not overly promising.

Consolidated is one of principal operators in the Canadian newsprint industry, ranking after Canadian International Paper and Abitibi Power & Paper. It controls mills at Port Alfred, Grand'-Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Three Rivers and Cap de la Madeleine.

Not only is Consolidated an important operator in the newsprint field, but also in the kraft paper, pulp and lumbering divisions.

Prospects are that revenues for 1943 will be somewhere in the neighborhood of those for 1942, the increase in the price of newsprint tending to offset lower output of that product and the increased cost of manufacturing.

The physical volume of all pulp and paper produced by the company in 1942 decreased approximately 7% and sales volume 6%. War conditions caused difficulties in obtaining materials, labor and supplies. Due to restrictions regarding the use of power and in production and shipments, it was found necessary to discontinue production of newsprint at Wayagamack Division and to curtail it at other divisions during the year.

Stronger Financial Position

Though revenues were somewhat lower in 1942, the company again was able to record substantial improvement in its balance sheet position. Working capital increased to $18.6 millions, the largest in the history of the company, and comparing with less than $5 millions in 1938 and a deficit of $725,276 in 1936.

In addition the company reduced its bonded debt from $49.3 millions to $47.4 millions. This does not include $2.8 millions of bonds held by the trustee for the corporation. Since the close of last year, the company has made a further sinking fund payment, reducing the bonded debt outstanding to $46.2 millions.

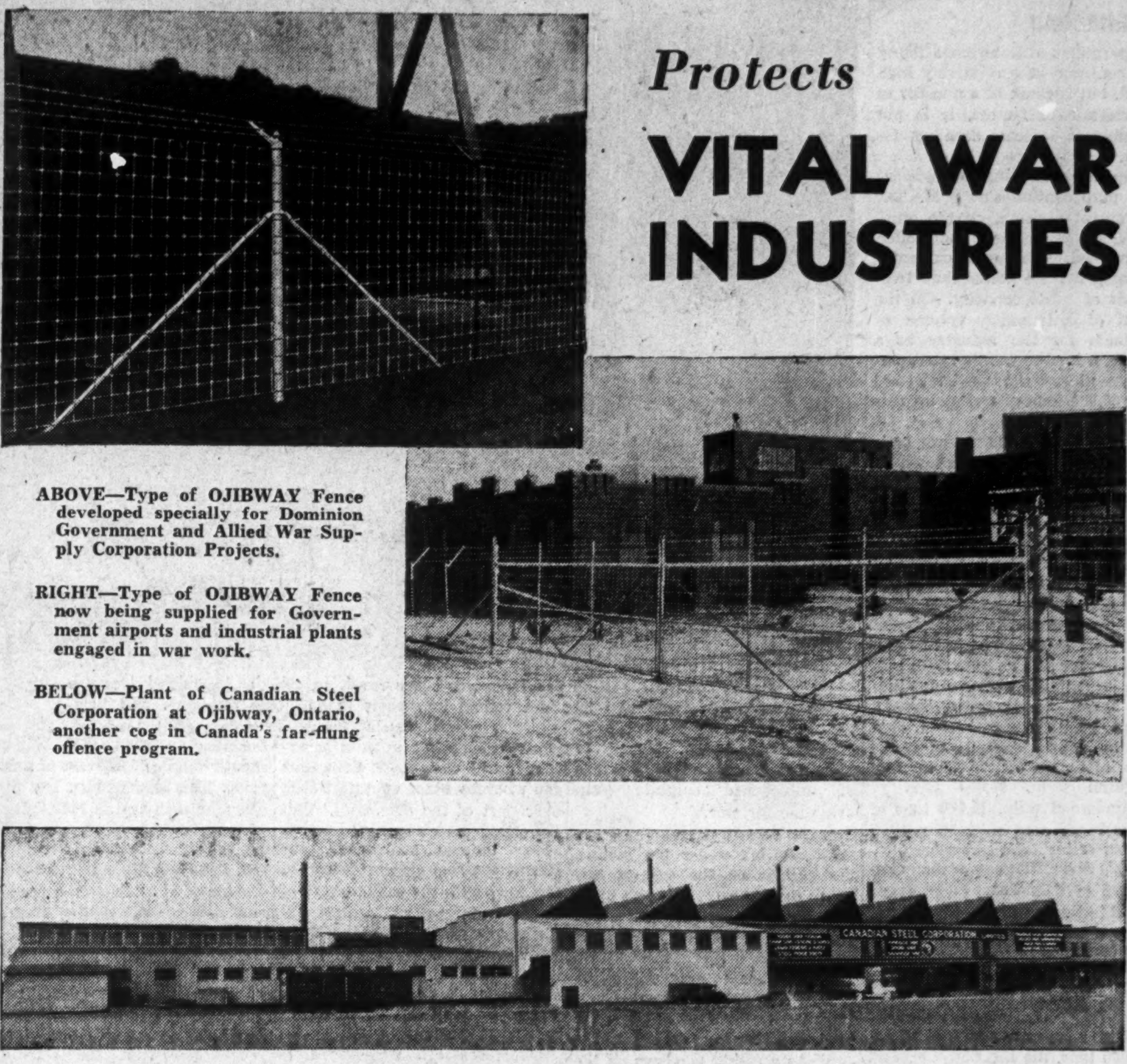
At the end of last year, the Hearst indebtedness to the company totalled $1.5 millions, of which $1.3 millions represented notes under discount. There have been well substantiated reports to the effect that the Hearst interests are endeavoring to arrive at some arrangement for cleaning up this indebtedness, either through the issuance of 10-year notes or by the cash purchase of the notes held at a discount. There is no indication, official or otherwise, that Consolidated has found either offer acceptable.

(Continued on page 20)

OJIBWAY FENCE

Protects

VITAL WAR INDUSTRIES



ABOVE—Type of OJIBWAY Fence developed specially for Dominion Government and Allied War Supply Corporation Projects.

RIGHT—Type of OJIBWAY Fence now being supplied for Government airports and industrial plants engaged in war work.

BELOW—Plant of Canadian Steel Corporation at Ojibway, Ontario, another cog in Canada's far-flung offence program.

OJIBWAY No. 9 Gauge 6 inch Square Mesh Fences with steel posts and sloping barb wire overhang are providing countrywide protection for plants that are making the sinews of war.

Canadian Steel Corporation is a subsidiary of Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation. All steel used in OJIBWAY Fence is 100 per cent. British and Canadian in source and manufacture.

Look for the Indian Head to be sure it's OJIBWAY!

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MILLS: OJIBWAY, ONT.
EXECUTIVE & SALES OFFICES: WALKERVILLE, ONT.

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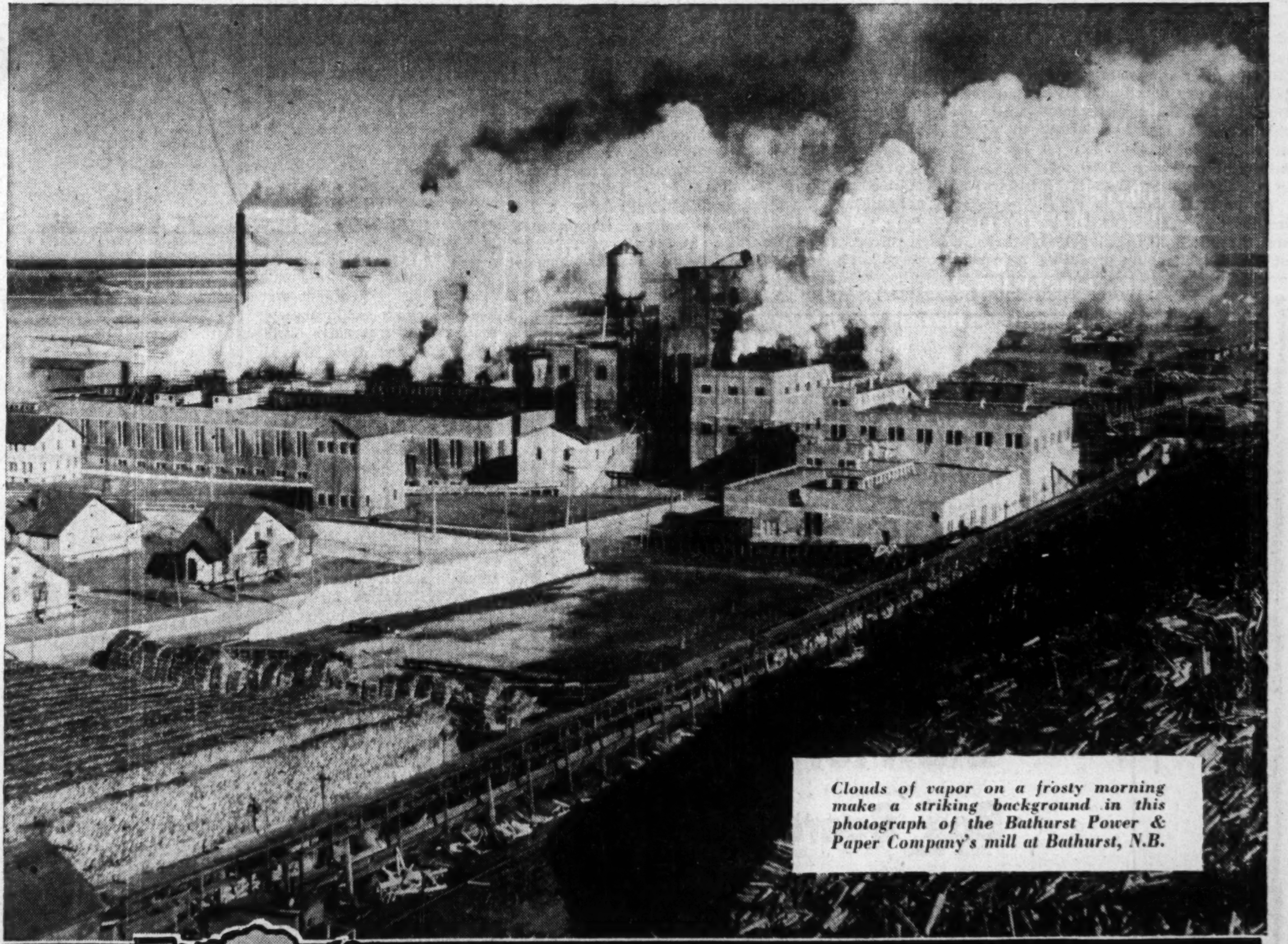
OLIVER & AMERICAN FILTERS, DECKERS, AND SAVE ALLS

We specialize in all wood Parts, such as Staves, Riffle Boards, Division Strips, etc. for Oliver Filters; and Wood Sectors for American Filters.

WOOD PIPE and TANKS.

Write for Catalogue.

Canada Wood Specialty Company, Limited
Orillia, Ontario



Clouds of vapor on a frosty morning make a striking background in this photograph of the Bathurst Power & Paper Company's mill at Bathurst, N.B.

BATHURST
POWER AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED

Newsprint Feels Wood Shortage

(Continued from page 19)

Ready for the digesting process: placed in a revolving cylinder to which knives are attached, pulpwood logs are turned into chips to facilitate reduction into pulp.

Donnacona

Operations of Donnacona Paper Co. continue at a relatively high level, but because of a number of indeterminate factors, it is not possible to forecast earnings for 1943.

The market for insulating board and pulp continues to hold. The newsprint division, on the other hand, has experienced contraction in demand, with output currently running a little better than two-thirds of rated capacity. On the basis of anticipated volume of business for the industry as a whole, it is expected that the company will turn out between 55,000 and 60,000 tons of newsprint this year.

So far Donnacona has not been unduly affected by the manpower or hydro-power situations. The woodpile is considered adequate. Cutting in the woods is on a 12 months' basis and the company expects to maintain a satisfactory wood situation, at least as far as it can be foreseen at this time.

Though primarily a newsprint operator, Donnacona also manufactures for sale an important volume of sulphite pulp and insulating board. In all, the company's plant, located near Quebec City, has an annual capacity of 85,000 tons of newsprint, 25,000 tons of sulphite pulp, 10,000 tons of groundwood pulp, 11,000 tons of paperboard, and over 75 million sq. ft. of insulating board.

This diversification of manufacturing activity has proved beneficial to the company in that it has gone a long way toward stabilizing earnings.

E. B. Eddy

With a capacity rating of nearly 47,000 tons, the E.B.EddyCo.,Hull, P.Q., will share in about 30,000 tons of the industry's expected 3,040,000 tons of production this year. The newsprint mill, however, is not operating. It was closed down last spring owing to labor and pulpwood shortages. However, the company will draw down a modified share of profits from the Stabilization Pool to cover its share of the pooled business.

Newsprint is only one division of the Eddy Co., control of which passed early this year from Viscount Bennett and the Gatineau Power Co. to W. Garfield Weston. The company ranks among the leading fine paper producers, particulars of which are dealt with in the section covering the fine paper manufacturers.

Great Lakes Paper

The Fort William, Ont., plant of Great Lakes Paper Co. has a rated capacity of approximately 360 tons daily of newsprint, and 125 tons a day of sulphite pulp. During 1942, the company was able to report a record production of a total of 115,761 tons of newsprint and over 35,000 tons of sulphite pulp for 1942.

An important factor in bringing the new peak in production was the installation during 1942 of new sulphite pulp producing capacity which is planned to make an additional 40,000 tons of unbleached sulphite pulp available for sale.

Since special depreciation has been allowed under the income tax rulings on the cost of this new equipment, the entire amount of about $300,000 is expected to be written off by the end of 1944.

The higher rate of operations during 1942 brought total operating profit to $2.3 millions as against $1.9 million the year before. As a result, earnings on the two classes of preferred stock rose to $2.90 per share compared with $2.27 per share in 1941, and the company was able to continue its preferred dividends of $1.50 per share with a comfortable margin of earnings. As yet, no dividends have been paid on the common, since as at July 2, 1943 arrears of dividends on the preferred amounted to $9.75 per share.

Lake St. John

Lake St. John Power & Paper Co., controlled by St. Lawrence Paper Mills, operates a 100,000-ton capacity newsprint mill at Dolbeau in the Lake St. John region.

Operations this year have been affected not only by restrictions imposed by Government regulation, but also by strikes and shortages of power. As a consequence it is anticipated that the actual tonnage produced by the company this year will fall considerably short of that reported for 1942. However, under the pooling arrangement the company is credited with 2.03% of all business handled by the newsprint industry. This gives the company a volume of business, based upon present estimates, not far short of that handled a year ago.

Lake St. John still has its Hearst newspaper contract but is not wholly dependent upon it as arrangements were made some time ago whereby other operators took over part of the deliveries. This permitted the company to accept other tonnage. However, the Hearst contract still provides the company with the major share of its business.

Because of the financial difficulties of the Hearst newspaper chain, the latter is heavily indebted to Lake St. John. This indebtedness amounted to just over $1 million at the end of 1942.

Overtures are understood to have been made by the Hearst interests to settle the claim of Lake St. John and other Canadian newsprint operators. The proposal is said to involve exchange of present notes for 10-year 3¾% notes, or a cash offer of 50 cents on the dollar, plus a long-term contract. These negotiations are only in the preliminary stage.

In addition to its newsprint operations, Lake St. John has a quantity of sulphite pulp for sale. Within recent years the company has spent a large sum of money on improving its pulp-making facilities. The result has been to increase both the quantity and quality of pulp available for sale, with a consequent improvement in the company's earning power.

James Maclaren

Newsprint operations of the James Maclaren Co., wholly owned subsidiary of Maclaren Power & Paper Co., follow the same general trend as that for the industry. The company operates a 100,000-ton mill at Buckingham, P.Q., and under the arrangement established by the Newsprint Administrator, the company is entitled to 2.30% of the total business handled by the industry. Its rating is exactly the same as that for Lake St. John Power & Paper Co. On the anticipated volume of business for 1943, the company should handle 70,000 tons of newsprint. This is somewhat less than was manufactured in 1942, but revenues should hold up satisfactorily, as the increase in dollar revenue resulting from two price increases of $4 a ton each should be sufficient to offset the drop in production and increased costs.

In addition to its newsprint operations, James Maclaren also is a relatively important producer of lumber. This division has contributed substantially to earnings in recent years as the war has brought about a marked improvement in the demand for lumber and lumber products. The extent to which earnings are influenced by lumbering operations is not revealed in the company's report, as the income from this source is consolidated with that of the newsprint division.

M. & O. Paper

Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co. operates both in Ontario and in the United States to produce newsprint, wallboard, kraft papers, pulp of various kinds and other specialties. Most of the newsprint production is on the Ontario side of the international boundary.

Long operating under trusteeship, the company effected a reorganization of its capital structure, with bond holders securing practically the entire interest, in Feb., 1941. Since then, operations have been on a considerably sounder footing with the company able to show substantial net profits in both of the two complete business years for which reports have appeared.

During 1942, the principal items of production were—170,677 tons of newsprint; 33,819 tons of kraft papers; 29,017 tons of groundwood papers; 25,329 tons of sulphite pulp.

At the time of the 1942 annual report, it was stated that wartime restrictions would probably result in lower earnings during 1943. For the first bad six months of the current year, net sales fell to $11.9 millions as against $12.3 millions last year, while the cost of sales increased to $9.3 millions from $8.7 millions in 1942. The net result for the first half of the year was a reduction of approximately $1 million in gross profit, and, although net profit for the period was slightly higher, this was largely a result of the fact that in the 1942 period taxes were estimated at a rate higher than actually proved to be the case.

Ontario Paper Co.

If Ontario Paper Co. is able during 1943 to produce up to the quota set by Wartime Prices and Trade Board Newsprint Administrator, it will turn out approximately 130,000 tons of newsprint —4.28% of the allowed Dominion total — or about 80% of the amount the company could turn out on the basis of capacity operations.

Diversion of electricity for war industry threatened continuity of the company's operations for a time but the power situation is now back to normal. Adequate pulpwood supply now represents more of a problem than power for this Chicago Tribune-owned operation. Output from the Thorold, Ont., mill all goes to the Chicago Tribune.

Completion of a $500,000 alcohol plant at Thorold earlier this year represents a new departure for the newsprint industry, and the company. The new plant makes alcohol from waste sulphite liquor. Alcohol is but one of the by-products it is thought may be eventually secured from this raw material.

At Thorold the waste liquor, which is acid, is aerated to remove sulphur dioxide and neutralized with lime. It is then pumped into fermenters, yeast being added. The fermented liquid, containing approximately 1% alcohol, is distilled, the resulting product being 190-proof alcohol.

For the duration, alcohol produced will be devoted entirely to war uses. An official statement by the company outlines this situation as follows:

> "Alcohol finds important war uses for synthetic rubber, for explosives, as a solvent and as a raw material for making other war-useful products. All output will, for the duration, be devoted to processes designated by the Canadian Controller of Chemicals.
>
> "At the same time it (the plant) serves as a demonstration plant which will show the possibilities of this method of utilizing sulphite waste."

Price Bros.

Ranking as one of the Big Four in the Canadian newsprint industry, Price Bros. & Co. operates mills at Kenogami and Riverbend, with a combined annual capacity of around 375,000 tons annually. Under rulings laid down by the Newsprint Administrator, the company is entitled to 8.52% of all business available to the industry. This indicates an output in 1943 of about 260,000 tons, based upon the industry's estimated production of 3,040,000 tons.

Because of power shortages, labor unsettlement, transportation difficulties, it is doubtful if the company will be able to produce the amount of tonnage allocated to it. As a matter of fact, some of the business has been transferred to other companies, but under the scheme in force, Price Bros. will secure full credit, so that its profit-making position is not affected.

Established over a century ago, the company undertook extensive lumbering operations in the Saguenay region. These gradually expanded until the company became one of the largest lumber operators in the Dominion. Today the company has three sawmills on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, with a combined capa-

(Continued on page 21)

MEETING ALL WOOD PIPE
and TANK REQUIREMENTS
of the PULP and PAPER INDUSTRY

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Wood Tanks for water, oil, and chemical storage, and for other vital processes are in use from coast to coast.

These products have been constantly improved by special features covered by our exclusive patents. They are giving the finest service throughout Canada and other parts of the world.

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ST. LAWRENCE
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ST. LAWRENCE PAPER MILLS COMPANY LIMITED
BROMPTON PULP AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED
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NEWSPRINT
SULPHITE-SULPHATE
AND GROUNDWOOD PULPS

Annual Capacity All Grades
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Mills at

THREE RIVERS, QUE. — EAST ANGUS, QUE.
DOLBEAU, QUE. — BROMPTONVILLE, QUE.

Head Office:

SUN LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL

Newsprint Makers Are Busy

(Continued from page 20)

f about 75 million feet, board ure.

ry into the newsprint field from the present century; its bend mill is a comparatively plant.

diversifying production, the any took on the operation of dboard and wrapping paper hine in Kenogami with a daily city of around 30 tons. It also s a cardboard specialty mill to 60 tons daily capacity.

each of the last three years, company has earned over $2 re on its common stock. While management has tended to fol- a policy of conservation with w to building up substantial rves to take care of develop- ts in the postwar period, the ing of the common stock on idend-paying basis would not e as a surprise.

ebec North Shore

uebec North Shore Paper Co., lly owned subsidiary of On- Paper Co., operates a news- t mill at Baie Comeau, Que., put of the plant, which has a acity of some 120,000 tons of sprint annually, is taken by New York Daily News press. he plant is the most modern adian newsprint mill, having n completed in 1938. The pany's power development at ardes Falls, which supplies ded power, has a capacity of 00 h.p.

ruce Falls

lthough it is one of Canada's st important newsprint pro- ers, Spruce Falls Power & er Co. has not been a medium public investments since its ds were redeemed in 1937. company is owned jointly by berly-Clark Corp. and the York Times.

ast year it was announced that company has been extended assistance by the Dominion omplete a $925,000 addition to mill at Kapuskasing, Ont.

ated capacity was last re- ed at about 550 tons of news- t, 440 tons of groundwood , and 230 tons of sulphite daily. Approximately 50% of mill capacity is required to fulfill a contract to supply the New York Times with its newsprint requirements, while the Kimberly-Clark Corp. has a contract to purchase the company's surplus of sulphite and other products not used by the New York Times.

As a result of the plant extension begun last year, it is anticipated that the Spruce Falls Co. will bring in an extra $1.3 million in U. S. exchange annually. The expansion plan called for spending $570,000 on new buildings and equipment, $195,000 for five circulating systems and $160,000 for a screen room.

—National Film Board photo.

Scientific production control has won for Canada's pulp and paper industry an enviable reputation for economy in operation. Above: complete records of production machine performance and other data are immediately available to plant superintendents through an elaborate graph system.

St. Lawrence Paper

One of the few companies which is engaged solely in the manufacture of newsprint, St. Lawrence Paper Mills operates a plant at Three Rivers with an annual capacity of 190,000 tons. Further, it has a controlling interest in Lake St. John Power & Paper Co.

Operations of St. Lawrence Paper over the past year have been affected by power shortages and part of the tonnage allotted to it by the Newsprint Administrator has had to be manufactured elsewhere. Under government order, the company is entitled to 4.11% of the industry's total business. On present estimates, this should give the company about 125,000 tons of business for 1943. This is less than the amount handled in 1942, but dollar revenues are expected to be maintained in view of the price increase which over the year averages about $4.66 a ton.

Operating profits of the company last year were approximately the same as the year before, while there was no change in investment income on stockholdings of Lake St. John Power & Paper. Earnings on the preferred stock amounted to $3.80 a share, as against $3.98 in 1941. This permitted the company to continue a distribution of $3.75 a share on its own preferred stock.

Reflecting somewhat stronger earning power, the company has built up its net working capital at the end of last year, to $3.7 millions, in contrast with $1.4 million at the end of 1939 and $312,027 at the end of 1937. The betterment is also seen in the reduction of the outstanding preferred stock to 135,560 shares. This compares with 142,256 shares of a par value of $100 each which were outstanding up to the end of 1939.

St. Lawrence Corp.

Only holding company in the Canadian newsprint field, St. Lawrence Corp.'s investments include practically all the common stock of St. Lawrence Paper Mills and Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., as well as a 25% stock interest in Lake St. John Power & Paper Co.

The company's income consists entirely of dividends received from Brompton. Revenue from that source in 1942 totalled $447,348, as against $596,214 the year before. This reflected Brompton's action in reducing its dividend from $2 to $1.50 a share.

Because of the drop in revenue, St. Lawrence Corp. reduced the dividend on its own class A stock to $1.50. Payments in 1941 totalled $2 a share and in 1940, $1.75 a share.

Income prospects for St. Lawrence Corp. for this year, as in the past, are entirely dependent upon Brompton. The latter is not expected to increase its dividend payments this year.

World Press Newsprint Cut

Shortage of manpower, limitation of shipping space, exchange regulations and restrictions have effected consumption of newsprint paper in some of the countries outside continental Europe as follows:

Consumption of newsprint in Canada and the United States has been reduced 10%, with a further drop imminent.

United Kingdom newspapers reduced their consumption of newsprint to an estimated 20% of the pre-war level.

Australia is currently running to about 30% of the pre-war level.

New Zealand's press has had its consumption of newsprint paper cut to around 40% of the level existing before the war.

Argentina is presently running about 70% of normal.

Brazil and Uruguay publishers are receiving a full supply of paper.

Newsprint imports into Haiti have been seriously curtailed and most newspapers there have been reduced to only two pages.

In India the number of pages per issue of each newspaper is subject to control. Only one edition is allowed daily and an increase of advertising rates has been made obligatory.

Circulation of Panama's two newspapers in 1942 was almost three times that of 1939, but imports of newsprint were only doubled.

The principal daily newspaper in British East Africa has cut its daily edition to four pages, four times a week, with a Wednesday issue of six pages and a week-end issue of 16 pages.

Stocks of newsprint paper in Ireland are so depleted that it is necessary for the Department of Industry and Commerce to maintain strict control.

P. & P. Employees and Payrolls

(Compiled from Dominion Bureau of Statistics Data)

	No. of Employees			Aggregate Weekly Payroll			Per Capita Weekly Earnings		
	July 1		Sept. 1	July		Sept.		July	Sept.
	1943	1942	1941	1943	1942	1941	1943	1942	1941
				$ thousands				$	$
Pulp & paper.......	36,939	38,576	38,354	1,286	1,287	1,286	34.81	33.36	33.44
Paper products	15,816	15,273	14,596	407	386	373	25.74	25.30	24.78
Printing & pub'g...	29,676	30,080	30,414	937	901.8	918	31.56	29.98	29.75
Pulp & pap. products	82,431	83,929	83,364	2,630	2,575	2,578	31.90	30.68	30.55

Pulp and Paper Wage Score

(Compiled from Dominion Bureau of Statistics Data)

Provinces	Employment		Salaries & Wages	
	1941	1942	1941	1942
			($ millions)	
Quebec	18,670	18,496	30.6	32.7
Ontario	10,814	11,134	19.9	21.8
British Columbia	3,574	4,261	6.3	7.6
Other Provinces: N.S., N.B., Man.	4,096	4,360	6.8	7.5
Canada, total	37,154	38,251	63.7	69.7

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Uniformity . . . .

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As hired hands leave, wired hands must take hold. Milling, churning, sowing, grinding, lighting and heating carry on. One pennyworth of electrical energy is doing today all that can be done by ten hours of the most gruelling human effort; and the man-hours released by electrical energy are being utilized where man-hours are needed to win this war.

Shawinigan anticipated the increased demand for electric power by war-time industries. As that demand has increased, it has been met. Shawinigan is planning now for the post-war days— preparing to meet the peacetime needs of the people and industry in the territory it serves.

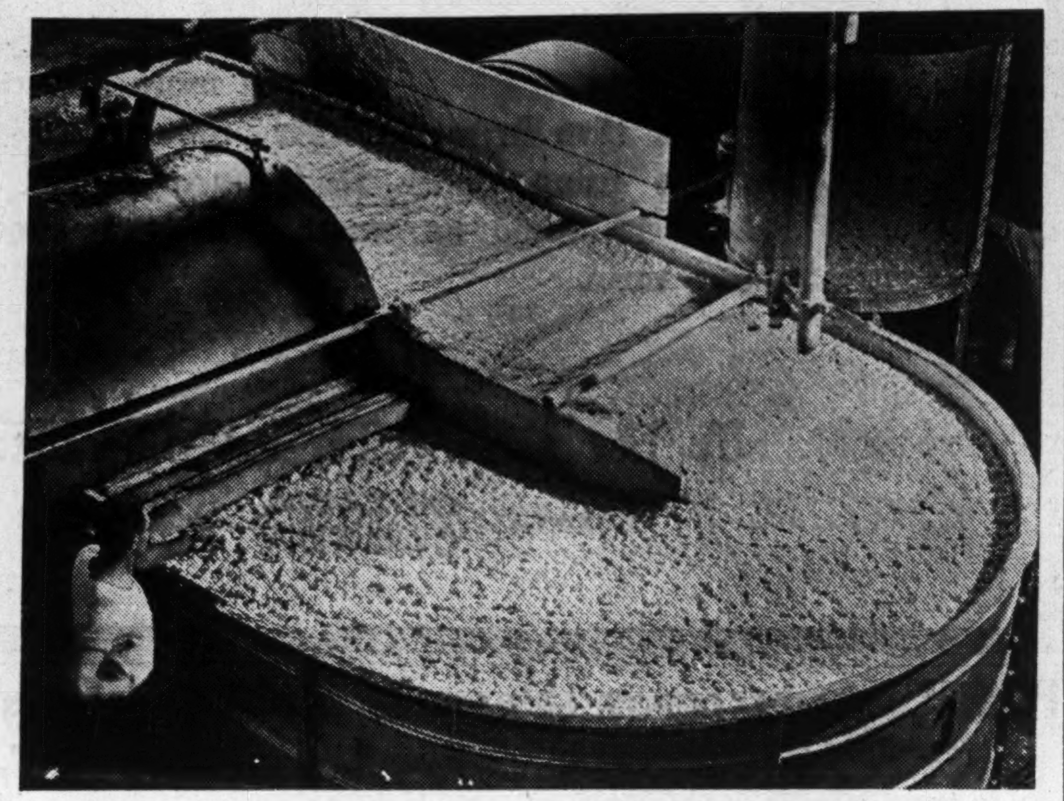
SHAWINIGAN AT WAR
The outbreak of hostilities found Shawinigan ready with sufficient power to provide instantly the driving force for the vitally important war industries now in full swing in the Province of Quebec.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER CO.

Quality Papers

Fine Paper Output Threatened

Government Now Largest Consumer of Quality Products



Bleaching sulphite pulp. One of the most important processes in papermaking, this one was among the first to feel war's restrictive force through sharp control of chlorine, the industry's principal bleaching agent. Result has been darker paper.

Canadian fine paper mills expect this year to produce 160,600 tons of book, writing and miscellaneous papers, and an additional 8,000 tons which will be shipped to the British Commonwealth and other members of the United Nations, exclusive of the United States.

These returns indicate an estimated Canadian supply of about 86% of the base period—Oct., 1942 to March, 1943; while shipments overseas represent about 161% of the 1939 deliveries.

This is the expected production. Whether or not it will be attained depends entirely upon the pulpwood supply. Lack of manpower threatens seriously to affect the flow of wood to the mills and unless receipts are greater than now anticipated, the mills may have to effect a further restriction in production.

Above Pre-war Level

Actually both production and consumption of Canadian-made fine papers are substantially above the pre-war level, even on the present restricted basis. Problem facing the industry is how to meet all essential demands, particularly those of the government which is now the largest consumer of fine papers.

Various steps have been taken by manufacturers to "string out" supplies through conservation of materials, down grading of weights, elimination of abnormal or subnormal sizes and weights, all of which has tended to increase available tonnage.

Varied operating conditions were experienced by the mills last year. Production and shipments were about 5% greater than in 1941.

During the first six months demand continued to increase appreciably, particularly for government use, and also because imports of various specialty grades were no longer obtainable. This resulted in increased back-logs, but in the latter half of the year there was a decline in demand.

Due to altered conditions, changes in trade practice were considered necessary. Accordingly the trade customs were completely reviewed and revised, after which revisions were printed in pamphlet form for the trade and in loose leaf form for the mill organizations.

Leave Export Markets

One of the problems encountered last year was difficulty in meeting export demands. Since the outbreak of war there has been a sharp increase in demand for Canadian papers within the British Commonwealth and from other countries which formerly received supplies from abroad. While unable completely to fill all these orders, the Canadian mills have endeavored to meet requirements, which have in a measure been limited by the permits that could be obtained in relation to export shipments.

It remains to be seen to what extent Canadian mills can continue to meet export demands. A further restriction in the Canadian supply, and a much more serious one, is possible unless sufficient manpower is released to assure, if not an increase, at least a maintenance of present pulpwood supplies.

Alliance Paper

Alliance Paper Mills, another subsidiary of Howard Smith, is completely owned except for a few shares outstanding in the hands of the public.

The company operates two paper mills, one at Merritton and the other at Georgetown, and through a subsidiary, Don Valley Paper Co., a specialty mill at Todmorden. Another subsidiary holds, by Crown lease, about 281 square miles of timber limits adjacent to the Little Cascapedia River, P.Q.

No financial statement has been issued by the company for some years, returns being consolidated with those of the parent company.

Canada Paper

Canada Paper Co., subsidiary of Howard Smith Paper Mills, spent about $500,000 on enlarging plant capacity last year. This, combined with the fact that gross income fell off about $230,000, caused the company to defer taking any action on the payment of dividends on its preferred stock, all of which is owned by Howard Smith.

Earnings of the company have been well established in recent years. Regular dividends were paid on the preferred stock up to the end of 1930. No further payments were made thereafter until 1939 when 7% was paid. Three years' arrears were paid off in 1940 and five years' in 1941, leaving the stock in arrears as at the close of 1942, $269,792.

Canada Paper Co. was originally established in 1859. Control of the company was acquired by Howard Smith in 1929 by an exchange of stock. The balance of the capital stock was acquired a few years later.

E. B. Eddy

Control of the E. B. Eddy Co., one of the oldest fine paper plants in Canada, was acquired early this year from Viscount Bennett by Willard Garfield Weston, Canadian-born member of the British House of Commons, and largest manufacturer of food in the British Empire. Later complete ownership of the property was secured by Mr. Weston through purchase of Gatineau Power Co.'s 49% interest.

It is understood Mr. Weston has in mind undertaking a number of major changes in connection with products not being produced by the Eddy Co., so as to fit them in with his food manufacturing business. Just what changes are proposed have not been made public knowledge.

The Eddy Co. has a small capitalization and is reputed to have been a consistent money-maker. Some years ago the company carried out a broad diversification program covering production of newsprint and fine papers.

Within recent years large sums of money have been spent in carrying out plant improvements and extensions. A new water and filtration plant was installed, the sulphite pulp unit renovated, boiler capacity enlarged, storage and handling facilities rearranged, additional pulp preparation installed and a new head office building erected.

With its modernized and enlarged equipment, the company is regarded as being in a strong competitive position.

Fraser Paper

The only fine paper mill in the Maritime Provinces is operated by Fraser Paper Co., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fraser Companies. Technically, this company is not a Canadian operator, the mill being located in Madawaska, Maine, and practically its entire output sold in the United States.

Generally speaking, operations of this plant, which contains six machines capable of producing 160 tons of sulphite bond and waxing papers and 145 tons of catalogue paper daily, have held at a high level. No marketing difficulties are being experienced, the problem of the company being to obtain sufficient pulp from the Associated Canadian company to cover requirements.

Particulars of operations and earnings of Fraser Paper are consolidated with those of the parent company, so that it is not possible to report progress or otherwise of the company.

Howard Smith

Howard Smith Paper Mills, with its subsidiaries, represents one of the largest fine paper producers in Canada. In addition to the domestic trade, it also engages in export trade to Great Britain, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, South America and other countries.

Through subsidiaries the company controls plants for the manufacture of various types of pulp, paper specialties, paper bags and vanillin. The latter is a substitute for vanilla and at present the company provides about 95% of the British Commonwealth's quirements.

Operations are centred in Q bec and Ontario where the c pany operates mills at Cornw Beauharnois, Crabtree Mills,Wi sor Mills, Merritton, Georgeto and Todmorden.

Volume of business during 1 was approximately equal to t of 1941, but consolidated operati profit showed a drop to $4.6 m lions as compared with $5.5 m lions in 1941. This reflected continuing increase in manuf turing costs, while selling pric of the company's products remai ed fixed by the government 1940 levels.

General income account of t company, on a non-consolidat basis which includes profits subsidiaries only to the extent dividends received, shows operating profit of $2.5 millions 1942, down from $3 millions 1941. Income from subsidiari dropped off sharply, due chiefly the fact that Canada Paper p no dividends on its preferred st in 1942, against a total of $437, the year before.

Extensions and additions plant and equipment were c ried out last year at a cost

(Continued on page 24)

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TO AVAIL OF THEM.

Newsprint — Maritimes

Atlantic Mills Meet Problems

Shortages of manpower, water and transportation this year have adversely affected newsprint operations in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

There are three newsprint operators in the area: Mersey Paper Co. of Liverpool, Bathurst Power & Paper Co. at Bathurst and New Brunswick International Paper Co. at Dalhousie. Between them they have an annual capacity of around 325,000 tons of newsprint.

Under normal circumstances, these mills are entitled to about 225,000 tons of production this year on the base of the distribution arranged under the government regulations. Production in the earlier months, particularly at the Dalhousie mill, was handicapped by a shortage of water which in turn affected the amount of power which could be delivered.

Collectively, operations for the year should be somewhere around 70% of capacity, or not far short of last year.

Bathurst

Bathurst Power & Paper Co. is one of the two newsprint producers in New Brunswick. While often classified as a newsprint operator, Bathurst is essentially a kraft manufacturer. Several years ago the company diversified production by increasing kraft operations at the expense of newsprint.

Currently the company operates one newsprint machine with a daily capacity of 80 tons. Bathurst's share of the estimated 1943 newsprint business amounts to less than 12,000 tons, the profit on which is negligible compared to income from other sources.

The importance of newsprint in Bathurst's operations may be seen in the fact that last year sales of the company had a value of $6.8 millions, of which newsprint accounted for about 15%.

Because of the rise in the price of newsprint this year, it is likely that the net profits from the newsprint division will make a better relative showing than was the case last year aided by the lower margin of profit on kraft products.

Mersey Paper

Mersey Paper Co. is Canada's farthest east newsprint mill. It was located at Liverpool to take advantage of low cost water transportation to the eastern United States seaboard. To that end the company operated its own boats. With the outbreak of the war part of the fleet was commandeered by the government, while the increase in submarine activity, made it necessary for the company to revert to rail transport, a factor which has been an influence upon earnings.

Under government regulations Mersey Paper is entitled to 2.68% of the business available to the Canadian newsprint companies. The estimated demand this year is placed at 3,040,000 tons, which would give Mersey Paper an output of 81,472 tons, or 75.5% of capacity. The ratio of operations to capacity is above the industry average, reflecting the company's favorable operating record, contract position and, in normal times, low cost transportation.

N. B. International

New Brunswick International Paper Co.'s operations at Dalhousie were interfered with early this year by lack of water. This curtailed output, but it is anticipated, in view of recent improvement in water conditions, that output for the full year will be up to average.

Four machines are operated by the company. They have a rated capacity of around 550 tons daily and for all of 1943 should operate at around 70%. This would make for a total output of about 120,000 tons, compared with an estimated 130,000 tons last year.

Operating returns and earnings of the company are consolidated with those of the parent concern, Canadian International Paper Co., so that it is not possible to give precise details of its performance.

Building Board

War Brings Greater Demands

Building board has proven itself an essential wartime product. It is used extensively as a substitute for lumber in the rapid construction of barracks, cantonments, hospitals, administration buildings for the armed forces, munition works and offices. It is employed in Canada, England, Iceland, Africa; in fact, by all the United Nations.

Building board is used for interior fitting of aircraft cockpits and for bodies of ambulances, radio locators and other vehicles for armed forces.

Due to improvements, use of board for insulation, interior decoration, temporary structures and for acoustical purposes, the demand has grown at a remarkable pace in the last few years.

In 1941 the board mills in Canada produced better than 500,000 tons, an all-time record. Production figures for last year are not available for publication, but output was at least as high, if not greater.

Building Products

Practically all the production of insulating or building board in Canada is accounted for by four firms. One of the earliest in the field was Building Products Ltd., which undertook the manufacture of insulating board around 1930. Previously it had been engaged in producing building materials, with plant operations centred in Quebec and Manitoba.

It has since spread its manufacturing operations to Ontario.

Due to government restrictions on construction and the use of asphalt, Building Products has temporarily consolidated certain manufacturing operations previously carried out in Montreal and Hamilton. It also has closed its warehouses at Halifax, Saint John and Toronto. Shipments are now being made direct from the factory.

Volume of sales in 1942 accounted for the full rate of capacity of the company's mills. Direct war projects claimed a larger portion of sales last year than in 1941. Contracts awarded for residences during the year showed an increase in units, a large part of which were erected at war production centres by Wartime Housing Ltd.

Additional residential construction in wartime plant areas has continued into the current year. In addition, a sizeable amount of repair work is going on, while a larger volume of business has originated on farms. As a result, operations in the earlier months of the year were steady and approximately at the same level as a year ago. Since then, however, there has been some easing up in demand.

Donnacona

Donnacona Paper Co.'s board division is operating at capacity. There has been no letup in demand and a market exists for all that can be produced.

The company entered this field in 1929 when it undertook the manufacture of insulating board. Ten years later operations were extended to include the manufacture of acoustical board.

Donnacona's entry into the board field was primarily to provide an outlet for such materials as could not be used in the manufacture of newsprint and pulp and lower overhead costs. The success of the move is seen in the continued expansion of board capacity which now amounts to 75 million sq. ft. annually. At least 14 different basic types of board are produced by the company.

No particulars are published by Donnacona as to the extent of operations or earnings of the board mill, returns being consolidated with those of the other divisions.

Inter. Fibre Board

International Fibre Board Ltd., controlled by International Paper Co., is one of the oldest operators in the Canadian field. Nearly 20 years ago it took over a plant at Midland, Ont., to manufacture insulating board. Later this was superseded by a new mill at Gatineau and designed for an ultimate capacity of 600,000 sq. ft. of board a day.

Output of the company is known to be of record or near record proportions, but no particulars are available as to sales or earnings.

Last year production amounted to 18,714 tons, as against 19,617 tons the year before. Sales are understood to have been in line with production.

Masonite

Associated with International Fibre Board is Masonite Co. of Canada, the ownership of which is divided equally between Masonite Corp. and Canadian International Paper Co.

Shortly after the outbreak of war, work was started on construction of a $300,000 plant at Gatineau to manufacture all grades and types of board products made by Masonite Corp., and which had hitherto been imported into Canada. Demand exceeded expectations and shortly after opening the plant, a $75,000 addition was added.

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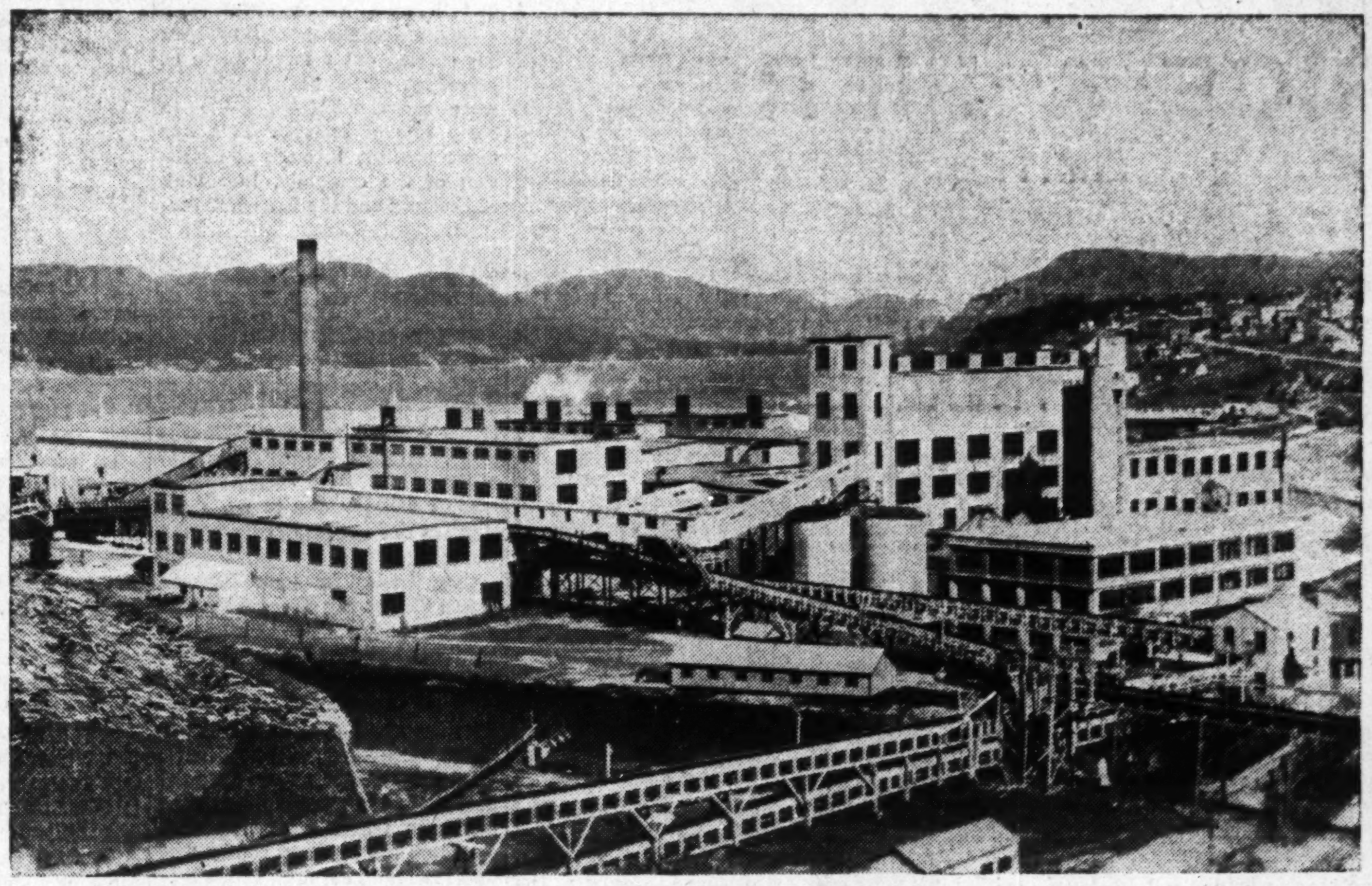

General View of the Pulp and Paper Mills

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Fine Paper Machines with a Daily Capacity of 665 tons.

Export Sulphite Pulp Capacity 130 Tons Daily.

Located at Tidewater with Harbour Facilities for Loading of Ocean Vessels.

Timber Holdings Consist of 11,000 Sq. Miles with an Estimated Stand of 20 Million Cords of Pulpwood.

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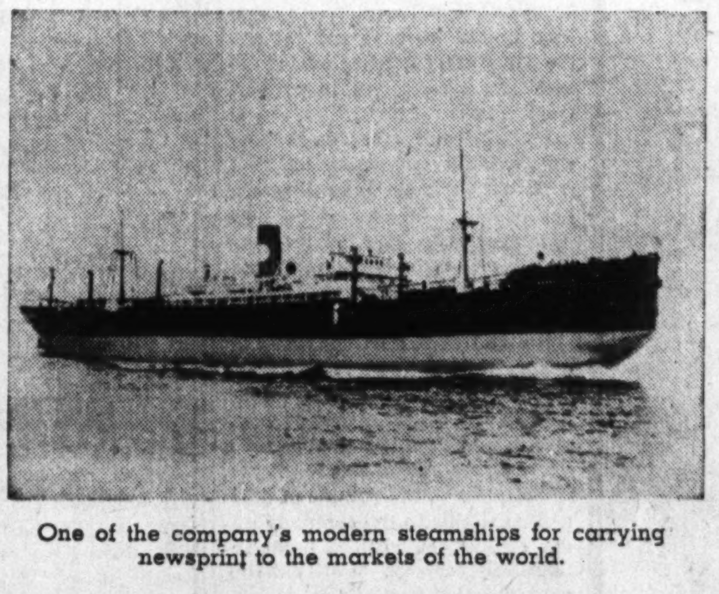
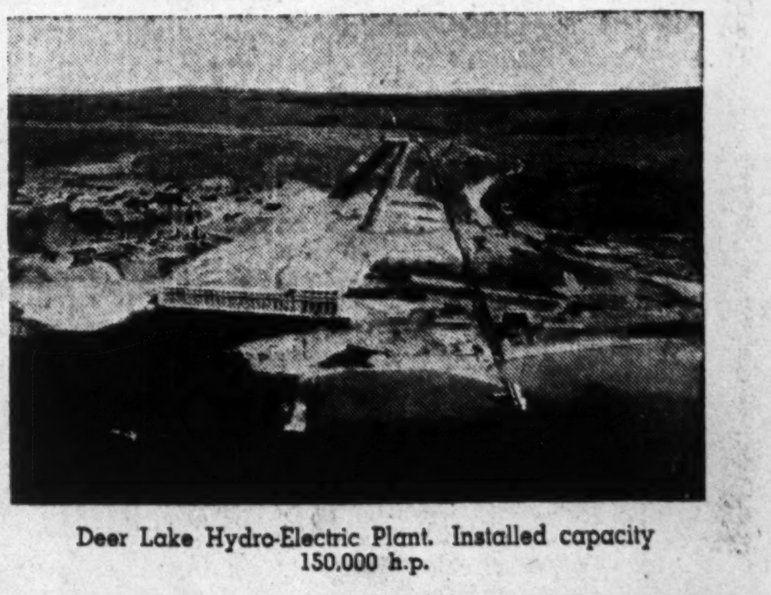
Ship Repairs: The modern machine shop and wharf facilities of this Company are available for repairs to ships of all classes.

The Glynmill Inn: This modern 70 room hotel is well known to travellers from the United States and Canada.

CORNER BROOK, NEWFOUNDLAND



One of the company's modern steamships for carrying newsprint to the markets of the world.



Deer Lake Hydro-Electric Plant. Installed capacity 150,000 h.p.

Newsprint — Newfoundland

Island Mills Forced to Slow Up

Labor Shortage Reflected in Lessened Pulp Supply

Newfoundland newsprint production, by far the most important manufacturing activity on the island, recorded a decline of about one third during the first seven months of 1943 compared with the like period a year ago. During June and July there was an improvement in output, but indications clearly point to a relatively sharp drop for the full year.

Falling off in operations has been due primarily to two factors; manpower and shipping difficulties. The attraction of large numbers of workers to the Canada-U. S. defense projects has created a serious shortage of labor in the woods, with a consequent decline in the amount of available pulpwood.

Though output has fallen off, Newfoundland's two newsprint mills entered 1943 with large inventories of paper. Consequently, to the end of July shipments totalled 136,070, or nearly 19,000 tons more than production. Compared with the same period of 1942, marketing has declined only 11.4% as against a drop in production of 32.8%.

Drop in shipments has been entirely at the expense of the United States market, deliveries for the January-July period this year totalling 91,527 tons, as against 111,294 tons a year ago. Shipments to the United Kingdom and other markets, on the other hand, have recorded a small gain this year—43,967 tons against 41,793 tons.

Bowater's

Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd., at Corner Brook, is the largest pulp and paper enterprise on the island. Because of shortage of labor, available wood supply is not sufficient for full-time operation. Last year the company operated at 98% of capacity, compared with full capacity the year before.

At the close of 1941 the mill produced paper for nearly all the Empire markets. With the spread of war to the Pacific and Indian oceans, together with the shortage of shipping, newsprint consignments to Australia, India, South Africa and the British Isles were reduced drastically in 1942. Currently the market for Corner Brook newsprint is confined largely to North and South America.

Due to rising costs, earnings of the company declined about $500,000 to $2.5 millions in 1942. Net profits were cut in half, but were almost sufficient to cover the preferred dividend, which was paid in full.

During the past year Bowater's has carried out a major piece of financing. The "B" mortgages were converted from 5½% to 3½% rate of interest. This was made possible through co-operation of the company, the Bank of England and the British Treasury. Bowater's Paper Mills Ltd., British parent company of the Newfoundland organization, purchased from the Bank of England the whole £2 million issue of the 5% cumulative preferred shares of the Newfoundland company.

In turn, the Bank agreed to use the major portion of this purchase price in underwriting the new 3½% debenture stock which is guaranteed by the Newfoundland Government. Newfoundland also underwrote part of the new issue which is to be fully retired by a sinking fund payment in 1970.

Anglo-Newfoundland

Operating experience this year at the Grand Falls newsprint plant of Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. has been on much the same basis as that experienced at Bowater's Corner Brook mill. Like Bowater's the company has diversified its production through an increase in tonnage for sale of dry groundwood and sulphite pulp.

Since the outbreak of war the company has spent large sums of money in enlarging its pulp-producing facilities. War priorities have held new installation of equipment and new construction down to a minimum. Additional equipment, however, has been added in the sulphite mill and machine room, and the second unit has been installed to cut down screening waste.

Tight Pulpwood Supply

Heavy demand on Newfoundland railway facilities for movement of defense supplies has continued, hampering transport of pulpwood by rail. Last year only two thirds of the expected quantity was delivered, and it is believed that still less will move in 1943.

In addition to its pulp and paper property, Anglo-Newfoundland Development controls Terra Nova properties which hold a 50% interest in Buchans Mines, Newfoundland's base metal producer. Heavy demand for labor on defense projects has hit Buchans Mines, causing a drop in the tonnage mined and milled.

Profits are Down

Last year net profit to the company, after depreciation but before debenture interest, amounted to $485,842. This compares with $1.1 million in the previous year. After fixed charges and provision for bond redemption, there was a loss on the year's operations of $70,333, compared with a net profit of $530,049 in 1941.

Included in the 1942 figures are dividends from the Terra Nova properties amounting to $252,850, slightly higher than the 1941 figure.

In his report, J. S. Goodyear, secretary of the company, states that due to uncertainties of the future, the directors could not recommend payment of a dividend.

Fine Papers

(Continued from page 22)

nearly $1.8 millions. These were designed to increase the output of sulphite pulp and paper at Merritton and of paper at Windsor Mills. A flax pulp mill was also built at the Beauharnois plant, made necessary due to the shutting out of supplies of rags by the war.

Over the last few years Howard Smith has greatly strengthened its balance sheet position through absorption of minority interest in subsidiary companies. It also has been able to effect substantial reductions in its own debt and improve working capital position.

Despite the stronger financial position of the company, no action has been taken respecting dividends on the common stock. The uncertainty of output, particularly in regard to labor and materials, has caused the directors to move warily, a policy justified by recent developments.

Provincial Paper

With restrictions on paper production extending to fine paper, Provincial Paper, whose output is predominantly in this category, will undoubtedly be somewhat affected during 1943. The restriction of 10% to date is not severe, however, and it is not expected that the effects will be too serious. Restrictions were in effect for the last quarter of 1942, so the impact of restrictions on production are not hitting the company all at once in 1943.

Earnings in 1942 were approximately 25% lower than in 1941 which had been the best year experienced by the company since 1936.

Public interest in Provincial Paper, which is controlled by Abitibi, lies in the 5½% first mortgage bonds mentioned above and in 35,000 shares of 7% preferred stock. Bond interest and preferred stock dividends have always been met on due dates. No dividends have been paid on the common shares, all held by Abitibi, since 1937 when 90 cents a share was paid.

Products of the company include high grade book, bond, coated and writing papers. Four plants are operated—at Georgetown, Thorold, Mille Roches and Port Arthur, Ont.

Rolland Paper

Rated as one of the four major fine paper manufacturers in Canada, Rolland Paper Co. operates two mills, one at Mount Rolland and the other at St. Jerome, P.Q.

Demand for the company's products has kept up and, based on the volume of unfilled orders on hand, it is expected the mills can be operated at more or less capacity unless government restrictions or a scarcity of pulpwood necessitate a reduction in production.

Material and labor costs were substantially increased in 1942, resulting in lower operating and net profits. Income of $604,486 compared with $688,362 the year before, and after allowing for tax provision, share earnings dropped from $1.43 to $1.14.

Rolland Paper has chalked up a consistently good record. The company or its predecessor has been in operation for over 60 years and in that time has established a particularly good trade name. Consequently, the volume of business available to the company under ordinary conditions holds remarkably steady, profits being earned even during the depression years.

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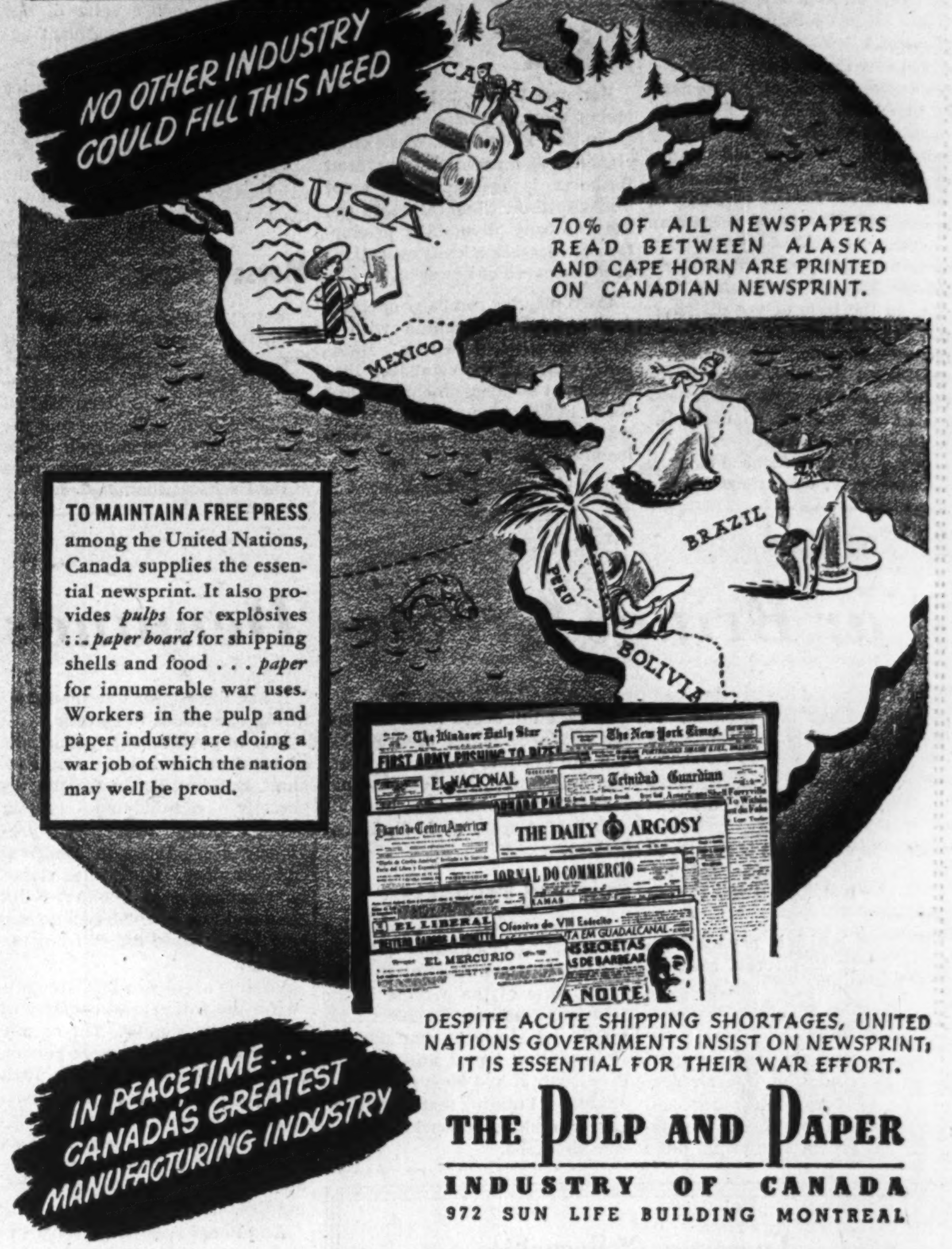
IMPORTANT FACTS ON PULP & PAPER WAR EFFORT

HOW THE PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY HELPS SERVE GOOD NEIGHBOURS



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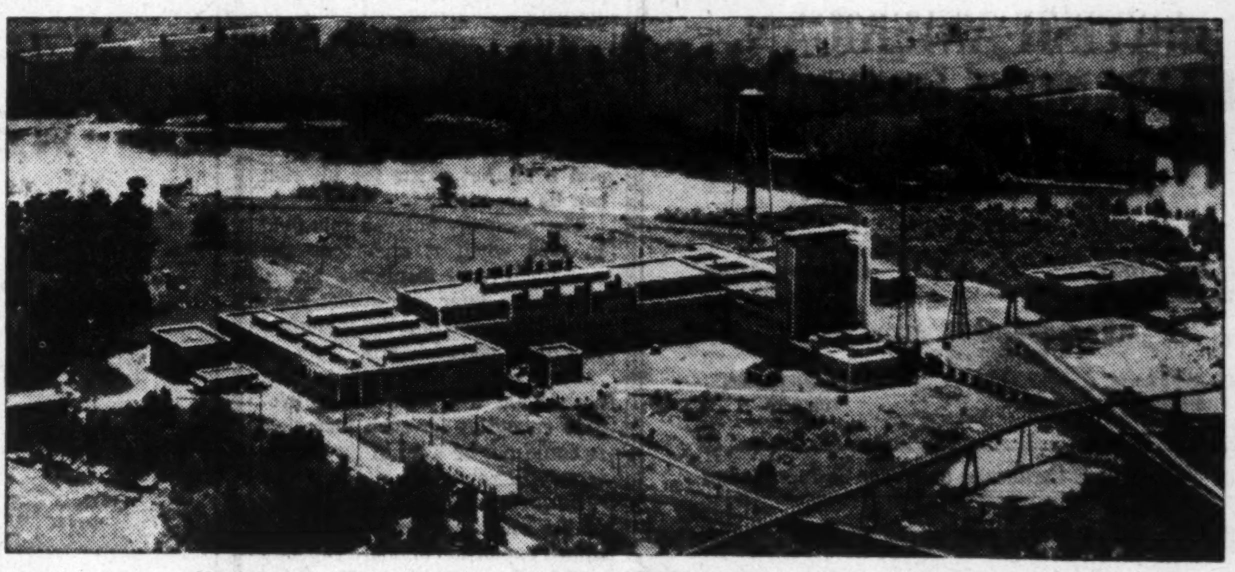

Aerial view of the modern newsprint mill of The James Maclaren Company.

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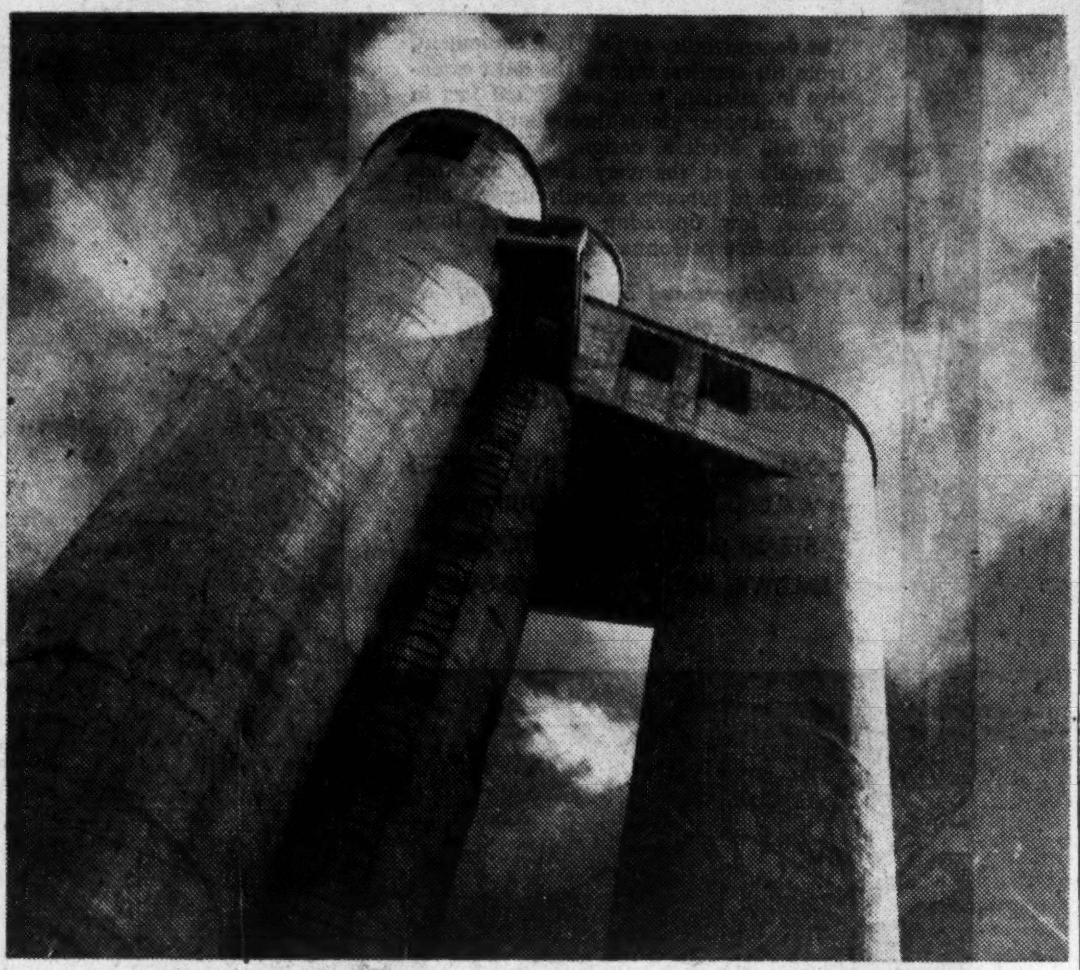
Pulp in Wartime

Pre-war Exports Are Doubled

Canada Supplies Big Share United Nation's Needs



The chemical side of the pulp business: huge acid towers like these each year digest hundreds of thousands of cords of Canadian spruce, hemlock and balsam wood into pulp for newsprint, fine paper and materials of war.

Canada, with a surplus of chemical and groundwood pulps larger than any other country among the United Nations, expects to ship nearly 1.6 million tons in 1943, an amount far in excess of pre-war deliveries.

United States is scheduled to receive 1,280,505 tons of Canadian pulp this year. All but 220,090 tons represents chemical pulps. The other 301,183 tons are earmarked for the British Commonwealth and other overseas markets. Importance of this product may be appreciated by the fact that Canadian producers have been urged to produce every ton of pulp possible in order to further the war effort.

At the onset of war Canadian chemical pulp industry recognized that Canada and the United States might become the sole source of supply to the United Nations. It set itself to meet this situation effectively; not by building new plants, but by increased output of existing plants by better balancing of operations and other improvements.

For 1942 total production of chemical pulp for sale, as distinct from consumption of integrated pulp and paper operations, was 60% more than in 1937, the peak pre-war year; 18% more than the average of the war years 1940 and 1941.

Pulp for Britain

All pulp requirements of the Canadian Government for nitration into explosives are met with chemical pulp made in Canada, as are also practically all British Government requirements for this purpose.

All United Kingdom requirements of dissolving pulps for making rayon yarns, stable fibre, plastics, Cellophane and allied products of essential war needs are supplied by this country. Total shipments of chemical pulp to the United Kingdom are about four times the pre-war rate.

To relieve American pulp producers for lease-lend shipments to the United Kingdom, the U. K. Ministry of Supplies and Paper Control reduced pulp requirements from the United States for 1943 by about 50% as compared with 1942, relying on Canada to make up whatever shortage in U. K. supplies might develop despite efforts to reduce the consumption of pulp.

Last year Britain's consumption of new pulp (as distinct from consumption of reclaimed papers) stood at 24% of the pre-war rate. For 1943 consumption has been squeezed down to about 21% of pre-war rates. Currently Canada supplies 70% of the total U. K. pulp consumption.

Shipments of chemical pulp also have been maintained to Latin American countries by special request of the Canadian and United States Governments.

U. S. Share Largest

By far the largest part of Canada's chemical pulp shipments go to the United States. Before the war that market imported annually from Europe about 1½ million tons of pulp and a smaller quantity from Canada. Since the outbreak of war, at the urgent request of the U. S. Government authorities, shipments of chemical pulp from Canada to that market have been increased and are running at about 70% more than the peak pre-war year 1937.

Of all chemical pulp produced in Canada for sale about 90% is exported. All these export shipments have first to be licensed by the countries receiving them and can, therefore, be counted as essential war needs.

Pulp made in Canada is the basis for war essentials such as shell containers, packages for the distribution of parts for machines and assemblies of war equipment between munitions plants; packages for food and clothing to the Armed Forces; chart, map, blueprint and photographic papers; and papers for the forms and correspondence necessary to the operation of the Army, Navy, Air Force and activities supporting them.

Less Groundwood Pulp

Allied to the chemical pulps are the groundwood pulps which Canada has for export.

The limited use of groundwood or mechanical pulp, in contrast to the very wide uses of chemical pulp, has lessened the importance of this branch to the pulp and paper industry. Up until a few months ago most groundwood Canadian mills were reporting a reduced normal capacity as compared with 1941. This was brought about by a reduction in power, pulpwood supplies, and various other factors.

This year the groundwood production is expected to be lower than in 1942, which in turn was approximately 5% below 1941.

Aside from domestic needs, which will be on a somewhat smaller scale, it is planned to export about 220,000 tons of groundwood pulp to the U. S. and about 52,000 tons to British Commonwealth and other overseas markets. Anticipated deliveries to the U. S. are a little under the pre-war level and to the British Commonwealth and other markets about two thirds of that reported for 1939.

Demand for all Pulp

Indications are that the U. S. markets will take all the pulp, whether chemical or groundwood, that Canada can spare. In fact, it is possible that the American production, plus Canadian imports, of pulp will not be sufficient to cover the reduced requirements of the U. S. over the next 12 months.

The shortage of pulp supplies also may extend to the United Kingdom. The drastic reduction in U. K. consumption of pulp was accomplished while Britain was fighting a defensive war. As the offensive war gains momentum, there will be a substantially increased war need for pulp and paper.

Over 20 Mills Operating

To meet present and prospective needs, Canada has, in addition to major pulp producers, many marginal producers, notably the newsprint companies.

Aside from the marginal producers there are a score or more Canadian companies regularly producing pulp for sale. Those who depend wholly, or at least for the major part of their income, upon pulp operations, number less than a dozen. This list does not, of course, include companies like Abitibi or Canadian International Paper, which have plants devoted solely to the production of sulphite pulp.

Abitibi

While Abitibi Power & Paper Co. is known primarily as a newsprint operator, it also turns out an important part of Ontario's sulphite pulp.

Bleached and unbleached sulphite pulps are produced at Abitibi's Smooth Rock Falls, sulphite pulp mill and newsgrade sulphite pulps are produced at the Iroquois Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, and Beaupre (Quebec) newsprint mills.

Production of sulphite pulps in 1942 was 108,631 tons compared with 93,224 tons in 1941, the 1941 total including a few thousand tons of groundwood pulp. Prices for both bleached sulphite pulps and newsgrade sulphite pulps have moved forward considerably in recent years.

It is estimated that revenue from sulphite pulps amounts to approximately a fifth of the company's total revenue.

B. C. Pulp

Shortages of manpower and materials are having an influence upon operations of British Columbia Pulp & Paper Co., one of the most important high-grade pulp producers on the Pacific Coast. Volume of production for the current year is expected to be somewhat lower, but operating statement should continue to show profits on a satisfactory basis.

Since the outbreak of war the position of the company has undergone a marked change for the better. Previously the company marketed its pulp in the Orient, Australasia and the West Coast of the United States. Markets have changed but demands resulting from the war have absorbed all the output of the company's two plants at Port Alice and Woodfibre.

Prior to the war the company had experienced a series of ups and downs which resulted in the accumulation of substantial arrears of interest on the bond debt, while dividends on the preferred stock were deferred.

A compromise arrangement was made with the bondholders resulting in deferment of interest payments and sinking fund on both the first mortgage and general mortgage bonds. However, with the improvement in earnings, arising out of wartime business, the company not only re-established interest payments but has done considerable toward cleaning up its liabilities, in respect to the funded debt.

Wipe Out Arrears

Late last year B. C. Pulp entered into an agreement with the 7% general mortgage bondholders whereby interest arrears were capitalized through the issue of additional bonds to the extent of 40% to the bonds then held. This required $489,400 additional general mortgage bonds.

In addition, the company paid $180 per $1,000 of the principal amount of bonds on Dec. 15, 1942, or $220,230.

A further payment of $172.20 per $1,000 bond was made on Jan. 2 last, or $210,686.

With the bond and cash payments, the company issued $920,316 to holders of the general mortgage bonds. This was equivalent to $92.03 per $100 of bonds, which amount corresponded to the arrears of interest and interest on interest.

Compromise Arrangement

The plan adopted also provided for modification of the bonds, including the additional bonds to be issued, so that principal and interest are payable only in Canadian funds, instead of Canada, U. S. and U. K. as hitherto.

Interests accruing between May 1, 1942, and May 1, 1945, were postponed and become payable on Nov. 1, 1945, with interest on such overdue interest accruing from each maturity date at 7% per annum.

Arrangements also made by the company for a two-year bank loan of $1 million secured by Treasury first mortgage bonds while the company cancelled $180,000 general mortgage bonds held by it in lieu of sinking fund payments for the years 1942, 1943 and 1944.

Brown Corp.

Pulp production at the La Tuque plant of Brown Corp., wholly-owned subsidiary of Brown Co., is running to capacity at present.

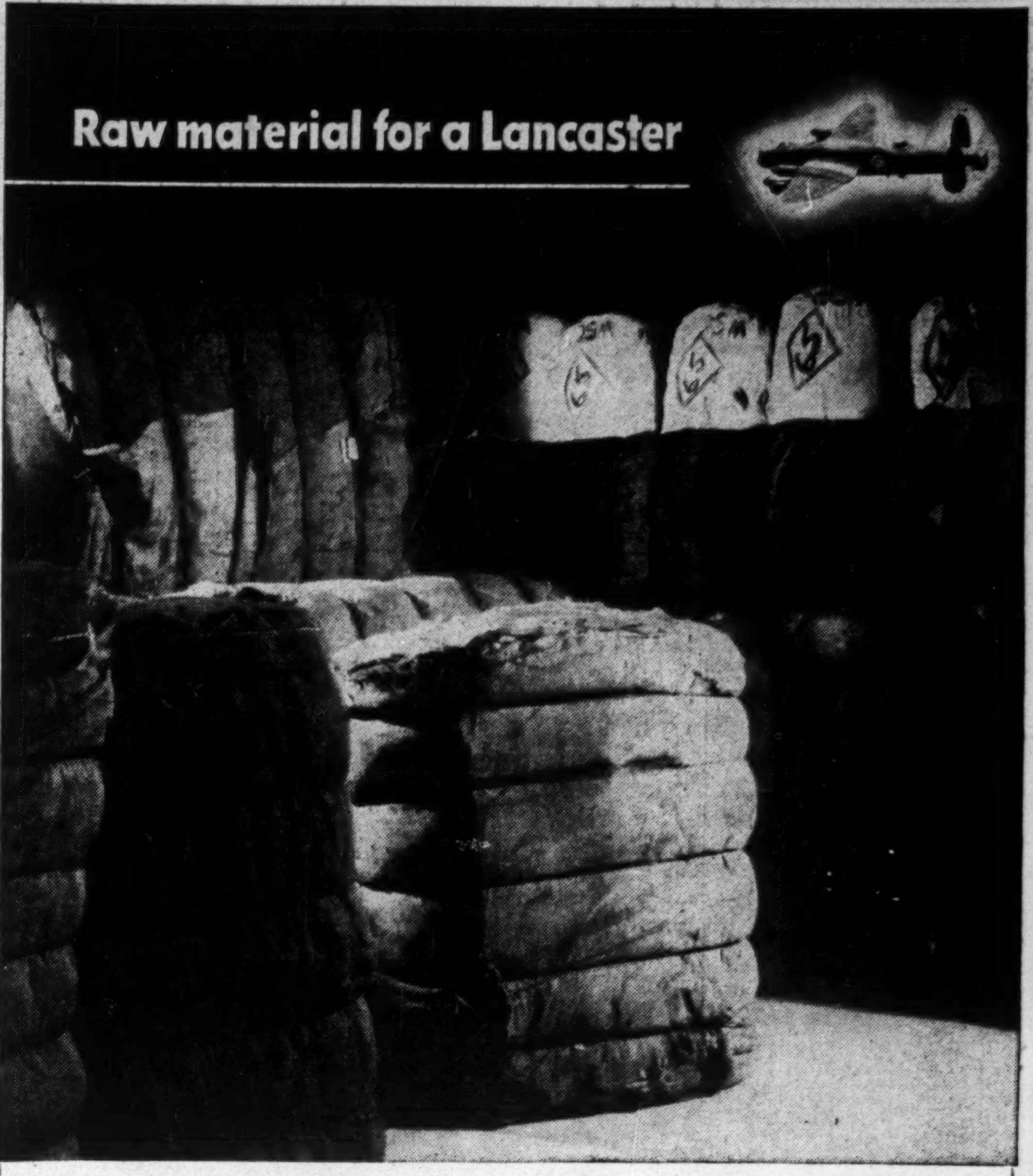
The La Tuque plant is designed to produce around 310 tons daily of high quality sulphate pulp. Operations have been on a large scale for some time and, over the past year, substantial sums have been spent in improving the wood handling facilities and putting the

(Continued on page 28)

Raw material for a Lancaster

JUST bales of rags . . . yet they are raw material for bombers, battleships and tanks just as surely as are steel and aluminum. Every type of war production depends on paper—for orders, instructions, designs, blueprints and a thousand other *essential* uses. Many types of special papers, made from both rags and wood pulp, are being supplied in vast quantities by Rolland and other Canadian paper mills for strategic war purposes. *From production line to front line, paper is in the thick of the fight.*

ROLLAND PAPER
COMPANY LIMITED
High Grade Paper Makers since 1882
MONTREAL, QUE.
BRANCH OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT. • MILLS AT ST. JEROME, QUE. AND MONT ROLLAND, QUE.



H. G. Acres & Company
Consulting Engineers
NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA

Analytical Studies, Reports and Valuations.

Design, Specification and Engineering Supervision of:—

Dams and Hydraulic Structures

Water Storage and Control Developments

Hydro-Electric and Steam-Power Plants

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Industrial Buildings

MERSEY PAPER
COMPANY, LIMITED
LIVERPOOL, NOVA SCOTIA
▼
Manufacturers of
Fine Newsprint

SUBSTANDARD PACKAGING
Torpedoes Shipments

FANTASTIC? Not at all. Poor packaging is helping to sink rail shipments at the rate of 275,000 loss claims a month in the U. S. Vital materials are being wasted . . . manpower is being wasted . . . shipping space is being wasted . . . Victory is being delayed . . . *unnecessarily.*

Inferior packaging may appear more economical. It isn't. A few additional pennies invested in sufficiently rugged and properly engineered corrugated boxes insure production factors worth hundreds of dollars.

If you're concerned with safer delivery of your products . . . and who isn't? . . . ask the H & D Package Laboratory to analyze your corrugated shipping boxes. They can show you practical ways to armor your products . . . and save you money.

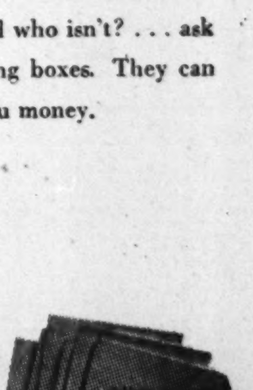
Protect the Product

BETTER SEE H&D AUTHORITY ON PACKAGING WAR MATERIALS

THERE'S A WORLD OF INFORMATION IN THESE FREE "TEXT-BOOKLETS"
Quick answers to shipping questions that pop up frequently; simple solutions to problems of distribution under any conditions—that's what you'll find in this "refresher course" in packaging. For free copies, write . . .

HINDE & DAUCH General Offices, TORONTO

MILLS AND FACTORIES ARE LOCATED IN TORONTO • TRENTON • MONTREAL



PRICE BROTHERS & COMPANY, LIMITED

QUEBEC CANADA

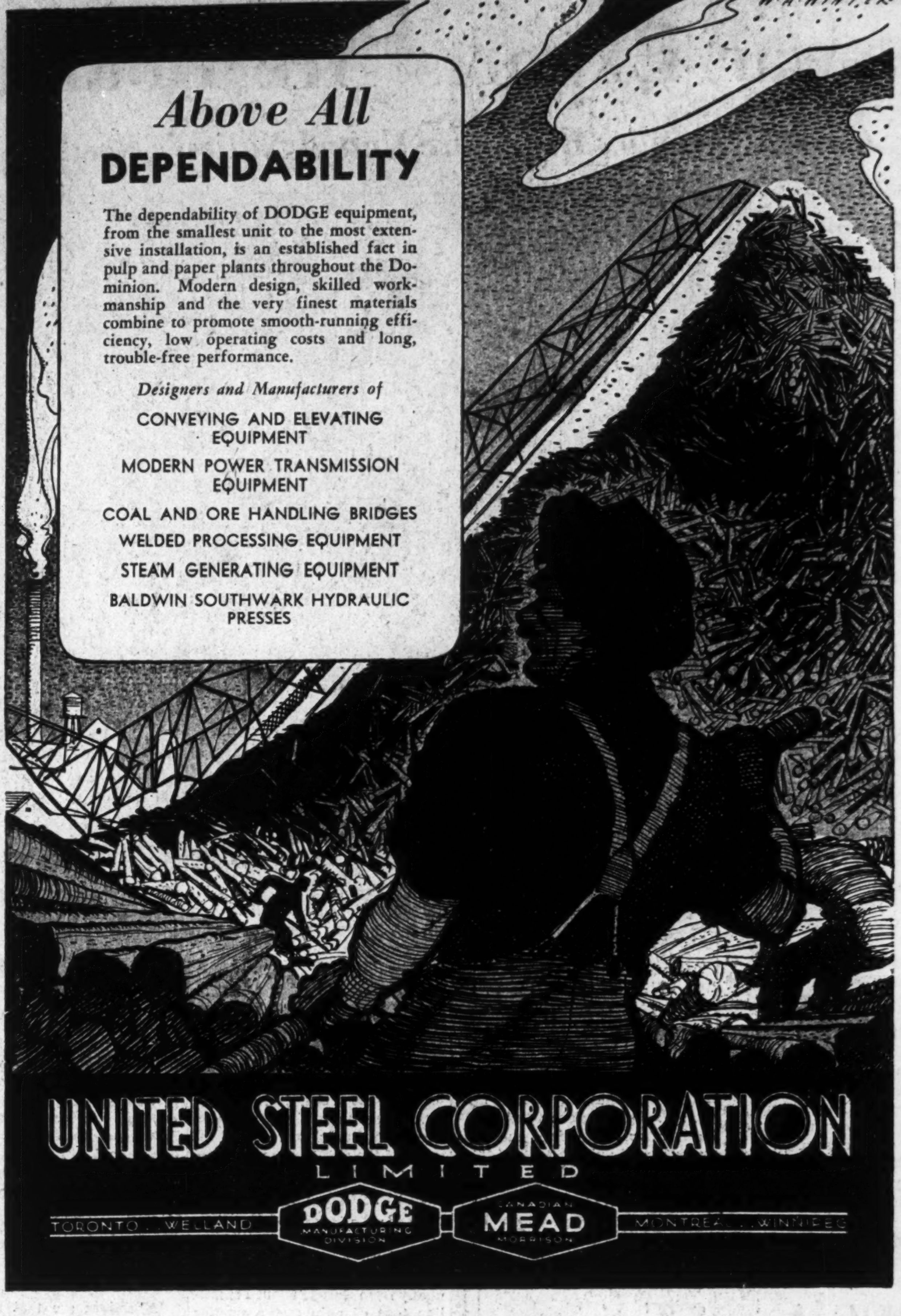
Newsprint

Lumber and Board Products

Established 1817

PRICE BROTHERS SALES CORPORATION

QUEBEC CANADA



Above All DEPENDABILITY

The dependability of DODGE equipment, from the smallest unit to the most extensive installation, is an established fact in pulp and paper plants throughout the Dominion. Modern design, skilled workmanship and the very finest materials combine to promote smooth-running efficiency, low operating costs and long, trouble-free performance.

Designers and Manufacturers of

CONVEYING AND ELEVATING EQUIPMENT

MODERN POWER TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT

COAL AND ORE HANDLING BRIDGES

WELDED PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

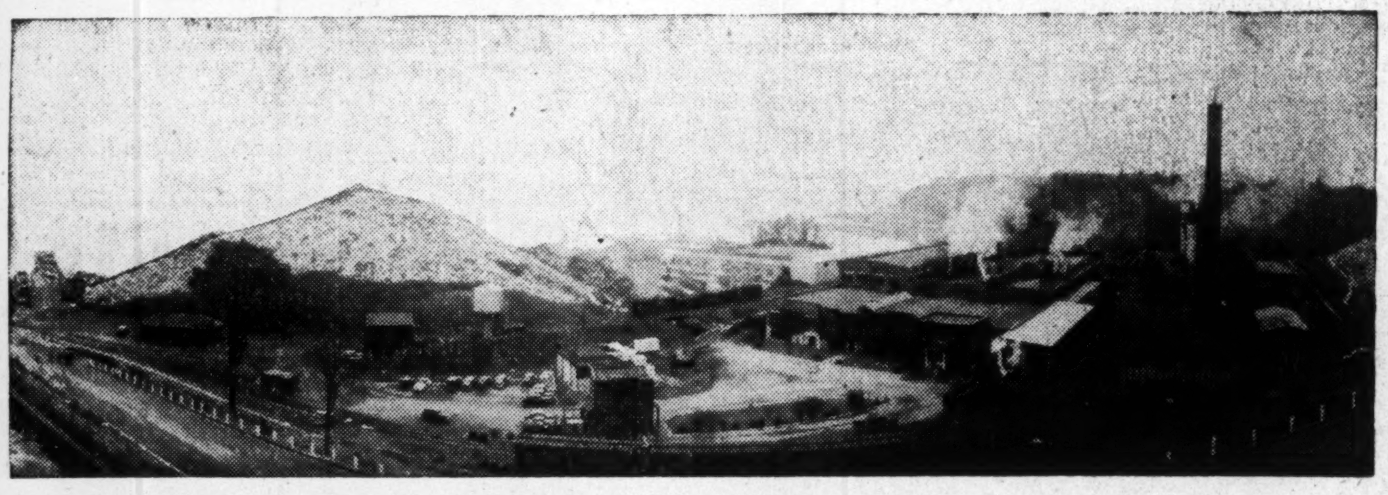
STEAM GENERATING EQUIPMENT

BALDWIN SOUTHWARK HYDRAULIC PRESSES

UNITED STEEL CORPORATION

LIMITED

TORONTO . WELLAND DODGE MANUFACTURING DIVISION CANADIAN MEAD MORRISON MONTREAL . WINNIPEG



DONNACONA PAPER COMPANY LIMITED

Woodpulp and Sulphite Pulp Mills
Newsprint - Donnacona Board
and Other Pulpwood Products

The mill is located on tide-water on the St. Lawrence River at the mouth of the Jacques Cartier River affording excellent water transportation.

The Company's timber limits, excellently located in relation to its plant, contain over 4,250,000 cords of wood.

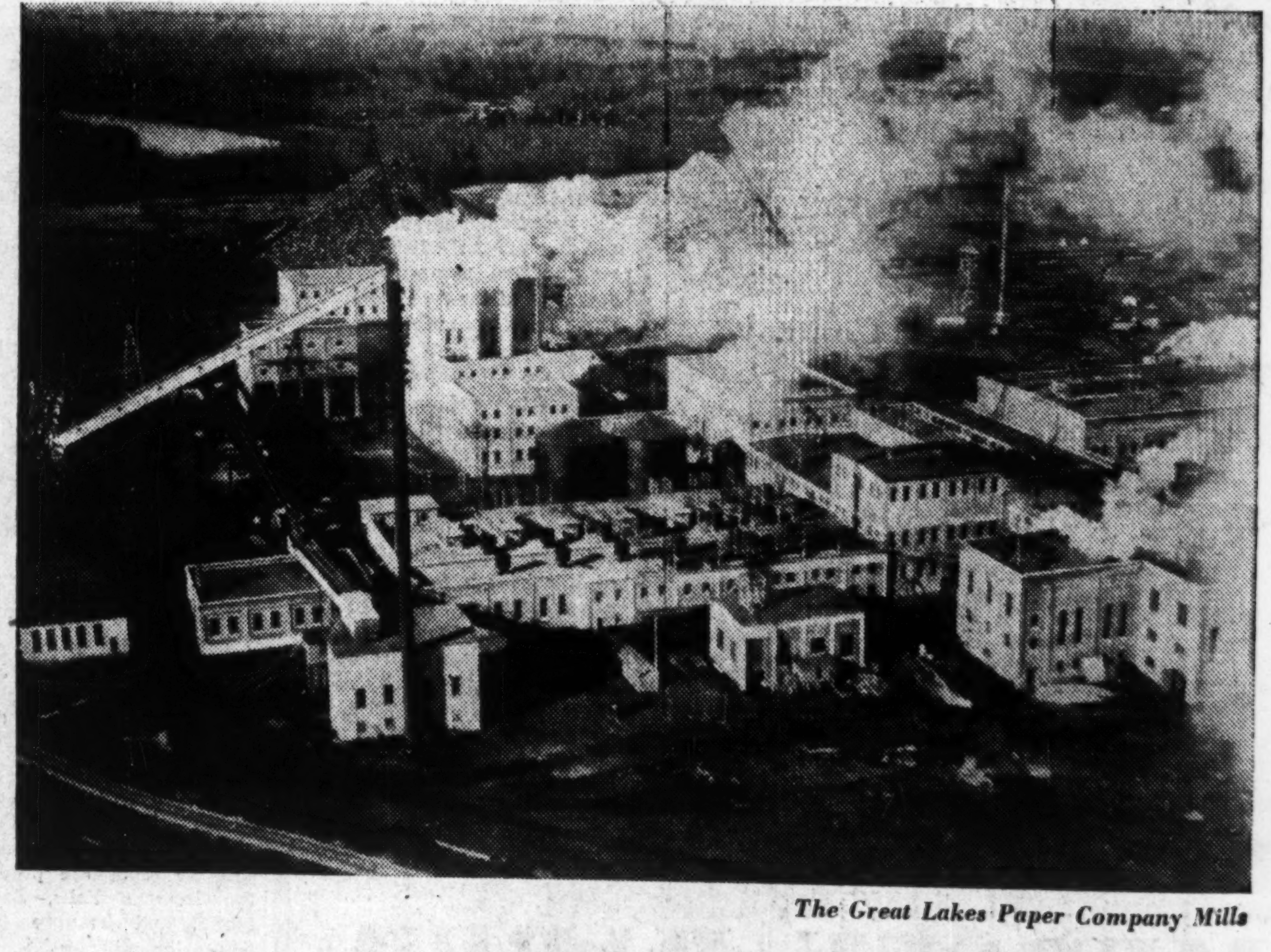
The Company also owns valuable water powers, developed and undeveloped, situated within a few miles of Donnacona.

CAPACITY OF MILLS

85,000 Tons Newsprint
96,000 Tons Groundwood Pulp
45,000 Tons Sulphite Pulp
75,000,000 sq. ft. Insulating and Building Board

Head Office - 44 St. Louis Street - Quebec City

THE GREAT LAKES PAPER COMPANY LIMITED



The Great Lakes Paper Company Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-GRADE NEWSPRINT PAPER AND UNBLEACHED SULPHITE PULP

•

Annual Mill Capacity
116,000 Tons Newsprint
42,000 Tons Sulphite Pulp

•

Pulp and Paper Mills at Fort William, Ont.

TORONTO OFFICE—55 YORK ST.

Major Pulp and Paper Producers

Newsprint Group

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Company	Timber Supply Cords or Sq. Miles	Mill Capacity Tons Annual	Gross Income 1942	Gross Income 1941	Depreciation 1942	Depreciation 1941	Net Revenue 1942	Net Revenue 1941	Times Bond Interest Earned 1942	Times Bond Interest Earned 1941	Profits Per Share 1942	Profits Per Share 1941	Net Working Capital (in Thousands) 1942	Net Working Capital (in Thousands) 1941	Market Value Common Stock
Abitibi, Power and Paper* Company in receivership. †Subject to income and excess profits tax.	54,138,000	615,000	$9,162	$10,527	$4,500	$4,500	331	†$5,626	......	......	$......	$......	$24,735	$22,473	$2⅝
Bowater's-Newfoundland* Controlled by Bowater's Paper Mills Ltd., London, Eng. Directors—Eric V. Bowater, pres., London, Eng.; H. M. S. Lewin, vice-pres. & gen. mgr., Corner Brook, Nfld.; C. G. Heward, G. S. Currie, 1st vice-pres., Montreal; A. A. Ritchie, A. B. Meyer, New York; W. Angus Reid, J. H. Keeling, Hon. Ira Wild.	20,000,000	205,000	2,518	3,031	884	878	1,634	2,153	1.36	1.78	0.04d	0.60	6,954	7,681	......
Can. International Paper* All stock owned by International Paper Co. Directors:—J. H. Hinman, pres.; S. L. de Carteret, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; Brig.-Gen. J. B. White, vice-pres., Montreal; W. N. Hurlbut, New York, vice-pres.; R. C. Doane, vice-pres.; H. R. Weaver, vice-pres. & treas.; R. J. Cullen, J. H. Phipps, J. F. Rollins, A. H. Wiggins, New York; J. A. Eccles, L. P. Gelinas, G. H. Montgomery, Hon. Donat Raymond, Montreal; G. C. Edwards, Ottawa; F. K. Morrow, Toronto; H. P. Robinson, Saint John, N.B.; Chenier Picard, Sherbrooke, Que. Vice-pres.—E. L. Crooker, F. G. Robinson, C. B. Thorne.	55,729,600	686,000	9,565	15,600	5,771	5,684	3,039	9,161	0.97	2.47	......	......	30,405	24,750	......
Consolidated Paper* Directors—L. J. Belnap, pres.; Francois Faure, vice-pres.; C. R. Whitehead, vice-pres.; N. J. Dawes, W. H. Howard, G. M. Todd, R. H. McMaster, E. A. Macnutt, C. F. Sise, Montreal; Col. H. D. L. Gordon, Toronto; Hon. C. A. Dunning, Montreal.	62,000,000	627,500	7,732	8,739	4,595	4,560	3,138	4,179	1.22	1.57	0.15	0.34	18,605	14,056	5⅜
Donnacona Paper* Directors:—R. P. Kernan, pres., Quebec; L. W. Michael, vice-pres. & sec.-treas., Donnacona; Sir Geo. Garneau, C. A. Cannon, Quebec; Hugh Mackay, A. P. S. Glassco, Montreal; Gaston Pratte, Quebec.	1,000 sq. m.	85,000	1,323	1,307	755	759	569	548	1.81	1.67	0.28	0.28	1,872	1,336	6½
Great Lakes Paper Directors:—Hon. W. Earl Rowe, pres. and man. dir.; A. D. Cobban, vice-pres.; R. G. Meech, C. B. Shields, W. J. Palmer, A. B. Gordon, Toronto; L. E. Aldrich*, Chicago; Ray Lawson, London, Ont.; C. P. Slane*, Peoria, Ill.; W. C. Cochrane. *Representing the publishers.	....	116,000	2,294	1,975	748	618	1,546	1,357	5.06	4.45	0.60	0.18	3,041	2,616	5⅞
Lake St. John Power & Paper* Controlled by St. Lawrence Paper Mills and St. Lawrence Corp. Directors:—D. H. McDougall, chm., Toronto; A. S. McNichols, pres., Montreal; H. H. Horsfall, vice-pres., Toronto; A. H. Campbell, A. S. Fraser, J. I. Rankin, John Stadler, Montreal.	12,000,000	102,000	1,259	1,208	543	556	717	652	2.43	2.16	0.17	0.04d	3,593	3,203	16
Maclaren Co., James Owned by Maclaren Power and Paper Co.	2,600 sq. m.	105,000	1,719	1,339	691	541	1,028	798	Nil	Nil	......	......	....	....	......
Mersey Paper Co. Stock privately held. Directors:—Col. C. H. L. Jones, pres. & man. dir., Liverpool, N.S.; J. McG. Stewart, vice-pres.; B. J. Waters, gen. mgr.; P. R. Jack, J. C. MacKeen, Halifax, N.S.; Col. J. L. Miller, Spithead, Bermuda.	3,300,000	107,300	788	1,407	536	659	252	748	1.00	2.70	2.08d	0.07	2,264	1,570	......
Minnesota & Ontario Paper Directors—R. H. M. Robinson*, pres.; J. B. Faegre*, C. T. Jaffray*, Shirley S. Ford, Minneapolis; Serge Semenenko, Boston; C. S. Garland*, Baltimore; F. M. Gordon, Chicago; G. A. Dobbie, Galt, Ont.; R. S. Waldie*, Toronto; vice-pres. R. W. Andrews, C. T. McMurray, R. J. Henderson. *Executive committee.	13,700,000	185,500	5,781	5,358	1,700	1,505	3,764	3,378	8.13	6.02	1.09	0.91	10,142	8,788	......
Price Bros. and Co.* Directors:—H. J. Symington, chm., Montreal; Col. C. H. L. Jones, pres., Quebec; A. A. Aitken, vice-pres.; J. D. Johnson, J. C. Newman, P. F. Sise, W. A. Arbuckle, Montreal; Alfred Marois, A. C. Picard, A. C. M. Thomson, Quebec, Que.; Sir Keith Price, London, Eng. Vice-pres.—John H. Price, Edward Flynn, M. R. Kane.	8,000 sq. m.	375,000	5,232	5,751	1,710	1,850	3,522	3,841	5.83	5.90	2.43	2.63	15,627	13,525	17½
St. Lawrence Corp. Returns are for wholly-owned Brompton Pulp and Paper. Directors:—A. F. White, chm., Toronto; A. K. Cameron, pres.; J. I. Rankin, vice-pres.; H. C. Flood, R. W. Steele, A. H. Campbell, N. A. Timmins, Jr., D. H. Taylor, Montreal; H. H. Horsfall, G. R. Cottrelle, Toronto.	8,000,000	63,000	1,565	899	533	495	1,032	1,404	Nil	Nil	1.62	2.78	3,546	3,460	3¾
St. Lawrence Paper Mills Profit shown is on preferred. Common held by St. Lawrence Corp. Directors:—A. K. Cameron, chm.; J. I. Rankin, pres.; Montreal; A. F. White, vice-pres. & man. dir., Toronto; H. C. Flood, R. W. Steele, N. A. Timmins, Jr., A. H. Campbell, G. B. Foster, Montreal; A. J. Davis, Newmarket.	6,000,000	187,700	1,645	1,688	787	911	858	803	Nil	Nil	3.80	3.98	3,732	3,028	......

*Also has important surplus of pulp, lumber, or insulating board to sell. d Deficit.

Fine Paper Group

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Company	Timber Supply Cords or Sq. Miles	Mill Capacity Tons Annual	Gross Income 1942	Gross Income 1941	Depreciation 1942	Depreciation 1941	Net Revenue 1942	Net Revenue 1941	Times Bond Interest Earned 1942	Times Bond Interest Earned 1941	Profits Per Share 1942	Profits Per Share 1941	Net Working Capital (in Thousands) 1942	Net Working Capital (in Thousands) 1941	Market Value Common Stock
Howard Smith Paper* Directors:—Harold Crabtree, pres.; E. Howard Smith, vice-pres., Montreal; G. H. Tomlinson, vice-pres.; J. H. Gundy, C. L. Burton, Toronto; A. B. Wood, deGaspe Beaubien; W. A. Arbuckle, Howard Murray, J. D. Johnson, G. M. McKee, W. D. Robb, W. H. Howard, Montreal; George Chahoon, Jr., Grand'Mére, Que. Vice-pres.—E. K. Robinson.	2,000 sq. m.	77,600	4,687	5,600	1,631	1,432	3,056	4,168	12.30	15.91	2.11	2.53	5,189	4,812	15
Provincial Paper Controlled by Abitibi. Directors:—S. F. Duncan, pres.; W. H. Smith, vice-pres.; G. T. Clarkson, L. R. Wilson, A. F. White, Alex Fasken, G. S. Niven, T. Broadhurst, W. S. Barber, Toronto.	2,500 sq. m.	58,900	1,217	1,267	300	300	917	967	4,88	4.96	0.34	1.27	3,282	3,018	......
Rolland Paper Co. Directors:—Jean Rolland, pres.; J.-Pierre Rolland and Hugh Mackay, vice-pres.; Montreal; Olivier Rolland, Mont Rolland, Que., mill exec.; J. A. Raymond, J. A. Weldon, J. B. McCarthy, Montreal; Jean Paul Roland, St. Jerome, Que.; J. Y. Murdoch, Toronto.	....	8,900	612	696	192	205	420	491	4.01	4.73	1.14	1.43	1,131	1,007	10½
Westminster Paper Co. Stock closely held. †For years ending Jan. 31, latest available. Directors:—J. J. Herb, pres. and chm., Bellingham, Wash.; E. M. Herb, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; F. F. Foote, sec.-treas.; J. G. Robson, R. C. Onkels, New Westminster; S. A. Lake, Vancouver; F. J. Herb, Bellingham, Wash.	....	6,200	†270	†341	†71	†57	†200	†284	......	......	†1.09	†1.47	†213	†263	......

*Also has surplus pulp for sale.

Pulp Group

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Company	Timber Supply Cords or Sq. Miles	Mill Capacity Tons Annual	Gross Income 1942	Gross Income 1941	Depreciation 1942	Depreciation 1941	Net Revenue 1942	Net Revenue 1941	Times Bond Interest Earned 1942	Times Bond Interest Earned 1941	Profits Per Share 1942	Profits Per Share 1941	Net Working Capital (in Thousands) 1942	Net Working Capital (in Thousands) 1941	Market Value Common Stock
B. C. Pulp and Paper Directors: — Lawrence Killam, pres.; George Kidd, vice-pres.; R. C. Buchanan, W. H. Malkin, Cecil Killam, Vancouver; I. W. Killam, Montreal.	242 sq. m.	136,400	1,725	3,298	580	737	1,145	2,560	3.61	7.83	2.03	5.62	1,655	968	......
Brown Corp. p Also 60,000 tons specialty kraft papers. * Net operating profit. Returns are for Brown Co. Directors:—H. P. Kendall, chm.; F. G. Coburn, pres., New York; Robert Braun, Portland, Maine; Orton B. Brown, Berlin, N.H.; John J. Fahey, Washington; J. J. Hagerty, L. F. Whittemore, Boston; J. B. Challies, G. Blair Gordon, Montreal.	20,000,000	285,000p	*4,895	*5,525	1,912	1,541	5,521	6,078	......	......	......	......	11,338	12,023	......
Dryden Paper Co. x About 15,000 tons finished in form of kraft bags, etc. Directors—F. A. Sabbaton, pres., Montreal; J. S. Wilson, vice-pres., Dryden, Ont.; George Chahoon, P. A. Thomson, Dan McLachlin, J. B. Woodyatt, E. R. Parkins, F. B. Kilbourn, J. R. S. McLernon, Montreal.	2,000,000	30,000x	683	426	304	271	350	128	5.21	1.80	1.07	0.22	701	571	8
Fraser Cos. Directors:—Aubrey Crabtree, pres. and gen. mgr.; L. M. Sherwood, vice-pres. and compt., Edmundston; Harold Crabtree, A. H. Campbell, A. M. Irvine, H. P. Thornhill, Montreal; Lt.-Com. K. S. Maclachlan, Ottawa; S. F. Duncan, Toronto; F. C. Beatteay, Saint John, N.B.; R. B. Hanson, Fredericton.	15,500,000	49,650‡	5,010	5,116	1,579	1,546	3,431	3,570	5.54	5.34	......	......	5,165	3,665	15
Minas Basin Pulp Stock privately held. * Not available. Directors:—Albert Parsons, pres., Walton, N.S.; D. W. Murray, vice-pres.; R. A. Jodrey, man.-dir. and sec.-treas.; T. B. Akin, Jr., J. J. Jodrey, Hantsport, N.S.; G. A. Chase, L. B. Chase, Port Williams, N.S.; F. M. Covert, F. C. Manning, R. W. Harris, Halifax; K. L. Crowell, Bridgetown, N.S.; Mrs. A. L. Wright, Wolfville, N.S.; K. L. Warren, Riviere du Loup, Que.	200 sq. m.	37,200	1,713	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	......
Quebec Pulp & Paper Not operating. * Loss before depreciation. †Excess of current liabilities. Directors:—A. S. McNichols, pres.; C. R. Whithead, vice-pres., Montreal; Major Edward Flynn, vice-pres., Kenogami, Que.; G. M. McKee, J. G. Porteous, George Henderson, Montreal; J. H. Price, Col. C. H. L. Jones, Quebec.	5,000,000	....	....	41	....	....	....	*261	......	......	......	......	......	†1,495	......

‡ Also has for sale annual output of 82,150 tons of fine papers; 18,600 tons of paper board and large quantity of lumber.

Miscellaneous Group

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Company	Timber Supply Cords or Sq. Miles	Mill Capacity Tons Annual	Gross Income 1942	Gross Income 1941	Depreciation 1942	Depreciation 1941	Net Revenue 1942	Net Revenue 1941	Times Bond Interest Earned 1942	Times Bond Interest Earned 1941	Profits Per Share 1942	Profits Per Share 1941	Net Working Capital (in Thousands) 1942	Net Working Capital (in Thousands) 1941	Market Value Common Stock
Bathurst Power & Paper Directors:—R. L. Weldon, pres.; H. J. Webb, vice-pres. & sec.-treas.; P. A. Thomson, vice-pres.; Joseph Simard; F. J. Campbell, A. J. Nesbitt, J. B. Woodyatt, Montreal; H. P. Robinson, Saint John, N.B.; R. G. Ivey, London, Ont.	18,500,000	45,000(1)	1,823	2,073	565	537	1,258	1,536	Nil	Nil	1.88	2.30	4,227	3,649	13½
Building Products *Net profit. Directors:—P. R. Allen, chm., East Walpole, Mass.; W. R. McNeil, pres.; D. P. Hatch and C. P. Cowan, vice-pres.; R. C. Crooker, sec.-treas.; Winthrop Brainerd, G. M. McKee, G. H. Montgomery, Montreal; H. R. Tudhope, Toronto.	....	27,900(2)	1,264	1,167	108	98	*425	*475	Nil	Nil	0.88	0.98	1,883	1,764	16⅞
Canadian Wallpaper Stock inactive. * Net profit. Directors:—Arnold Ashton, pres., Toronto; J. T. Chasney, vice-pres.; Ralph Entwisle, London, Eng.; A. V. Sudgen, Manchester, Eng.; Harold Jackson, Holmes-chapel, Eng.; Reg. N. Boxer, F. M. Hulbig, F. C. Hanson, J. Prescott, E. G. Staunton, Gerald Staunton, J. P. Ramsay, R. R. Sparling, Toronto; R. H. Gillean, R. H. Gillean, Jr., C. M. Williamson, H. S. Foster, Montreal.	o	....	190	214	....	....	*136	*168	Nil	Nil	1.06	1.30	1,539	1,422	12
Canadian Wirebound Boxes Earnings and price on Class A. Directors:—D. L. White, Jr., chm., Midland, Ont.; A. M. Dunn, pres. and man. dir.; H. M. Millar, E. G. McMillan, S. B. Playfair, H. L. Trapp, Toronto; A. K. Cameron, Montreal.	o	....	327	359	95	91	232	268	Nil	Nil	1.60	2.52	248	226	18¼
Corrugated Paper Box Stock inactive. * Net profit. Directors:—A. T. Whealy, pres. & treas.; J. A. Gairdner, vice-pres.; J. A. Whealy, vice-pres. & sec., Toronto; Henry Hilton, Winnipeg; L. E. Blackwell, *W. A. Woodcock, William Lawrence, A. G. Walwyn, Toronto. *Representing preferred shareholders.	o	....	399	246	44	47	*105	*102	Nil	Nil	1.29	1.24	554	459	......
Gair Co. of Canada Wholly owned by Robt. Gair Co. Inc. Directors—G. W. Brown, pres. and gen. mgr.; C. E. Whitten, vice-pres. and treas.; G. M. Willoughby, sec.; G. E. Dyke, T. R. Pierce.	....	68,000	951	973	238	224	713	749	6.77	6.81	2.87	3.01	1,461	1,077	......
Hinde & Dauch Directors:—Sidney Frohman, pres., Sandusky, Ohio; L. F. Winchell, vice-pres. & gen. man.; T. E. Lloyd, treas., Toronto; J. H. MacLeod, sec., Sandusky, Ohio; M. H. McArthur, gen. sales mgr.; R. L. Warren, Toronto; M. H. Murch, Cleveland, Ohio.	....	99,200(3)	1,222	1,338	204	194	1,018	1,143	145.91	95.60	1.66	1.67	1,938	1,746	15½

(1) In addition to kraft liner board, 22,000 tons unbleached sulphite pulp, 24,000 tons cylinder board and 24,000 tons of newsprint.
(2) Building papers.
(3) Paperboard.
(o) A converter and not a producer of pulp or paper.

Companies Whose Financial Statements Are Not Available

	Timber Limits	Mill Capacity, Tons
Anglo Canadian Pulp & Paper	3,460 sq. m.	195,600
Anglo-Newfoundland Dev. Co.	....	185,000
Beaver Wood Fibre Co.	246 sq. m.	25,100
Booth Ltd., J. R.	4,734 sq. m.	15,000
Donohue Bros. Ltd.	417 sq. m.	49,000
Eddy Co., E. B.	1,846 sq. m.	47,000
Gaspesia Sulphite Co.	....	40,000
Interlake Tissue	....	8,000

	Timber Limits	Mill Capacity, Tons
Ontario Paper Co.	4,278 sq. m.	292,000
Pacific Mills Co.	275 sq. m.	74,000
Port Royal Pulp & Paper	....	38,750
Powell River Co.	460 sq. m.	224,300
Sidney Roofing Co.	....	9,300
Spruce Falls Power & Paper	10,500,000	200,000
St. Raymond Paper Co.	....	7,800
Vancouver Kraft Products	....	26,300

Pulp Demand Continues High

(Continued from page 25)

mill in a stronger competitive position.

While there is no direct interest in Brown Corp., there is a substantial Canadian investment interest in the parent concern, Brown Co., which carries on operations at Berlin, N.H.

While there has been a marked improvement in earnings and finances of Brown Co., with which are consolidated those of Brown Corp., problems arose during the last quarter of 1942 due to increased costs and sales price ceilings. Beginning in November it was necessary, as a result of factors beyond control of the management, to curtail pulp production at the Cascade Mill. During the last half of the year, labor costs were substantially higher than during the first half and these increased costs have continued into 1943.

This condition finds reflection in interim statements. Unaudited consolidated net income of $674,730 was reported by the company for the 28 weeks ended June 12 last. This compares with $1.4 millions for the like period of 1942. Net income before taxes during the 1943 period was $1.6 millions, as against $3.1 millions in 1942.

The decrease in earnings of the parent concern was due principally to a smaller profit reported by it and not to any decline in revenues of the Canadian subsidiary.

Can. Inter. Paper

Canadian International Paper Co., is the largest newsprint operator in Canada. At the same time it is an important figure in the pulp field, operating three high-grade sulphite mills in Quebec and Ontario. Two rayon pulp mills are at Hawkesbury and Kipawa, and a sulphite mill at Gatineau.

Currently production is affected by the same factors that are holding down output in every Canadian pulp and paper mill, namely, lack of manpower and in turn, pulpwood.

No interim figures are issued by the company as to present operations. Last year the company produced 141,221 tons of rayon pulp. This contrasts with 123,772 tons in 1941 and 130,314 tons in 1940. In addition the company manufactured 116,459 tons of other sulphite pulp, compared with 107,046 tons in 1941 and 85,130 tons in 1940.

The sulphite pulp production includes tonnage shipped to the company's northern United States mills for their own use and amounting to 53,334 tons in 1942 and 66,394 tons in 1941.

The curtailment orders issued by the Government authorities in Canada do not affect pulp production. With manpower available, the company could produce in its three Canadian mills, 161,200 tons of rayon pulp and 50,000 tons of other sulphite pulp. This does not include possible production from newsprint capacity, of which not more than two thirds will be utilized during the current year.

Consolidated

Consolidated Paper Corp. is another newsprint company ranking high among operators in the pulp field.

Over the past year revenues from this division have proven an important source of income for the company. Particulars of income from pulp operations are not shown separately in the company's report, but in view of the restriction in newsprint manufacturing, pulp has assumed greater importance.

Consolidated's Port Alfred mill has a surplus capacity of 100 tons of sulphite pulp daily, while the Wayagamack division has available for sale 130 tons of sulphite pulp. In addition the other newsprint mills now have a surplus of sulphite pulp as it is not needed for newsprint manufacture.

Fraser Cos.

Directly and through its subsidiaries, Fraser Companies is by far the most important pulp operator in the Maritime Provinces. Moreover, it is one of the two most important high grade rayon or dissolving pulp operators.

Difficulties are being experienced by the company in getting enough men, particularly for lumbering operations. This in turn has influenced the quantity of pulpwood available for pulp and paper manufacturing, indicating lower production this year.

Operations of this company are threefold—pulp, paper and lumber. Heavy demand for both lumber and pulp prevailed during 1942. Demands for paper mill products eased during the third quarter and since November production has been limited to 90% of the average shipments during the six months' period ended March 31, 1942.

Consolidated operating profits of the company last year at $5 millions were approximately equal to those in 1941. The income tax liability of the company has not been established but a reserve of $2.3 millions was set up in 1942, as against $2 millions the year before. This left the apparent net profits last year at about $200,000 as against $432,947 in 1941.

The gain in operations and improvement in earnings is reflected in the working capital position. At the end of 1942 the company had net working capital of over $5.1 millions, a gain of $2.1 millions since 1937. Over the same period, the company has wiped out a bank loan of $567,000, reduced a special bank loan by over $800,000 to $1.7 millions, and lowered its funded debt.

The position of the company has been further strengthened this year by purchase from New Brunswick Railway Co. of between 600,000 and 700,000 acres, or about 1,000 sq. miles, of timber lands on the Tobique River. This purchase is expected to provide a perpetual supply of pulpwood for the company's mill at Edmundston.

Gaspesia Pulp

Operations of the Gaspesia Pulp Co. have been holding up satisfactorily, though its output has been affected by the manpower situation.

This company is turning out a high-grade unbleached sulphite pulp designed for the requirements of the U. S. market. Constant efforts have been made to improve the quality and important trade contacts are understood to have been made by the company.

No official information is available on sales or earnings. The company was financed privately by the so-called "Rothermere group" which acquired the property about the end of 1936. Previously, the plant, at Chandler, P.Q., had been idle for a number of years.

At present the company has under way the reconstruction of its blow-pit at the Chandler mill. It is anticipated the job will take around a year, since the work must be spread over a long period to avoid interference with other operations.

Lake St. John

Lake St. John Power & Paper Co.'s mill at Dolbeau, P.Q., has surplus sulphite pulp for sale amounting to more than 12,000 tons annually.

Revenue from this product is important in the income of the company, due to the falling off in the sales of newsprint through Government restrictions and other causes.

Minas Basin Pulp

Minas Basin Pulp & Power Co., Hantsport, N.S., is one of the more important Canadian groundwood pulp manufacturers. It produces a special type of air-dried groundwood, while the mill has a capacity of about 120 tons daily.

All of the company's first-grade groundwood is sold under long term contract to the Scott Paper Co. in the United States. Screenings are turned over to the Canadian Keyes Fibre Co., a subsidiary, and converted into molded pie plates and other wares.

This company conducts a variety of operations. In addition to the groundwood plant and the pulp molding units, Minas Basin has its own power supply, cuts and markets lumber, and operates a shipping company.

Current operations are understood to be holding up satisfactorily and it is expected that results for 1943 will be on much the same basis as a year ago.

Port Royal Pulp

Port Royal Pulp & Paper Co. operates one of the oldest chemical pulp plants in the Dominion. This is the old Nashwaak mill at Fairville, on the outskirts of Saint John, N.B. When the present interests took over control, the plant was equipped to produce sulphite pulp. Certain changes were made and the company entered into the manufacture of high-grade rayon pulp.

Capacity operations have been the rule since outbreak of war. Formerly the company marketed a large share of its output in Japan, but production now goes to the U. S. and the U. K.

Financial and operating position of the company has improved substantially since collapse of the Japanese market. Finances have undergone an improvement and progress has been made in reduction of funded debt. No financial statement is issued by the company.

Aside from the small amount of bonds outstanding, the capital stock is held by the Lacroix interests of Quebec.

Quebec Pulp

Quebec Pulp & Paper Corp.'s affairs continue to be managed by the trustee for the creditors.

For many years this company operated at a loss and at the end of 1942 the accumulated deficit was well in excess of $5 millions. At that time the company owed the Quebec Government something like $1.8 millions on account of water rentals.

Last October the Government filed a petition in bankruptcy against the company. The then Minister of Lands and Forests declared that the action taken, "was the only practical way to reopen the mill and obtain for the Chicoutimi workers a permanent industry which will not be a paper industry." He also said: "The Government is determined to act in such a way that while the recovery of its claim is assured, the preferred shareholders obtain the fair treatment which they deserve in the reorganization it is desired to bring about..

Since that time, the Minister reports, Price Bros. & Co. have paid $33,000 on account of the power of the Quebec Pulp & Paper Corp. which it had used.

Furthermore, under contract with the Aluminum Co. of Canada that company paid to Quebec Pulp $571,000 for damages suffered, and some $300,000 to the Government for loss of Crown Lands owing to the flooding of timber lands.

As regards the freehold property of Quebec Pulp & Paper Corp., the Government has purchased some, intending to use it for colonization purposes.

The Government is reported to have received offers to take over the mill, but to date no action has been taken. A heavy capital expenditure would be involved in reopening the mill, a step which would hardly be warranted without guarantee of long term contracts. So far, there is no assurance of such business.

For the time being, the only use being made of the company's assets is the operation of the machine shop in Chicoutimi in connection with the "bits and pieces" program which the pulp and paper industry has instituted for specialized war work.

Restigouche

Restigouche Co., wholly-owned subsidiary of Fraser Companies, manufactures of high-grade bleached sulphite pulp at its Athol, N.B., plant. This unit has a capacity of 185 tons daily, cost approximately $4.5 millions and started operations in 1930.

No financial statement has been issued by Restigouche since 1939. However, some idea of the progress of the company may be gathered from the consolidated statement of the parent company which shows that since 1938 the bonded debt has been reduced from $4.3 millions to $3.5 millions at the end of 1942. In view of the strong market for pulp, it is assumed that Restigouche has made an important contribution to the parent company's earnings over the past four years.

No particulars are available on current operations, but the manpower shortage in New Brunswick woods operations is understood to to be having a restrictive influence on Restigouche's production.

Other Producers

In addition to these companies there are a number of other newsprint and fine paper manufacturers which have a small surplus of pulp for sale as market conditions warrant. However, as a rule, they are not interested in this market when the demand for their regular line of products permits of of a high rate of operations.

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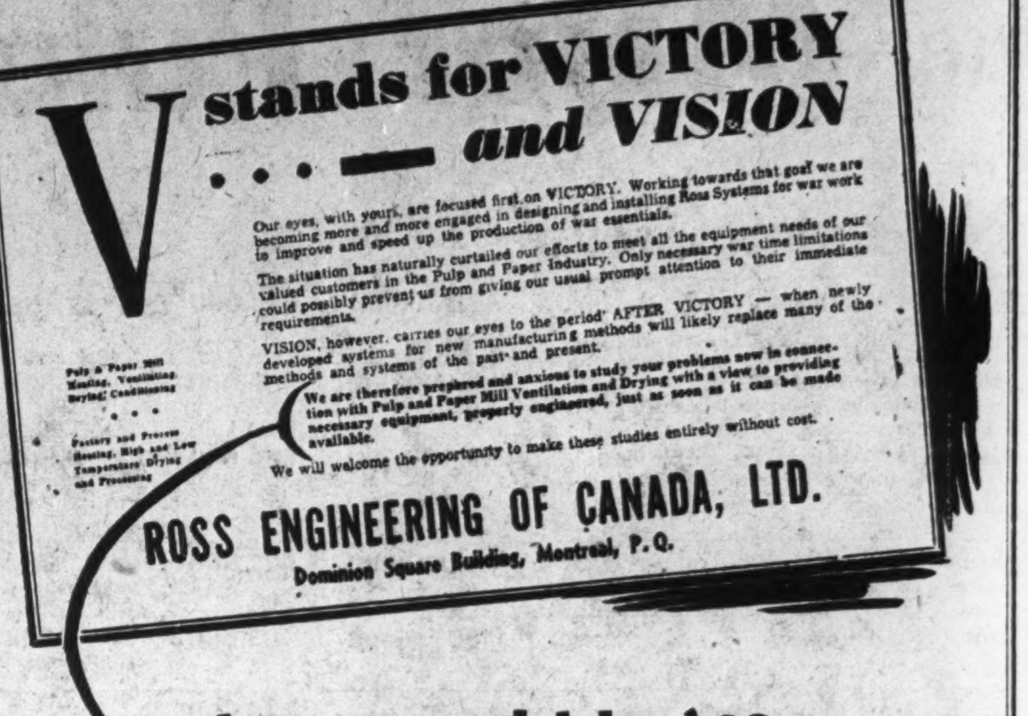

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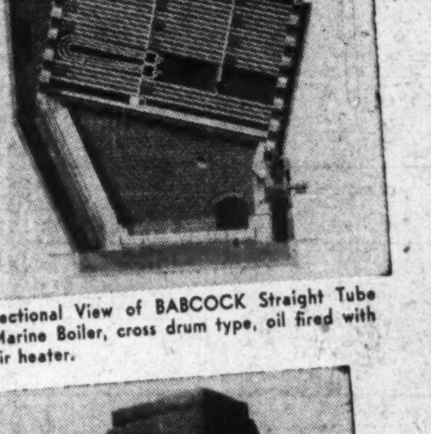

Sectional View of BABCOCK Straight Tube Marine Boiler, cross drum type, oil fired with air heater.

Shop view of an oil fired 3 drum Marine Boiler.

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Kraft Paper

Operations at Capacity Level

Demand Recedes, But Mills Continue Conservation Policy

Operations of the kraft paper section of the pulp and paper industry continue to be featured by a strong demand. Production, on the other hand, is influenced by the same factors which control output in other branches of the industry, namely, manpower, pulpwood and transport.

Last year Canadian mills produced nearly 120,000 tons of kraft paper valued at approximately $12 millions. This was practically the same tonnage as reported in the preceding year, indicating that the industry has reached capacity level.

Developments over the past year point a new trend. During slightly more than half of the year, there was a substantial increase in production. In the last five months of 1942 there was a sharp decrease in tonnage probably because of cessation of speculation and economies by the public in consumption of wrapping paper.

Demand having settled down and receded from its peak, the quota basis of supplying customers, being no longer necessary, was abandoned some months ago.

Conserve Resources

Despite easing of demand pressure, the kraft paper mills are continuing their policy of conservation through the elimination of colors, elimination of certain nonessential grades of wrappings, elimination of certain weights, and adoption as far as possible of a standard method of packing.

War needs, of course, continue to take priority over civilian needs. Though war requirements of kraft paper are very substantial, the mills have met this need on a cooperative basis and, at the same time, have handled all civilian requirements.

Present prospects are that the production of kraft paper and papers and board this year will show a falling off. This expectation is based upon a number of factors, but primarily a growing scarcity of pulpwood which in turn reflects the lack of manpower available to the industry. To date the industry has done a magnificent job in meeting all demands, but whether this record can be maintained over the course of the next 12 months is a matter of speculation.

Export Sales Heavy

During the past three years export sales have been of record proportions. Demand from Britain has been exceptionally high. British South Africa also has greatly increased its purchases. Sales to the Orient, on the other hand, have been eliminated. Elsewhere a demand arose for all the kraft that the Canadian mills could spare.

While this demand has eased off, there is a real question of whether or not the industry will be in a position to take care of all markets in full during 1943-44.

Another factor affecting the outlook for the kraft industry is the matter of price. In common with all pulp and paper operators, kraft producers have experienced a sharp rise in costs of manufacture, but without deriving any compensation in the form of an increased selling price. The margin of profit has shrunk sharply this year and, unless some relief is afforded, income statement of the various operators for 1943 will be somewhat disappointing.

Bathurst

Of the seven companies primarily engaged in kraft manufacture, Bathurst Power & Paper Co. is one of the most important. Originally a newsprint producer, this company diversified its output by entering the kraft field. It is a major producer of kraft liner and folding box board. In addition, it has a substantial production of unbleached sulphite pulp and newsprint.

Sharply reduced earnings were reported by the company for the first quarter of 1943, but in the second quarter earnings picked up. After depreciation and depletion, but before taxes, earnings for the half year totalled $374,399. This contrasted with $881,282 for the like period a year ago.

Taking taxes on the minimum basis, indicated net profits for the first half of the year were approximately 56c a share on the Class "A" stock, compared with dividend requirements of 50c a share.

At the end of last June the company had net working capital of $4.6 millions or $300,000 more than at the end of 1942.

These results were not unexpected. At the annual meeting last March, President R. L. Weldon stated:

"Under the conditions which prevailed it would appear certain that no abatement of the trend of rising costs can be expected, and if no relief is obtained in the matter of selling prices, earnings must be considered as being established on a definitely lower basis."

1942 Returns Lower

Production in 1942 was slightly in excess of the 1941 figure and would have shown a greater gain had not a shortage of power developed in the second half of the year caused by an abnormally low water supply. Net sales, however, increased to $6.8 millions, a gain of $217,000 over 1941 despite the fact that there was no change in the selling price of any of the company's products in 1942.

Manufacturing costs last year increased substantially and not only offset the effect of the increased volume of business done but, in addition, reduced manufacturing profits some $245,000. This increase was due chiefly to the cost of pulpwood, with substantial increases also shown in the cost of bulk materials, such as coal, sulphur, etc.

Reflecting the shrinkage, net earning power of the company has eliminated the payment of extra dividends, which in 1942 amounted to 50c a share on the Class "A" stock.

Brompton

Another Quebec kraft operator is Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., a wholly-owned subsidiary of St. Lawrence Corp. Directly or through its subsidiaries, this company manufactures not only kraft pulp and paper, but newsprint, fine bond and other papers, box board and lumber. Kraft operations, however, have been a major source of income for the company in recent years.

In its Canadian plant, Brompton operates three kraft machines with a maximum capacity of 130 tons daily. The Claremont, N. H., division also has three machines with an aggregate capacity of 50 tons daily.

Collectively, the six machines are capable of producing 54,000 tons of kraft annually, which makes this division a major source of income for Brompton and, in turn, St. Lawrence Corp.

Last year the company reported net earnings of $1.5 million, a drop of $350,000 from the previous year. After taxes net income was equal to $1.62 a share, as against $2.78 the year before. This resulted in a reduction in dividends from $2 to $1.50 a share.

Acquires Lake Sulphite

Early last year Brompton made arrangements to take over the bankrupt property of Lake Sulphite Co. Plans were drawn up for completion of the mill at Red Rock, but owing to the difficulty of securing priority for materials, it was necessary to abandon the scheme.

In connection with the acquisition of this property, Brompton issued $500,000 of 5% general mortgage debenture stock. Over the past year $12,588 of the debentures were retired, leaving outstanding a net amount of $487,412.

Dryden

Ontario's only kraft mill is operated by Dryden Paper Co. at Dryden, Ontario. Its capacity amounts to about 25,000 tons of sulphate pulp, of which a little more than half is further processed into paper and the balance sold as pulp in the United States. Consistent increases in sales have been recorded by the company since 1939 and operating revenues over the period have jumped from $168,593 to over $680,000. This improvement in earning power has been accompanied by a gain in net working capital and a general strengthening of the balance sheet position.

At the annual meeting, held earlier this year, shareholders were informed that since the installation of the new digester equipment, the mills were in good shape and operations were continuing at a high level.

Demand for Products

Aside from the production of pulp for export to the United States, practically all of the company's paper output is marketed in Canada. If new machinery could be obtained, the company could substantially increase production, but priorities prevent any such move.

Despite the improvement in earnings—$1.07 a share was earned on the common stock last year—payment of a dividend is not a near-term prospect. President F. A. Sabbaton reports the directors deem it advisable to build up substantial cash reserves to cope with any uncertainties that may arise, rather than pay out small amounts in the form of dividends. Moreover, the amount to be made available for excess profits tax had not been determined at the time of the last annual meeting.

Sidney Roofing

Sidney Roofing & Paper Co., which operates plants in Victoria and Vancouver, turns out groundwood pulp, box boards, testing boards, felts, building paper and roofing paper. A privately owned company, it does not release details on financial results.

The company's pulp mill is a relatively new structure. It was erected to replace a previous mill destroyed by fire in the latter part of 1939.

Vancouver Kraft

A subsidiary of Sorg Paper Co., Middleton, Ohio, Vancouver Kraft Corp. has a plant for turning out kraft paper at Port Mellon, B.C.

Most, if not all, of the companys' output is taken by the Sorg organization, which purchased the entire output before it acquired the company itself in 1941. Vancouver Kraft was incorporated in 1939 with a British Columbia charter.

Wayagamack

Quebec province has two primary operators in the kraft field. One of these is the Wayagamack Division of Consolidated Paper Corp. which started operations over 30 years ago.

Wayagamack is one of the oldest kraft operators in the Canadian field. This unit produces both newsprint and kraft pulp and paper. The latter is the more important, capacity being around 130 tons daily of both kraft pulp and paper.

No details of operations or income are available for the Wayagamack Division, returns being consolidated with those of the parent company, covered in detail in the newsprint section.

It is understood operations at Wayagamack have been maintained at a comparatively high level, while its contribution to the earning power of the parent company is an important one.

Paper Products Serve On All War Fronts

Canadian paper and paperboard made from Canadian pulp, Canadian wastepaper and Canadian rags are used for such war essentials as shell containers, packages for the distribution of war equipment parts, packages for food and clothing for the armed forces, charts, maps, blueprints and instruction books, as well as for the forms of correspondence necessary to the operation of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

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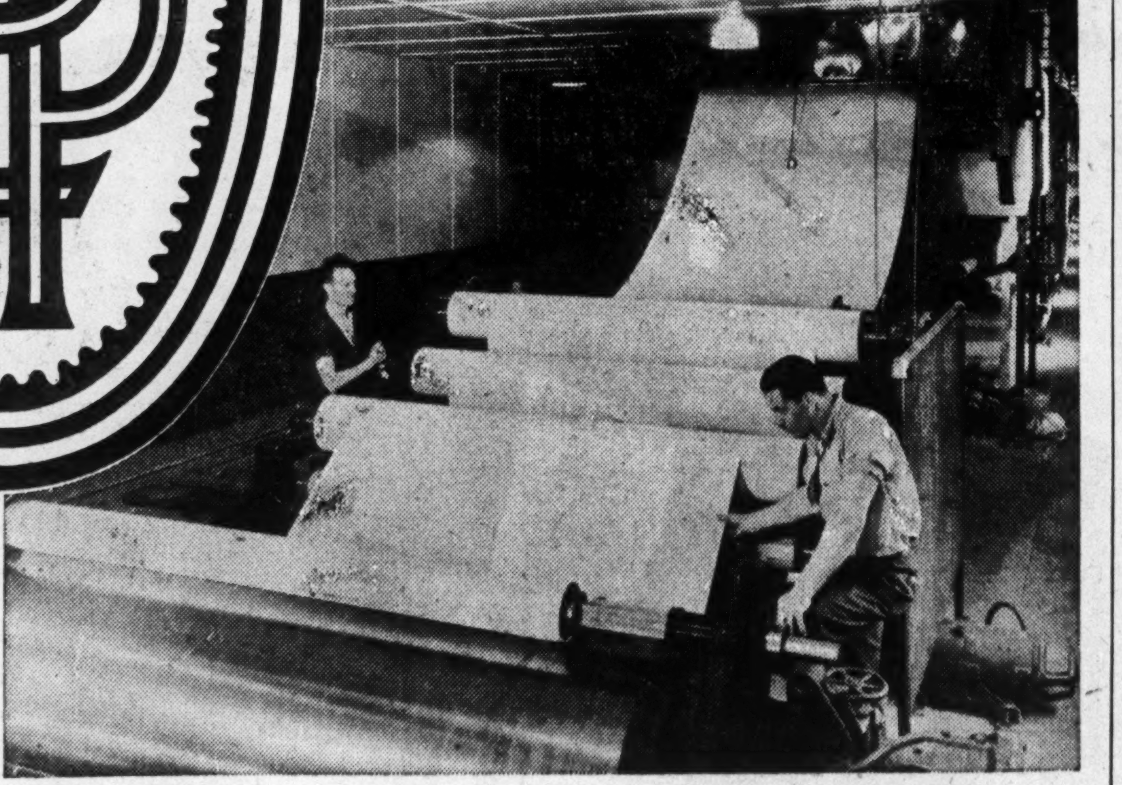

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U.K. SCHOOLS "COME BACK" AS CANADIAN PRODUCT AIDS REBUILDING

Thirty children, all under seven, and four teachers were killed as they ate their lunch when a Nazi bomb struck their school in a daylight air-raid on London. Shown is the main class room above a section of the dining hall in which the children were assembled.

CANADIAN-MADE MASONITE PRESDWOODS ACTIVE ON JOB OF RECONSTRUCTION

Ruthless air-raiders took a heavy toll of Britain's schools in the dark days of this war. Yet, come mighty blitz or nuisance raid, education was one of the United Kingdom's services that *must* carry on. And carry on it did, fitting the children of today for the man's sized job of tomorrow.

A Great Task

Britain faced a mighty task—not alone in the rebuilding of countless schools. One house in every five has been damaged or destroyed. Almost 500 hospitals felt the impact of bombs. Churches too were blasted as the Nazi blazed his trail of destruction, thundering overhead from John o' Groats to Land's End.

The Challenge Met

Into this maze of ruin, Britain's home services flung every effort. The challenge was met—and thrown back. As devastation struck, the forces of reconstruction went to work. Vital services were revived at unbelievable speed, repaired buildings sprang up from wreckage, temporary structures were rushed to completion. But the great job still remains: the thorough rehabilitation of the razed districts; meeting the urgent demand for such simple household furniture as tables, chairs and cupboards.

Masonite to Fore

In this broad reconstruction need, ranging all the way from beds to barracks, Canadian-made Masonite has proved invaluable. Strong, durable, easy to handle—versatile and adapted quickly, whatever the use—Masonite has met over 500 wartime requirements in bombed Britain. There is practically no end to the uses of Masonite, no part of the Empire where it is not serving. In air-raid shelters, hospital trains and mobile units, in buildings and furniture, Masonite daily lives up to its title, "The Wood of a Thousand Uses."

• • •

Because Masonite is doing these many wartime jobs today, you will realize why it is no longer available for civilian use in Canada. But Victory will herald another day—and with its coming Masonite will return to the service of Canadian homes and buildings.

THE WOOD OF A THOUSAND USES
MASONITE

THE MASONITE COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
GATINEAU, QUE.

Paper Containers

Box Makers Short of Labor

High Proportion of Output Finds Direct War Uses

With a severe shortage of labor being experienced in 1943, Canadian paper box manufacturers are generally operating at a slightly lower rate than last year.

One prominent firm reports a 20% decline in output the first six months of this year and at least two other operators have experienced a roughly comparable decline.

One paper box executive claims skilled labor is a thing of the past and that this has contributed to the decline. With over 50% of the industry's output comprising war work, a fairly good priority rating is held on further labor, but the 350 to 400 men needed by the industry have so far not been made available.

Fear Pulp Shortage

Box makers are naturally concerned over the possible effects shortage of wood for pulp may have on their operations. So far, however, waste paper has been fairly ample and raw materials generally have not presented the acute problem that labor has although twine has been a most difficult item.

Not all firms in the industry turn out solid fibre boxes, but the largest manufacturer of this item reports almost 100% of output in this line represents war work. Production is chiefly weatherproof boxes for cheese to be shipped abroad. Dehydrated vegetables are also using a larger proportion of overall box-making facilities now.

By next October, one firm expects 58% of its total output will be war work. Army requirements necessitate a wide range of boxes for everything from airplane propellers to bomb throwers.

Plenty of Orders

Orders have become the least difficult part of the box business. One fabricator reports deliveries running five to six months behind schedule due to the manpower shortage even though the sales staff is working part time in the plant. War orders come first so civilians have to be content with what is left.

With a tremendous demand for cartons, there are no "seconds" any more. Quick drying dull paints instead of glossy paints are used on boxes now. The volume of printing itself has been drastically reduced. Further simplification of types of cartons is in prospect.

Corrugated Paper Box

Incorporated as the Corrugated Paper Box Co. Ltd. in 1928, the business operated by this company dates back to 1913. Plants are owned at Leaside and also at Winnipeg, the latter in the name of the subsidiary Hilton Bros. Ltd.

Manufacturing corrugated and solid fibre shipping containers and folding cartons, total sales for 1942 increased slightly over the previous year, and net earnings rose to $399,894 in 1942 from $264,539 in 1941. The increase is stated to reflect the larger volume of business handled as well as an increase in operating efficiency resulting from previous capital expenditures.

With only $7 per share in dividend arrears remaining to be paid on the 7%, $100 par preferred stock as at June 1, a plan for settlement of the arrears has not been followed up, shareholders preferring to await cash repayment.

Gair of Canada

Gair Co. of Canada has enjoyed a large volume of orders in 1943, but, in common with other firms in its line of business, has been experiencing labor shortage. Supply of materials, however, has been better here than in the United States, it is stated.

Difficulties have not only been in the quantity of labor, but in quality. The parent company, Robert Gair Co., has only been able to secure 80% of the production which could be secured with the same men and equipment 15 months ago, it was reported last March. Skilled workers cannot usually be replaced.

The shortage of raw materials is resulting in greater utilization of waste material and substitutes in the manufacture of containers.

Sales of Gair Co. of Canada were only slightly less in 1942 than in 1941; profits were actually slightly higher due to a decreased provision for taxes.

Production of paperboard in 1942 totalled 47,128 tons compared with 47,097 tons for 1941. Total sales of all products amounted to 67,134 tons last year compared with 68,596 tons a year earlier.

Hinde & Dauch

One of Canada's most important manufacturers of fibre shipping containers, corrugated paper products, paper board and straw board, Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. of Canada is a subsidiary of a U. S. organization of a similar name. The Canadian company operates plants at Toronto, Trenton and Montreal.

Although operations in 1942 again set new production records for the company, higher manufacturing costs prevented it from showing an increase in operating revenue.

With the opening of 1943, production reductions affecting both the company's customers and itself were reported to have brought a reduction in output below the 1942 level. Although the operating level of the company improved slightly in the second quarter of 1943, it still remains below the corresponding figures for 1942. Shortage of material, and labor is beginning to make itself felt, it is stated, and costs continue to rise. A favorable feature of the current outlook, it is stated, is that there is gradually accumulating a substantial backlog of orders.

G. W. Hendershot

During 1942 a decline of 50% in profits was experienced by G. W. Hendershot Corrugated Paper Co., Hamilton, but working capital was increased by approximately 20%.

Some improvement was noted the first part of 1943 and it is possible results this year may prove better than last. Production was being maintained on a stable basis at last report. Government orders have served, in large part, to replace those from firms which have been affected by wartime curtailment.

The company manufactures corrugated paper containers and allied products. Sales are largely through contracts with large department stores and distributors in eastern Canada.

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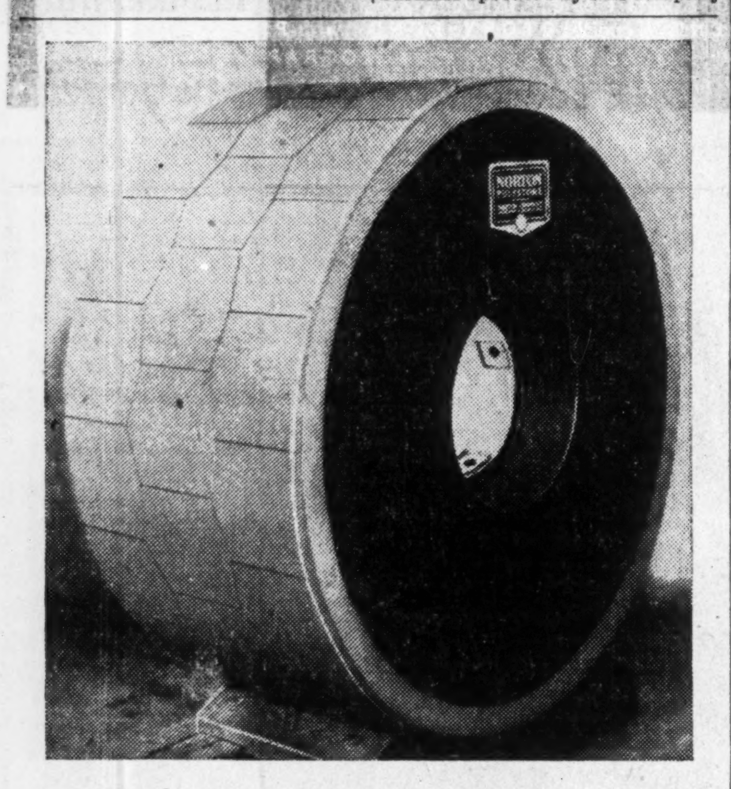
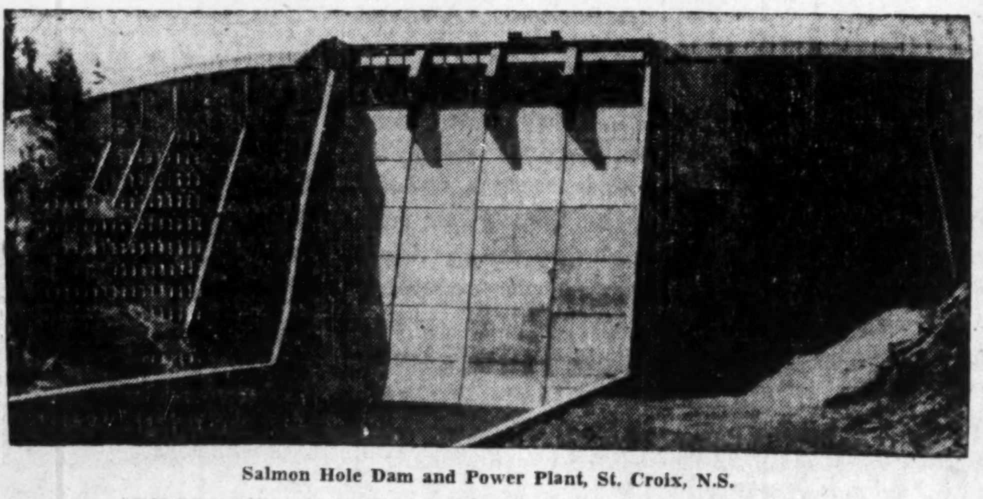
COMPANY LIMITED
NIAGARA FALLS - CANADA



NORTON PULPSTONES
IMPROVE PAPER FINISH

Undesirable variation shows when pulpstones do not hold their impression. But with NORTON Pulpstones, even after several days' operation, the impression is always well defined. Sharpening, when needed, is simple. As a result, the pulp is *always* of good quality, both before and after burring. Reduce waste, improve quality, and step-up production with NORTON Pulpstone in your mill.

NORTON COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
HAMILTON ONTARIO
NORTON ABRASIVES



Salmon Hole Dam and Power Plant, St. Croix, N.S.
PRODUCERS OF HIGH GRADE MECHANICAL FIBRE
Presently operating to capacity on outstanding contracts, with installed capacity 110-120 tons daily. Total installed power development 7,100 h.p.
MINAS BASIN PULP AND POWER COMPANY
HANTSPORT Limited NOVA SCOTIA

Synthetic Resin Glue Soon To Be Made By B. C. Firm

One of the most important ways in which synthetic resins are used is as adhesives in the manufacture of plywood.

With the last six months new and improved synthetic resin glues have been introduced to the trade, offering improved water and weather resistance. Up to the present, such resins have had to be imported from the United States, but by November of this year I. F. Laucks, Ltd., glue manufacturers of Vancouver, B.C., plan to have in operation in Vancouver a plant capable of producing the latest in synthetic resin glues, the company announces.

These glues are produced by combining phenol and formaldehyde to give a heavy viscous liquid which is in a state of partial set when delivered to plywood manufacturers. This fluid is spread between layers of wood veneer in the plywood plant to give what is termed a "panel assembly." Panel assemblies are placed between hot plates in a press, and the heat from the plates when transferred to the glue lines completes the set in the resin to give the hard impervious film which is necessary to waterproof plywood.

Paper Production in Canada

(Compiled from Dominion Bureau of Statistics Data)

	Quantity		Total value	
	1941 (tons)	1942 (tons)	1941 ($ thousands)	194
Newsprint	3,519,733	3,257,180	158.9	147
Book and writing	117,444	121,419	18.5	19
Wrapping	162,581	165,991	16.7	17
Paper boards	649,840	619,175	40.2	39
Tissue paper	35,725	38,322	3.9	5
Other paper	39,453	39,680	2.9	
Total	4,524,776	4,241,767	241.1	231

Wood-Pulp Production

(Compiled from Dominion Bureau of Statistics Data)

	Quantity		Total value	
	1941 (million tons)	1942 (million tons)	1941 ($ millions)	194
Total production	5.7	5.6	175.4	192
Made for own use	4.1	3.8	83.6	87
Made for sale	1.6	1.8	91.9	105

RUBBER TREES AT HERON BAY ?

BOMB TREES AT BAIE COMEAU ?

FROM THE WASTE OF CANADA'S FORESTS A CANADIAN INDUSTRY PRODUCES ALCOHOL FOR SYNTHETIC RUBBER, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER VITAL WAR MATERIALS

For the first time in Canadian industrial history waste sulphite liquor from a pulp and paper mill is being utilized to make industrial alcohol. In the only plant of its kind in this hemisphere, The Ontario Paper Company at Thorold now makes industrial alcohol from this by-product hitherto usually wasted.

The alcohol (known chemically as ethanol) is being supplied to the order of the Chemical Controller of Canada, and is being used entirely for war purposes — to make synthetic rubber, explosives and other war materials.

This pioneer plant, initiated and financed entirely by private enterprise, and erected without benefit of priority for materials, points the way to the profitable use of 7,000,000,000 U. S. gallons of sulphite liquor produced annually by the pulp and paper mills of this continent. From such quantity, by the new process adapted and developed by this company, 70,000,000 U. S. gallons of alcohol annually can be made.

Ontario Paper Company makes Outstanding Contribution to Canada's Progress.

GATX 1850
ETHANOL

Capping the First Car of Ethanol to be shipped from the New Plant at Thorold

THE ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: THOROLD, ONTARIO.
Quebec Subsidiary: Quebec North Shore Paper Company, Montreal.
Mills at Thorold, Ontario and Baie Comeau, Quebec.
Pulpwood Stations at Shelter Bay and Franquelin, Quebec, and Heron Bay, Ontario.

Paper Investments

Securities Double in Value

Market Reflects Basic Betterment in Position

Faith of the investor in Canadian pulp and paper securities has been rewarded over the past 12 months.

A year ago 11 of the most actively traded pulp and paper stocks could have been bought at an average price of $7½ a share. This month the average price of the same group of stocks is $15⅞, a gain of nearly 112%.

A year ago the investor buying a bond in each of 17 companies in which there is a more or less wide investment interest would have paid an average of 89½ for each $100 par value bond. Today, the average price amounts to 97¼, a gain of nearly 9%.

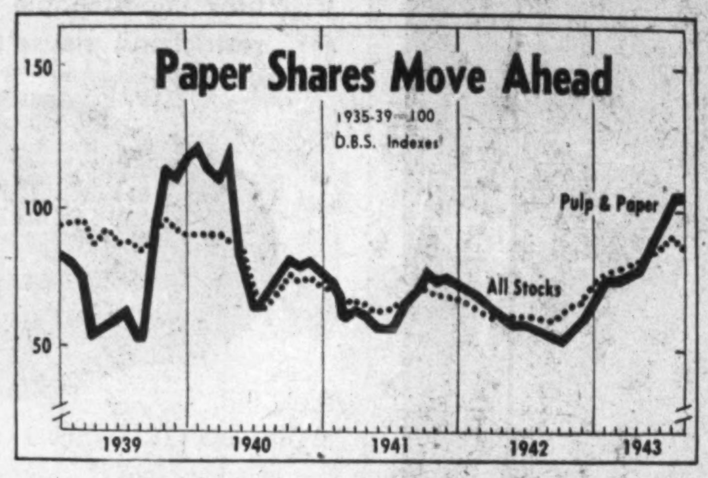
This, in brief, is the record of the pulp and paper securities in the last 12 months.

The averages quoted do not tell the full story. For example, Abitibi common could have been bought for 55 cents a share in Sept., 1942; today the buyer would have to pay $2½. The preferred stock of the same company has increased from $5 to $25⅞.

Consolidated Paper common has moved up from $1⅝ to $5⅜.

Donnacona "A" stock has tripled in value. Fraser has more than doubled in value, as also has Price Bros. & Co's common.

St. Lawrence "A" has almost doubled, while St. Lawrence Paper preferred has increased from $24½ to $43½.



Subject to wider swings than most Canadian share indexes, pulp and paper stocks are again moving ahead of the general average.

Here is a record of the individual stocks:

TREND OF STOCK VALUES

	Current $	Year Ago $
Abitibi, common	2½	0.55
Abitibi, 6% pfd.	25⅞	5
Bathurst 'A'	13⅜	11½
Cons. Paper	5⅜	1⅝
Donnacona "A"	6⅞	2¼
Dryden	7½	4
Fraser	17¾	7½
Howard Smith	15	8½
Price Bros.	17½	7
St. Lawrence "A"	17⅜	9¾
St. Law. Paper, pfd.	43½	24½

While not so spectacular, the bonds likewise have given a good account of themselves.

September last year only 6 of the 17 bonds listed below sold at par or better. Today 10 are in that class.

The range of bond values a year ago was from 57½ to 103½; now it is from 73 to 109½.

TREND OF BOND VALUES

	Current $	Year Ago $
Abitibi, 5's	73	57½
B. C. Pulp, 6's	97	89
Brown, 5's	82	76½
C. I. P., 6's	109½	102½
Consolidated, 5½'s	85	62½
Donnacona, 4½'s	87	75
Dryden, 6's	104	101
Fraser, 6's	104	102½
Grea Lakes, 5's	100½	91
I. P. of Nfld., 5's	102	94
L. St. John, 5½'s	95½	78
Mersey, 5's	95	93½
M. & O., 5's	108	97½
Price, 5's	101	92
Restigouche, 6's	104	102
Rolland, 4½'s	101½	101
H. Smith, 4½'s	103½	103½

Tens of millions of dollars have been added to the market value of Canadian pulp and paper securities since the fall of 1942.

Ahead of Industry Improvement

Improvement in the position of the industry over this period may not have warranted such a marked improvement. On the other hand, values pertaining a year ago did not reflect the betterment which the individual companies and the industry as a whole has recorded in its position in recent years.

One characteristic of the market for pulp and paper securities is that the market over-discounts bad news or is overly optimistic on good news.

In the present instance observers feel it is doubtful if the market has moved farther than justified.

Building Up Position

The improvement which the operators have been able to record in earnings and financial position has been going on steadily, not only since the war but long before it.

The industry came through the depression, but was seriously weakened. Heavy bank loans had been incurred. Working capital was depleted. All in all, there was not much cause for cheer over the position of the pulp and paper industry.

Slowly but surely the industry has been mending its fences. It is only when the current position compared with that existing a few years back that the investor appreciates the gains which have been made.

This improvement applies to all sections of the industry. It is particularly noteworthy in the case of the newsprint companies, whose operations, perhaps, have been subject to more ups and downs than those of operators in other divisions.

Some Noteworthy Gains

Taking 1936 as a base year (the first year of post-depression operations), the records show that 11 of the newsprint companies, in which there is an active investment interest, had total working capital of around $40 millions.

At the end of last year these same companies reported over $130 millions of working capital. It is true that much of this represents deferred maintenance, which the operators have been unable to carry out because of wartime conditions. Nevertheless, the improvement, over and above any sums that may be ear-marked for post-war maintenance, is still very substantial, as will be seen from the following table:

WORKING CAPITAL POSITION

	1942 $000	1936 $000
Abitibi‡	24,735	*5,303
Brompton	3,546	2,046
Can. Inter. Paper	30,405	14,187
Consolidated‡	18,605	†725
Donnacona	1,872	777
Great Lakes	3,041	1,095
Lake St. John	3,593	1,526
Maclaren	▲	▲
Mersey	2,264	†2,129
Minn. & Ontario‡	10,142	4,512
Price Bros	15,628	■7,207
St. Lawrence Paper	3,732	335

*1937. †Deficit.

‡Returns influenced by fact company did not pay any, or only partial interest on bonded debt during period.

▲Not available — accounts consolidated with those of parent company, Maclaren Power & Paper.

■Year ended Mar. 31, 1937.

Noteworthy as was the improvement in working capital, it does not tell the complete story of the betterment which the companies have effected in their financial position.

In addition to building up working capital, the companies listed have also effected substantial reductions in debt and have spent millions on plant.

Over the period 1936-1942, the 11 companies effected a reduction in bonds (or preferred stock as in the case of St. Lawrence Paper) from $245 millions to $197 millions. However, it should be noted that part of this $48 million reduction was due to the writing down of Minnesota & Ontario's debt through reorganization. Even eliminating Minnesota & Ontario, the net position shows a reduction in liabilities of around $28 millions.

BONDED DEBT POSITION

	1942 $000	1936 $000
Abitibi	†37,166	*48,267
Brompton	487	.....
Can. Inter. Paper	54,175	61,226
Consolidated	46,184	52,086
Donnacona	6,517	6,584
Great Lakes	5,069	6,000
Lake St. John	8,767	9,170
Mersey	5,037	1,899
Minn. & Ontario	8,721	‡28,218
Price Bros.	16,687	▲19,268
St. Lawrence Paper	■13,556	■14,225

*1937.

†Payment of $9,170,730 made on June 30, 1943.

‡Reorganized. ▲Mar. 31, 1937.

■No bonds—preferred stock shown.

Net outlay on property in the last seven years by the 11 companies listed below aggregated $20.5 millions.

NET OUTLAY ON PROPERTY 1936-1942

Abitibi	$3,000,000
Brompton	2,035,964
Can. Inter. Paper	3,779,798
Consolidated	3,201,887
Donnacona	911,474
Great Lakes	1,750,439
Lake St. John	342,187
Maclaren	476,567
Mersey	2,574,696
Price Bros.	2,215,624
St. Lawrence Paper	272,672
	$20,561,308

Collectively these figures suggest reasons for the advance of pulp and paper security values.

Expectations are that the returns for 1943 will show further strengthening. While manufacturing costs have increased substantially, tonnage has held up. In the case of newsprint, two price advances should do much to sustain dollar income and offset higher costs.

The near term outlook for pulp and paper securities is somewhat indefinite. At this time conditions are shaping up which will determine rate of operations and many other factors for 1944.

One of the biggest problems confronting the whole industry is how to secure sufficient wood to maintain the current rate of production after next May. This, in turn, depends upon what action the government takes in making manpower available to the industry.

Especially helpful would be a clear cut statement of government policy in respect to the use of farm labor in the woods during the wintertime. If such arrangements can be made, the cut of pulpwood this winter can be materially increased. This would assure continuance of operations at or near the present level in all branches of the industry.

May Be Increases

From the point of view of earnings over the next year, higher dollar income for the newsprint operators looks promising provided the wood is available to make the same quantity of paper as at present, namely, 3,040,000 tons annually. For the current year selling price averages a little less than $55 a ton U. S. funds. As from the beginning of this month, the price is $58 a ton, so that Canadian operators would secure another $3 a ton.

Prospects of continuing volume of business for pulp, fine paper and other manufactures depend, as in the case of newsprint, upon the adequacy of wood supplies. The demand exists. From the standpoint of earnings, the outlook for these groups is not quite as favorable as the newsprint companies as there has been no adjustment in price. Against this there has been a rise in costs. Therefore, if selling price remains unchanged during 1944, the companies in this group will experience a lower net income.

Canada Boosts Share U. S. Mart For Newsprint

This year Canada will supply a larger share than ever of the United States newsprint market. For the first seven months 73% of the paper used in the United States came from this country. While the quantity delivered over the balance of the year may show a small falling off, it is not expected that the percentage figure will register any material change.

Since the war started Canada's share of the U. S. market has averaged a little over 70% annually. In the previous six years, the percentage was around 65.

The dependency of the U. S. on Canadian newsprint is indicated in the following table showing the trend since 1913:

Proportion of U. S. Newsprint Supply Provided by Canada

	%		%
1943	73	1936	66
1942	71	1935	62
1941	70	1934	62
1940	69	1933	56
1939	62	1929	51
1938	63	1926	47
1937	68	1913	15

Westminster Paper

In production since 1923, Westminster Paper Co., New Westminster, B.C., has operated under its present name since 1926. The company turns out wrapping papers, decorative papers, plain and printed papers, watermarked papers plain or in color, together with many other special papers for a variety of wrapping and advertising purposes. Products are sold in Canada and in 17 export markets, including Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

In 1926 the company formed as a subsidiary Pacific Coast Paper Mills, Inc., located at Bellingham, Wash., to supply the U. S. market with products similar to those of the parent company.

Operations for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1943, were on a slightly more profitable basis than in the previous year, with gross profits rising to $273,140 from $270,166. Dividends were continued. Net profits, despite heavy taxation, advanced to $53,652 from $52,166. Dividends were continued at 50 cents per share, with the result that earned surplus was increased from $312,644 to $348,132.

Output Machine Shop Board Declines

Provided raw materials can be obtained, the pulp and paper industry's Wartime Machine Shop Board looks forward to a substantial increase in volume of work done this year. For 1942, deliveries by the board had a value of $2.4 millions. This was considerably less than the amount anticipated due to unexpected changes in production policies to meet new war conditions and to shortages of critical materials which necessitated seeking substitutes and in some cases evolving new designs.

At the first of this year value of work in progress was approximately $2.8 millions.

CARRY MONEY SAFELY
WHEN
YOU
TRAVEL
Canadian Pacific Express
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CANADIAN PACIFIC AGENTS AND MOST BANKS

We Manufacture
Envelopes
for every purpose
Barber-Ellis
of Canada. Limited
TORONTO - BRANTFORD
BRANCHES FROM COAST TO COAST

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1889
J. C. MALONE & CO.
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3 BOULEVARD TURCOTTE
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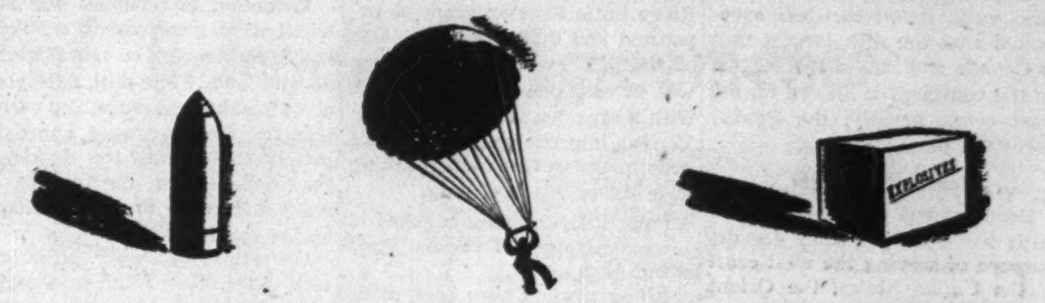
High Grade
UNBLEACHED SULPHITE
NEWS AND PRIME GRADES
GASPESIA SULPHITE COMPANY, LTD.
POST OFFICE BOX 38
QUEBEC, P.Q., CANADA
150-Ton Mill at Chandler, Quebec; Head Office at Quebec, P.Q., Canada.
Water Shipments in SMALL or LARGE Cargoes from Port of Chandler, on Gaspe Coast.

PAPER'S ON PARADE

PULP'S "GONE ACTIVE"
in explosives . . . in parachute cords . . . shipping containers, etc.



PAPER IS ESSENTIAL
We couldn't fight this war without paper! Paper enters into every task, in war and peace. The planning and production of new war machines, new products, and the performance of the old, familiar daily tasks all depend upon paper. A world without paper is hard to imagine!
But war conditions . . . lack of manpower in the woods . . . have resulted in a serious shortage of pulpwood which may eventually result in serious paper shortages. Today paper is available for every necessary job. To maintain the supply of PAPER for essential uses everyone is urged to conserve it as much as possible.
WRITE us for free copy of this booklet—"The War Essentiality of the Pulp & Paper Industry of Canada". It clearly shows that the threatened shortage is very real. Address our Montreal Office.
HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS LIMITED
Makers of
KRYPTON PARCHMENT • VICTORY BOND • PROGRESS BOND
BELL-FAST BOND • ROYAL RECORD • AUTOGRAPH MIMEOGRAPH

ESSENTIAL IN WAR AND IN PEACE
The product of the largest industry in the Dominion of Canada, Pulp and Paper, is as essential in the carrying on of modern warfare as it is in the maintenance of our standards of civilization.
CRISIS NOW AT HAND
We are faced with a critical shortage of these essential products, which may be far-reaching in impairing the future welfare of our country if immediate steps are not taken to produce pulpwood, our industry's basic raw material.
U. S. PULPWOOD PRODUCTION DECLARED AN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY
This critical situation has been recognized in the United States, where pulpwood production has been declared an essential industry. The individual Canadian has even a greater stake in pulpwood production than his American cousin. This should be recognized and immediate effective action taken in Canada to increase our supply of pulpwood, in order to meet essential war needs, prevent unemployment, and avoid lessening the great market our industry maintains in food, fuel, chemicals, and the products of many other Canadian industries, to the economic well-being of our whole Dominion.
INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTION
Every farmer and settler who is able to, should cut pulpwood this fall and winter, and thus make a worth-while contribution towards winning the war, and at the same time contribute to the future welfare of Canada, in which he will share.
SPRUCE FALLS POWER AND PAPER COMPANY
LIMITED
PRODUCERS OF PULP AND PAPER WITH DAILY CAPACITY OF 600 TONS NEWSPRINT AND 200 TONS SURPLUS SULPHITE PULP
Mill: KAPUSKASING, ONT.
Head Office: TORONTO, ONT.

Newsprint — West Coast

Coast Mills Supply 7% of Total

Transportation Problem in Market Reorientation

British Columbia, with two mills, will produce about 7% of the total Canadian newsprint production during 1943. Between them the mills have a rated capacity of nearly 300,000 tons annually and under the government pooling arrangement, they will get credit for about 228,000 tons during the current year.

Though the newsprint industry is dominated by Quebec and Ontario mills, it is sometimes overlooked that the fifth largest mill in Canada and one of the biggest on the continent is located on the west coast, namely, the Powell River Co. plant.

Reorient Markets

Development of the two B. C. mills has been primarily for the purpose of serving the west coast of the United States, the Orient and Australasia. War conditions, naturally, have resulted in major changes in marketing arrangements. Markets in Japan and China have been eliminated, not only for newsprint but for other pulp and paper products. Lack of shipping has greatly curtailed deliveries to the Australasian market, while in order to service the United States west coast area, the two mills have found it necessary to barge paper to Vancouver and then ship by rail. Previously shipments were made by water direct from the plant to the consumer.

Have Own Problems

Manpower difficulties, wood shortages and other wartime problems have been and are common to the west coast operators. Nevertheless they have been able to maintain a relatively satisfactory position.

This result has been achieved in part through the diversification program carried out by the two companies in past years. Large sums of money have been spent on expanding and adding to pulp manufacturing facilities. In addition, both companies have developed paper operations to include production of building and fine papers. This move has given greater stability to the coast industry and has done much toward maintaining earnings in the face of declining newsprint production.

Powell River

The larger of the two operators on the west coast is the Powell River Co., which has an annual newsprint capacity of nearly 225,000 tons and is entitled to 5.25% of the business available to Canadian mills. This company is privately owned by the Brooks interests of Minneapolis.

Shortly before the war Powell River initiated a program of expansion and diversification. One of the principal jobs undertaken was to establish a sulphite plant with a capacity of 100 tons a day. Various improvements have since been made on this unit, resulting in a higher grade of pulp.

Powell River also is engaged in the manufacture of various types of building papers.

No particulars have been made public as to earnings.

Pacific Mills

Pacific Mills Ltd., the other west coast newsprint producer, is a subsidiary of Crown Zellerbach Corp. There is no direct public investment interest in the enterprise.

Last year Pacific Mills had a consolidated net profit of $804,523, compared with $1,219,584 in the previous year.

Of the net profit, $218,900 or 27%, less a Canadian withholding tax of $32,800, was paid to the parent company in the form of dividends. In the previous year the proportion of earnings paid to the parent company was 28%.

Earn On Equity

Reduction in revenues was attributed to government controls and to shortages of certain materials and labor. The mill, however, operated above average, and earnings for the year were approximately three times the dividend requirements on the preferred stock and equal to $2.16 a share on the common stock.

Operations of Pacific Mills are well diversified. Plant is capable of producing about 75,000 tons of newsprint (output will be restricted to 56,000 tons for the current year). In addition there is a fairly large surplus output of sulphite and sulphate pulps and equipment to produce about 30,000 tons of wrapping paper and various specialty papers.

Specialty Paper Makers

Canadian Wallpaper

Largest producer of wallpaper in Canada, Canadian Wallpaper Manufacturers Ltd., is a consolidation of four independent manufacturers in Canada organized by Wallpaper Manufacturers Ltd., an English concern which holds a substantial stock interest in the company.

During 1942, the Dominion Government expropriated the wallpaper plant of Staunton's Ltd., a subsidiary of the company. This expropriation occurred in Nov., 1942, and at the time the annual report appeared it was stated that no settlement had been effected with the Government, and that the loss of this plant was having a serious effect on earnings.

Presumably as a result of this expropriation, total earnings for the year ended April 30, 1943, fell to $189,748 from $214,369 the year before. This was carried through to net earnings with the A and B stock showing earnings of $1.06 for the 1943 year against $130 for the 1942 fiscal year. Dividends of $1 per share were paid out of the earnings of each year.

In spite of the somewhat less satisfactory 1943 showing, the company was able to continue reductions of its funded debt, which now stands at $100,000.

Interlake Tissue

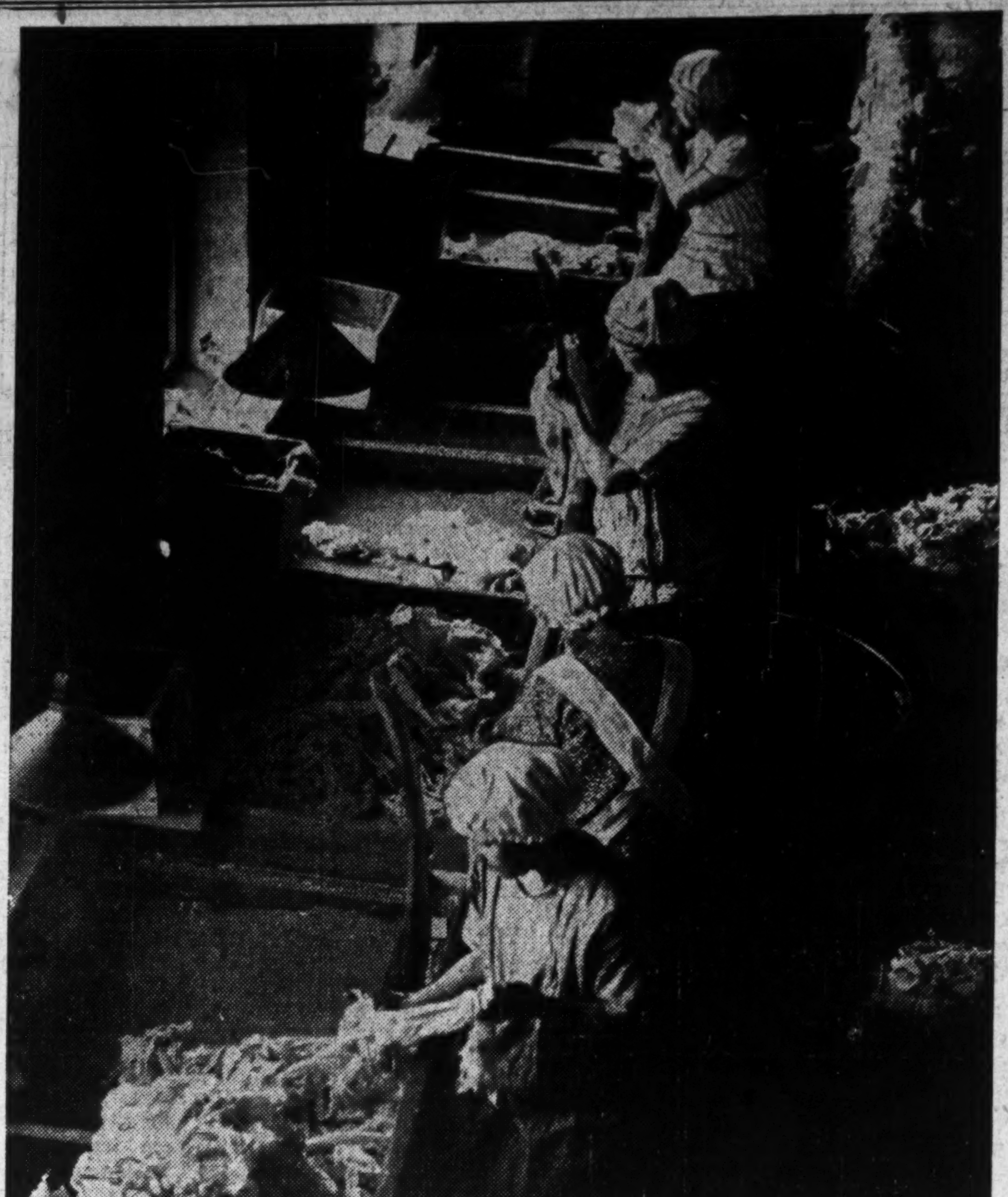
Interlake Tissue Mills Co. manufactures a wide range of paper specialty products. These include crepe decoration papers, paper napkins, towels and allied products. Annual capacity of the plant, which is located at Merritton, Ont., is 10,000 tons.

Details on financial results are not made public but the company's plant has enjoyed a fair level of activity in recent years, it is understood. The company is capitalized at $625,000 in shares of $100 par value.

National Cellulose

National Cellulose Co. of Canada and its associate, Dominion Cellulose Ltd., share a plant at Mount Dennis, Ont., where products such as Facelle, toilet papers and towels, hospital supplies, etc., are turned out.

Both companies are privately owned and no details are available on their financial results.



Just as essential as the munitions worker, these women are sorting rags for use in making fine paper, much of which will go for charts, maps, blueprints, instruction books, forms and correspondence necessary to operations of Army, Navy and Air Force.

Industrial Wage Register

PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS
(Compiled from Dominion Bureau of Statistics Data)

	July 1 1943	July 1 1942	Sept. 1 1941
	$	$	$
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	39.55	35.54	33.88
Electric light and power	36.54	33.89	32.35
Iron and steel products	36.72	34.09	31.15
Mining	36.49	33.69	33.06
Transportation	35.66	34.92	32.82
Pulp and paper products	31.90	30.68	30.55
Finance	31.47	30.11	29.05
Construction and maintenance	29.71	25.95	23.65
Communications	28.89	27.82	27.37
Lumber and its products	26.09	23.64	22.39
Textiles	21.54	20.22	19.36
Services	18.64	17.27	16.40

A War Time Suggestion to Canadian Pipe Smokers

If your accustomed smoking mixture is now unobtainable because of import restrictions, please try

Piccadilly
LONDON
SMOKING MIXTURE

MADE IN CANADA—ON A PAR WITH THE MOST EXPENSIVE

Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited
TORONTO, ONT.

Owning directly or through subsidiary companies, mills at

Beaupre, Que. Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Pine Falls, Man. Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Fort William, Ont.
Port Arthur, Ont.

Newsprint
Groundwood Pulp News Sulphite Pulp
High Grade Bleached Sulphite Pulp

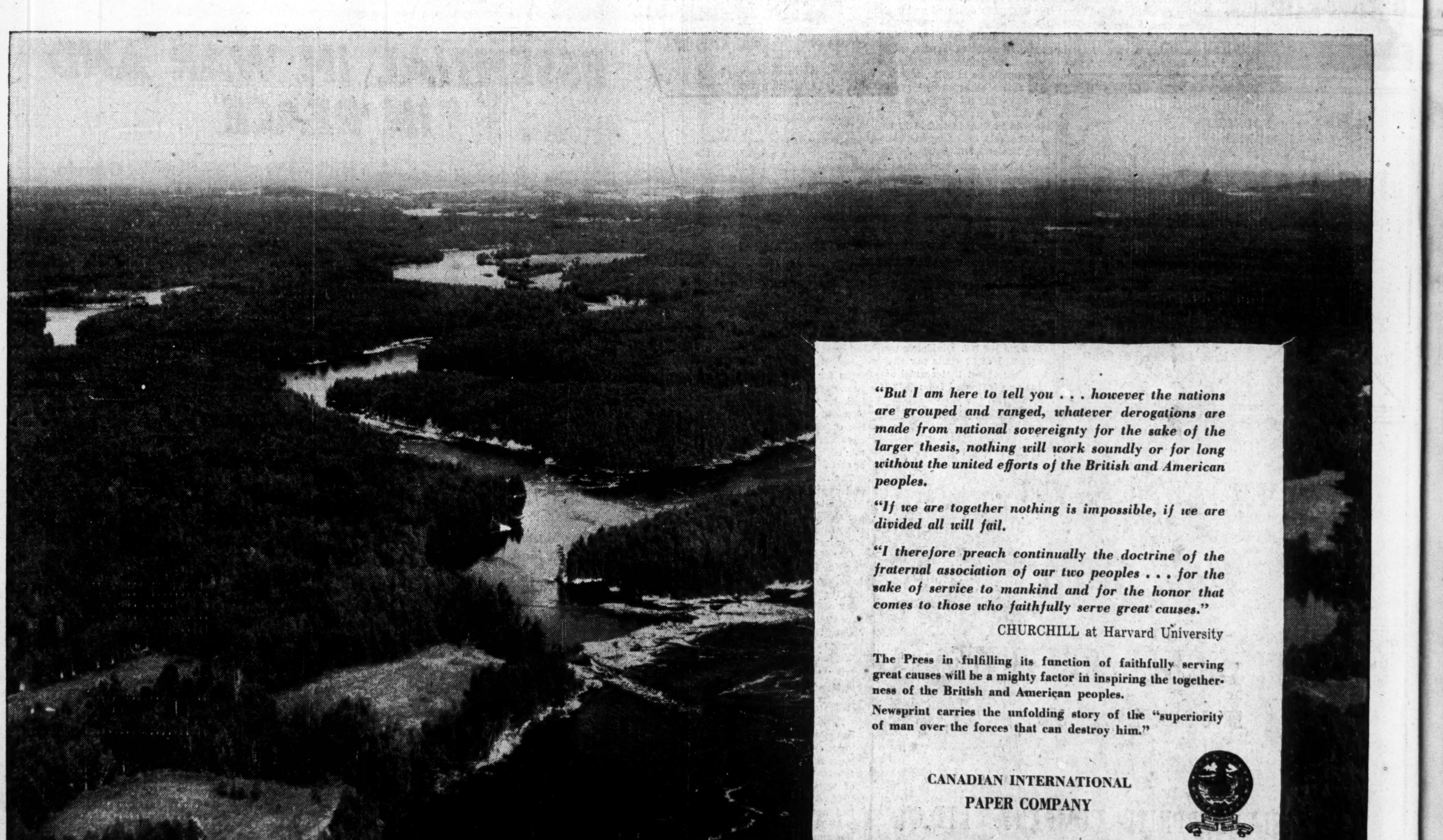
Pulp and Paper Facts

(Compiled from Dominion Bureau of Statistics Data)

1942

	Establishment No.	Capital employed $ million	Gross value of products† $ million
Quebec	46	349	168.3
Ontario	39	183.7	103.6
British Columbia	7	58.9	27.8
Other provinces	13	64	37.7
Canada	105	655.6	337.3

†"Gross value of products" represents the sum of the value of pulp made for sale in Canada, pulp made for export and paper manufactured. It does not include pulpwood, nor the pulp made in combined pulp and paper mills for their own use in making paper.



"But I am here to tell you . . . however the nations are grouped and ranged, whatever derogations are made from national sovereignty for the sake of the larger thesis, nothing will work soundly or for long without the united efforts of the British and American peoples.

"If we are together nothing is impossible, if we are divided all will fail.

"I therefore preach continually the doctrine of the fraternal association of our two peoples . . . for the sake of service to mankind and for the honor that comes to those who faithfully serve great causes."

CHURCHILL at Harvard University

The Press in fulfilling its function of faithfully serving great causes will be a mighty factor in inspiring the togetherness of the British and American peoples.

Newsprint carries the unfolding story of the "superiority of man over the forces that can destroy him."

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL
PAPER COMPANY